

2009 IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

Containing

Sections of the Laws of Iowa
of a General and Permanent Nature
Enacted, Amended, Repealed or
otherwise affected by the
2009 Regular Session
of the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
STATE OF IOWA



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PREFACE TO 2009 IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

This 2009 Iowa Code Supplement is published pursuant to Code chapter 2B. The Supplement includes sections of the laws of Iowa enacted, amended, repealed, or otherwise affected by the 2009 regular session of the Eighty-third Iowa General Assembly or by an earlier session if the effective date was deferred, arranged in the numerical sequence of the 2009 Iowa Code. The Supplement does not include temporary sections, such as appropriation sections, which are not to be codified.

EFFECTIVE DATES. Except as otherwise indicated in the text or in a footnote, the new Code sections, amendments, and repeals were effective on or before July 1, 2009. See the 2009 Iowa Acts to determine specific effective dates not shown.

NOTES. A source note following each new or amended Code section refers to the appropriate chapter and section number in the Iowa Acts where the new Code section or amendment can be found in the form it had upon passage. Repeals are indicated in the form used in the 2009 Code. A footnote may follow the source note or repeal. A footnote to an amended Code section usually refers only to the amended part and not necessarily to the entire Code section as printed. Many of the footnotes from the 2009 Code are not included but will be corrected as necessary and appear in the next full Code. Following the source note or footnote for a new or amended Code section is an explanatory note to indicate whether the section or a part of it is new or how it was changed.

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

INDEX AND TABLES. A subject matter index to new or amended Code sections, a table of the disposition of this year's Acts and any previous years' Acts codified in this Supplement, a table of corresponding sections from the 2009 Code to this Code Supplement, and conversion tables of 2009 Senate and House enactment numbers to Acts chapter numbers also appear at the end of this Supplement.

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

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

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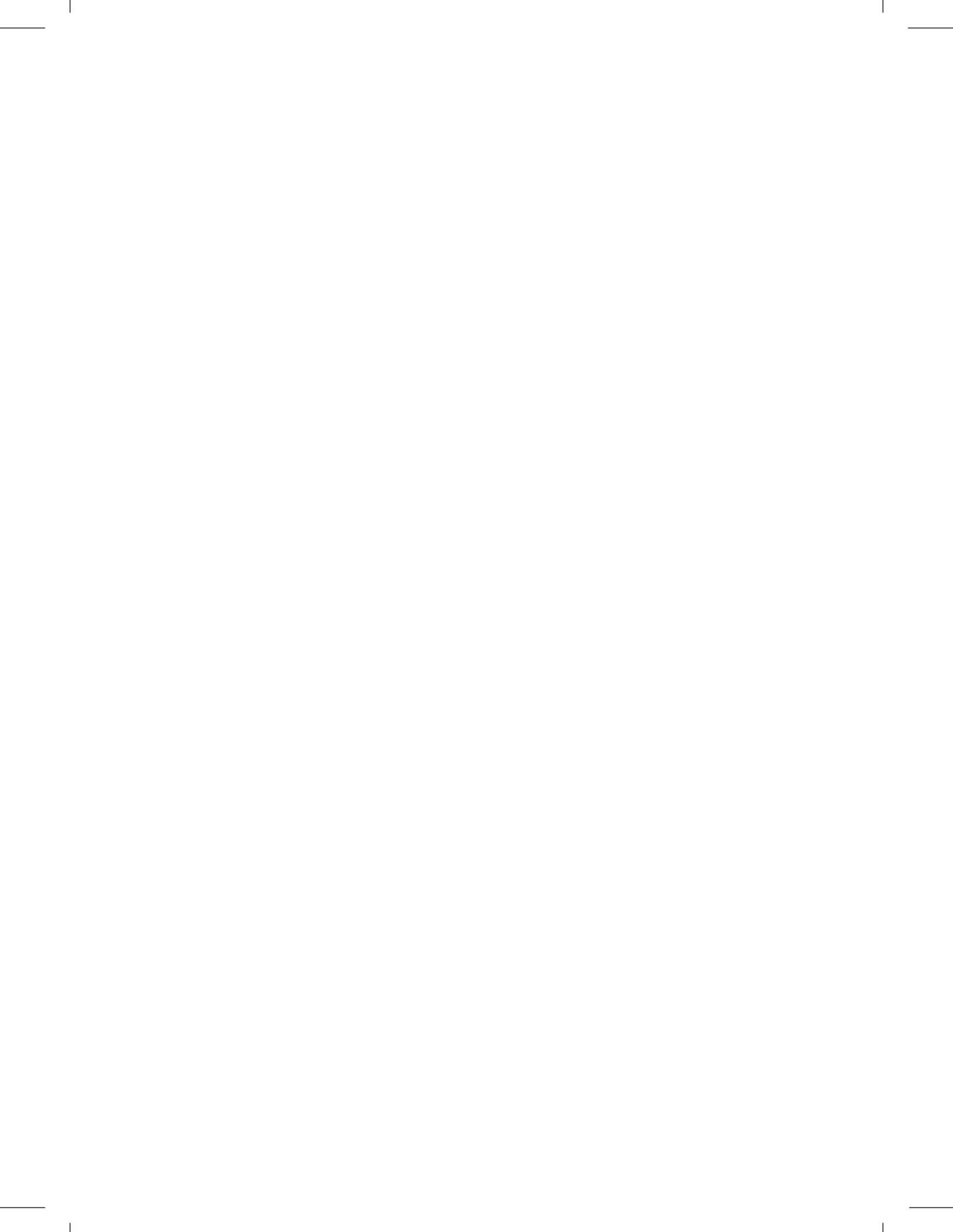


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IOWA CODE SUPPLEMENT

2009

CHAPTER 1

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE

1.1 State boundaries.

The boundaries of the state are as defined in the preamble of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2.27 Canvass of votes for governor.

The general assembly shall meet in joint session on the same day the assembly first convenes in January of 1979 and every four years thereafter as soon as both houses have been organized, and canvass the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor and determine the election. When the canvass is completed, the oath of office shall be administered to the persons so declared elected. Upon being inaugurated the governor shall deliver to the joint assembly any message the governor may deem expedient.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §1
Section amended

2.32 Confirmation of appointments — procedures.

1. The governor shall either make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment by March 1 for the following appointments which are subject to confirmation by the senate:

a. An appointment to fill a term beginning on May 1 of that year.

b. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “*d*”, existing prior to the convening of the general assembly in regular session in that year.

c. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “*d*”, which is known, prior to the convening of the general assembly in

regular session, will occur before May 1 of that year.

d. An appointment to fill a vacancy existing in a full-time compensated position on December 15 prior to the convening of the general assembly.

2. The governor shall file by February 1 with the secretary of the senate a list of all the appointment positions requiring gubernatorial action pursuant to subsection 1. The secretary of the senate shall provide the governor a written acknowledgment of the list within five days of its receipt. The senate shall approve the list or request corrections by resolution by February 15.

3. The governor shall submit all appointments requiring confirmation by the senate and notices of deferred appointment to the secretary of the senate who shall provide the governor’s office with receipts of submission. Each notice of appointment shall be accompanied by a statement of the appointee’s political affiliation. The notice of a deferred appointment shall be filed by the governor with the secretary of the senate and accompanied by a statement of reasons for the deferral. For appointments requiring confirmation by the senate made during the legislative interim, the notice of appointment shall be submitted to the secretary of the senate within three days of the appointment date.

4. A gubernatorial appointee, whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the senate and

who serves at the pleasure of the governor, is subject to reconfirmation by the senate during the regular session of the general assembly convening in January if the appointee will complete the appointee's fourth year in office on or before the following April 30. For the purposes of this section, the submission of an appointee for reconfirmation is deemed the same as the submission of an appointee for confirmation and the procedures of this section regarding confirmation and the consequences of refusal to confirm are the same for reconfirmation.

5. If an appointment subject to senate confirmation is required by statute to be made by an appointing authority other than the governor, the duties assigned under this section to the governor shall be performed by the appointing authority.

6. If a vacancy in a position requiring confirmation by the senate, other than a full-time compensated position, occurs after the convening of the general assembly in regular session, the governor shall, within sixty calendar days after the vacancy occurs, either make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment unless the general assembly has adjourned its regular session before the sixty-day period expires. If a vacancy in a full-time compensated position requiring senate confirmation occurs after December 15, the governor shall, within ninety calendar days after the vacancy occurs, make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment unless the general assembly has adjourned its regular session before the ninety-day period expires.

7. If an appointment is submitted pursuant to subsection 1, the senate shall by April 15 of that year either approve, disapprove, or by resolution defer consideration of confirmation of the appointment. If an appointment is submitted pursuant to subsection 6, the senate shall either approve, disapprove, or by resolution defer consideration of confirmation of the appointment within thirty days after receiving the appointment from the governor. The senate may defer consideration of an appointment until a later time during that session, but the senate shall not adjourn that session until all appointments submitted pursuant to this section before the last thirty days of the session are approved or disapproved. If a nomination is submitted during the last thirty days of the session, the senate may by resolution defer consideration of the appointment until the next regular session of the general assembly and the nomination shall be considered as though made during the legislative interim.

8. The confirmation of every appointment submitted to the senate requires the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate. The senate shall adopt rules governing the referral of appointments to committees, the reports of committees on appointments, and the confirmation of appointments by the senate.

9. A person whose appointment is subject to senate confirmation shall make available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred, upon the committee's request, a notarized statement that the person has filed federal and state income tax returns for the three years immediately preceding the appointment, or a notarized statement of the legal reason for failure to file. If the appointment is to a board, commission, council, or other body empowered to take disciplinary action, all complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders pertaining to any disciplinary action taken by that board, commission, council, or body in a contested case against the person whose appointment is being reviewed by the senate shall be made available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred upon its request.

10. All tax records, complaint files, investigation files, other investigation reports, and other investigative information in the possession of the committee which relate to appointee tax filings or complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders from any past disciplinary action in a contested case against the appointee are privileged and confidential and they are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the appointee unless otherwise provided by law.

11. Sixty days after a person's appointment has been disapproved by the senate, that person shall not serve in that position as an interim appointment or by holding over in office and the governor shall submit another appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment before the sixty-day period expires.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §1, 2, 14
2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 3 apply to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 3 amended

2.32A Appointments by members of the general assembly to statutory boards, commissions, councils, and committees — per diem and expenses.

1. A member of the general assembly who is charged with making an appointment to a statutory board, commission, council, or committee shall make the appointment prior to the fourth Monday in January of the first regular session of each general assembly and in accordance with section 69.16B. If multiple appointing members are charged with making appointments of public members to the same board, commission, council, or committee, including as provided in section 333A.2, the appointing members shall consult with one another in making the appointments. If the senate appointing member for a legislative appointment is the president, majority leader, or the

minority leader, the appointing member shall consult with the other two leaders in making the appointment. If the house of representatives appointing member is the speaker, majority leader, or minority leader, the appointing member shall consult with the other two leaders in making the appointment.

2. Each appointing member shall inform the director of the legislative services agency of the appointment and of the term of the appointment. The legislative services agency shall maintain an up-to-date listing of all appointments made or to be made by members of the general assembly.

3. The legislative services agency shall inform each appointee and each affected board, commission, council, or committee of the appointment and of the term of the appointment.

4. Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, a member of the general assembly shall be paid, in accordance with section 2.10, per diem and necessary travel and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings of a statutory board, commission, council, or committee to which the member is appointed by a member of the general assembly.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §2
Subsection 1 amended

2.45 Committees of the legislative council.

The legislative council shall be divided into committees, which shall include but not be limited to:

1. The legislative service committee which shall be composed of six members of the legislative council, consisting of three members from each house, to be appointed by the legislative council. The legislative service committee shall select a chairperson from its membership, and shall determine policies relating to the operation of the legislative services agency, subject to the approval of the legislative council.

2. The legislative fiscal committee, composed of the chairpersons or their designated committee member and the ranking minority party members or their designated committee member of the committees of the house and senate responsible for developing a state budget and appropriating funds,

the chairpersons or their designated committee member and the ranking minority party members or their designated committee member of the committees on ways and means, and two members, one appointed from the majority party of the senate by the majority leader of the senate and one appointed from the majority party of the house by the speaker of the house of representatives. In each house, unless one of the members who represent the committee on ways and means is also a member of the legislative council, the person appointed from the membership of the majority party in that house shall also be appointed from the membership of the legislative council.

3. The legislative administration committee which shall be composed of six members of the legislative council, consisting of three members from each house, to be appointed by the legislative council. The legislative administration committee shall perform such duties as are assigned it by the legislative council.

4. *a.* The legislative capital projects committee which shall be composed of ten members appointed as follows:

(1) Two senate members of the legislative fiscal committee or the senate committee on appropriations, one to be appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one to be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(2) Two house members of the legislative fiscal committee or the house committee on appropriations, one to be appointed by the speaker of the house and one to be appointed by the minority leader of the house.

(3) The chairpersons of the senate and house committees on appropriations.

(4) Four members of the legislative council, one appointed by the speaker of the house, one by the majority leader of the senate, one by the minority leader of the house, and one by the minority leader of the senate.

b. The chairperson of the legislative council shall designate the chairperson or chairpersons of the legislative capital projects committee.

2009 Acts, ch 86, §1
Subsection 5 stricken

CHAPTER 4

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

4.1 Rules.

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

1. *Appellate court.* The term “*appellate*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9B. “*Internet site*” means a specific location on the internet that is determined by internet protocol numbers, by a domain name, or by both, including but not limited to domain names that use the designations “.com”, “.edu”, “.gov”, “.org”, and “.net”.

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

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

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

13. *Land — real estate.* The word “*land*” and the phrases “*real estate*” and “*real property*” in-

clude lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights thereto and interests therein, equitable as well as legal.

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

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

15. Reserved.

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

17. *Number and gender.* Unless otherwise specifically provided by law the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular. Words of one gender include the other genders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. *Repeal — effect of.* The repeal of a stat-

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

27. *Rule* includes *regulation*.

28. *Seal*. Where the seal of a court, public office, public officer, or public or private corporation may be required to be affixed to any paper, the word *seal* shall include an impression upon the paper alone, or upon wax or a wafer affixed to the paper, or an official ink stamp if a notarial seal. If the seal of a court is required, the word *seal* may also include a visible electronic image of the seal on an electronic document.

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

30. *Shall, must, and may*. Unless otherwise specifically provided by the general assembly, whenever the following words are used in a statute enacted after July 1, 1971, their meaning and application shall be:

- a. The word *shall* imposes a duty.
- b. The word *must* states a requirement.
- c. The word *may* confers a power.

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

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

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

34. *Time — legal holidays*. In computing time, the first day shall be excluded and the last included, unless the last falls on Sunday, in which case the time prescribed shall be extended so as to include the whole of the following Monday. However, when by the provisions of a statute or rule prescribed under authority of a statute, the last day for the commencement of an action or proceedings, the filing of a pleading or motion in a pending action or proceedings, or the perfecting or filing of an appeal from the decision or award of a court, board, commission, or official falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, a day on which the office of the clerk of the district court is closed in whole or in part pursuant to the authority of the supreme court, the first day of January, the third Monday in January, the twelfth day of February, the third Monday in

February, the last Monday in May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the eleventh day of November, the fourth Thursday in November, the twenty-fifth day of December, and the following Monday when any of the foregoing named legal holidays fall on a Sunday, and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of Iowa or the president of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, the time shall be extended to include the next day which the office of the clerk of the court or the office of the board, commission, or official is open to receive the filing of a commencement of an action, pleading or a motion in a pending action or proceeding, or the perfecting or filing of an appeal.

35. *United States* includes all the states.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 69, §1

Similar provision on population, §9F.6

Definition of "special state agents", §80.23

Transition provisions for court reorganization in chapter 602, article 11
NEW subsection 9B

CHAPTER 6A

EMINENT DOMAIN LAW (CONDEMNATION)

6A.6 Railways.

A railway corporation may acquire by condemnation property as necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of a railway. The acquisition shall carry the right to use for the construction and repair of the railway and its appurtenances any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other material, on or from the land taken.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §1
Section amended

6A.9 Additional purposes.

The department of transportation or a railway corporation may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire lands for the following additional purposes:

1. For necessary additional depot grounds or yards.
2. For constructing a track or tracks to any mine, quarry, gravel pit, manufacturing plant, warehouse, or mercantile establishment.
3. For additional or new right-of-way for constructing double track, reducing or straightening curves, changing grades, shortening or relocating portions of the line, and for excavations, embankments, or places for depositing waste earth.
4. For the preservation of abandoned railroad right-of-way for future railroad use.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §2
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

6A.10 Initiating railroad condemnation by railway corporation.

A railway corporation shall apply to the department of transportation for permission to condemn. The railway corporation shall serve notice of the application and hearing and provide a copy of the legal description of the property to be condemned to the owner and any recordholders of liens and encumbrances on any land described in the application. The department may, after hearing, report to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the land is situated the description of the land sought to be condemned. The corporation may begin condemnation procedures in district court for the land described by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §3
Section amended

6A.16 Right to condemn abandoned right-of-way.

Railroad right-of-way which has been abandoned by order of the proper authority may be condemned by a railway corporation or the department of transportation before or after the track materials have been removed. The procedure to condemn abandoned right-of-way shall be the same as for an original condemnation.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 6B

PROCEDURE UNDER EMINENT DOMAIN

6B.14 Appraisalment — report.

1. The commissioners shall, at the time fixed in the notices required under section 6B.8, view the land sought to be condemned and assess the damages which the owner will sustain by reason of the appropriation. The commission shall file its written report, signed by all commissioners, with the sheriff. At the request of the condemner or the condemnee, the commission shall divide the damages into parts to indicate the value of any dwelling, the value of the land and improvements other than a dwelling, and the value of any additional damages. The appraisalment and return may be in parcels larger than forty acres belonging to one person and lying in one tract, unless the agent or attorney of the applicant, or the commissioners, have actual knowledge that the tract does not belong wholly to the person in whose name it appears of record; and in case of such knowledge, the ap-

praisalment shall be made of the different portions as they are known to be owned.

2. Prior to the meeting of the commission, the commission or a commissioner shall not communicate with the applicant, property owner, or tenant, or their agents, regarding the condemnation proceedings. The commissioners shall meet in open session to view the property and to receive evidence, but may deliberate in closed session. When deliberating in closed session, the meeting is closed to all persons who are not commissioners except for personnel from the sheriff's office if such personnel is requested by the commission. After deliberations commence, the commission and each commissioner is prohibited from communicating with any party to the proceeding. However, if the commission is deliberating in closed session, and after deliberations commence the commission requires further information from a party

or a witness, the commission shall notify the property owner and the acquiring agency that they are allowed to attend the meeting at which such additional information shall be provided but only for that period of time during which the additional information is being provided. The property owner and the acquiring agency shall be given a reasonable opportunity to attend the meeting. The commission shall keep minutes of all its meetings showing the date, time, and place, the members present, and the action taken at each meeting. The minutes shall show the results of each vote taken and information sufficient to indicate the vote of each member present. The vote of each member present shall be made public at the open session. The minutes shall be public records open to public inspection.

3. In determining fair market value of property, the commissioners shall not consider only the assessed value assigned to such property for purposes of property taxation.

4. In assessing the damages the owner or ten-

ant will sustain, the commissioners shall consider and make allowance for personal property which is damaged or destroyed or reduced in value.

5. An owner or tenant occupying land which is proposed to be acquired by condemnation shall be awarded a sum sufficient to remove such owner's or tenant's personal property from the land to be acquired, which sum shall represent reasonable costs of moving the personal property from the land to be acquired to a point no greater than fifty miles; but in any event, damages awarded under this section for moving shall not exceed five thousand dollars for each owner or tenant occupying land proposed to be condemned. An owner or tenant may apply for an award pursuant to this section only if all other damages provided by law have been awarded and such amount awarded is insufficient to pay the owner's or tenant's reasonable costs of moving.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §1
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 7C

PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND ALLOCATION ACT

7C.12 Authority and duties of the governor and governor's designee.

1. The governor shall designate a person, department, or authority to administer this chapter. The person, department, or authority so designated shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge in the area of public finance.

2. In addition to the powers and duties specified in sections 7C.1 to 7C.11, the governor's designee:

a. Shall promulgate rules which are necessary or expedient to carry out the intent and purposes of the private activity bond allocation Act.

b. Shall maintain records of all applications filed by political subdivisions pursuant to section 7C.6 and all bonds issued pursuant to these applications including, but not limited to, a daily accounting of the amount of the state ceiling available for allocation, the amount of the state ceiling which has been allocated but not used, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of those political subdivisions for whom an allocation has been approved or disapproved and the amount of the allocation approved or disapproved for the political subdivisions.

c. Shall report quarterly any reallocation of the amount of the state ceiling by the governor's designee in accordance with this chapter to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight and the auditor of state. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the amount of

each reallocation, the date of each reallocation, the name of the political subdivision and a description of all bonds issued pursuant to a reallocation, a brief explanation of the reason for the reallocation, and such other information as may be required by a standing committee on government oversight.

2009 Acts, ch 86, §2
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

7C.13 Qualified student loan bond issuer — open records and meetings — oversight.

1. *Condition of allocation.* As a condition of receiving the allocation of the state ceiling as provided in section 7C.4A, subsection 3, the qualified student loan bond issuer shall comply with the provisions of this section.

2. *Annual report and audit.* The qualified student loan bond issuer shall submit an annual report to the governor, general assembly, and the auditor of state by January 15 setting forth its operations and activities conducted and newly implemented in the previous fiscal year related to use of the allocation of the state ceiling in accordance with this chapter and the outlook for the future. The report shall describe how the operations and activities serve students and parents. The annual audit of the qualified student loan bond issuer shall be filed with the office of auditor of state.

3. *Open meetings for consideration of tax-exempt issuance.* The deliberations or meetings of the board of directors of the qualified student

loan bond issuer that relate to the issuance of bonds in accordance with this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 21.

4. *Public hearing prior to issuance of tax-exempt bonds.* Prior to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds in accordance with this chapter, the board of directors of the qualified student loan bond issuer shall hold a public meeting after reasonable notice. The board shall give notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting, and its tentative agenda, in a manner reasonably calculated to apprise the public of that information and provide interested parties with an opportunity to submit or present data, views, or arguments related to the issuance of the bonds.

5. *Open records for consideration of tax-exempt bonds.* All of the following shall be subject to chapter 22:

a. Minutes of the meetings conducted in accordance with subsection 3.

b. The data and written views or arguments submitted in accordance with subsection 4.

c. Letters seeking approval from the governor for issuance of tax-exempt bonds in accordance with this chapter.

d. The published official statement of each tax-exempt bond issue authorized in accordance with this chapter.

6. *State superintendent of banking — review.*

a. The state superintendent of banking shall not serve on the board of directors of the qualified student loan bond issuer.

b. The superintendent of banking shall annu-

ally review the qualified student loan bond issuer's total assets, loan volume, and reserves. Additionally, the superintendent shall review the qualified student loan bond issuer's procedures to inform students, prior to the submission of an application to the qualified student loan bond issuer for a loan made by the qualified student loan bond issuer, about the advantages of loans available under Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, for which the students may be eligible. The review shall verify that the qualified student loan bond issuer issued bonds in accordance with this chapter in conformance to the letter requesting approval of the governor as set forth in subsection 5. The superintendent shall submit the review to the general assembly by January 15.

7. *No state obligation for bonds.* The obligations of the qualified student loan bond issuer are not the obligations of the state or any political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are obligations of the qualified student loan bond issuer payable solely and only from the qualified student loan bond issuer's funds. The qualified student loan bond issuer shall not and cannot pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the qualified student loan bond issuer.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §3
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 7D

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7D.16 Alcoholic beverages in state capitol or on complex grounds.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law prohibiting the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place, the executive council may authorize, by resolution, the temporary use and consumption of alcoholic beverages, as defined in section 123.3, in the state capitol or on the state capitol complex grounds, as if the state capitol or state capitol complex grounds were a private place. The authorization by resolution shall be limited to the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages as an accompaniment to food at a single award ceremony, social event, or other occasion deemed appropriate by the executive council. The authorization shall require that the person providing the food and alcoholic beverages possess an appropriate liquor control license in accordance with section 123.95. The secretary of the executive council shall inform the secretary of the legislative council and the director of the department

of administrative services of the approval of any such resolution.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §101
NEW section

7D.17 through 7D.28 Reserved.

7D.34 Energy conservation lease-purchase.

1. As used in this section:

a. *"Energy conservation measure"* means installation or modification of an installation in a building which is primarily intended to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of an alternative energy source, which may contain integral control and measurement devices.

b. *"State agency"* means a board, department, commission or authority of or acting on behalf of the state having the power to enter into contracts with or without the approval of the executive council to acquire property in its own name or in the

name of the state. “*State agency*” does not mean the general assembly, the courts, the governor or a political subdivision of the state.

2. *a.* A state agency may, with the approval of the executive council, lease as lessee real and personal properties and facilities for use as or in connection with any energy conservation measure for which it may so acquire real and personal properties and facilities, upon the terms, conditions and considerations the official or officials having the authority with or without the approval of the executive council to commit the state agency to acquire real and personal property and facilities deem in the best interests of the state agency. A lease may include provisions for ultimate ownership by the state or by the state agency and may obligate the state agency to pay costs of maintenance, operation, insurance and taxes. The state agency shall pay the rentals and the additional costs from the annual appropriations for the state agency by the general assembly or from other funds legally available. The lessor of the properties or facilities may retain a security interest in them until title passes to the state or state agency. The security interest may be assigned or pledged by the lessor. In connection with the lease, the state agency may contract for a letter of credit, insurance or other security enhancement obligation with respect to its rental and other obligations and pay the cost from annual appropriations for such state agency by the general assembly or from other funds legally available. The security enhancement arrangement may contain customary terms and provisions, including reimbursement and acceleration if appropriate. This section is a complete and independent authorization and procedure for a state agency, with the approval of the executive council, to enter into a lease and related security enhancement arrangements and this section is not a qualification of any other powers

which a state agency may possess, including those under chapter 262, and the authorization and powers granted under this section are not subject to the terms or requirements of any other provision of the Code.

b. Before a state agency seeks approval of the executive council for leasing real or personal properties or facilities for use as or in connection with any energy conservation measure, the state agency shall have a comprehensive engineering analysis done on a building in which it seeks to improve the energy efficiency by an engineering firm approved by the office of energy independence through a competitive selection process and the engineering firm is subject to approval of the executive council. Provisions of this section shall only apply to energy conservation measures identified in the comprehensive engineering analysis.

c. Before the executive council gives its approval for a state agency to lease real and personal properties or facilities for use as or in connection with any energy conservation measure, the executive council shall in conjunction with the office of energy independence and after review of the engineering analysis submitted by the state agency make a determination that the properties or facilities will result in energy cost savings to the state in an amount that results in the state recovering the cost of the properties or facilities within six years after the initial acquisition of the properties or facilities.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §1, 41
Subsection 2, paragraphs b and c amended

7D.35 Dispute resolution.

The executive council shall resolve any disputes transmitted to it by the office of energy independence, the state building code commissioner, or both, arising under section 470.7.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §2, 41
Section amended

CHAPTER 7E

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7E.5 Principal departments and primary responsibilities.

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

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

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

of the major resources of state government.

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

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

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

the director of the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

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

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

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

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

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

k. The department on aging, created in section 231.21, which has primary responsibility for leadership and program management for programs which serve the older individuals of the state.

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

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

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

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

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

q. The department of natural resources, creat-

ed in section 455A.2, which has primary responsibility for state parks and forests, protecting the environment, and managing fish, wildlife, and land and water resources.

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

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

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

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

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

2. a. There is a civil rights commission, a public employment relations board, an interstate cooperation commission, an ethics and campaign disclosure board, and an Iowa law enforcement academy.

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 23, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §3, 41
Subsection 1, paragraphs k, q, and s amended

7E.7 Organizational structure.

For organizational purposes only, the following apply:

1. The Iowa higher education loan authority shall be attached to the college student aid commission.

2. The Iowa advance funding authority shall be considered part of the department of education. The department of education may provide staff assistance and administrative support to the authority.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §5
Iowa higher education loan authority, see chapter 261A
Iowa advance funding authority, see chapter 257C
Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 3 renumbered as 2

CHAPTER 7K

INSTITUTE FOR TOMORROW'S WORKFORCE

Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 177, §46
With respect to proposed amendment to former §7K.1,
see Code editor's note

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL ACT

8.6 Specific powers and duties.

The specific duties of the director of the department of management shall be:

1. *Forms.* To consult with all state officers and agencies which receive reports and forms from county officers, in order to devise standardized reports and forms which will permit computer processing of the information submitted by county officers, and to prescribe forms on which each municipality, at the time of preparing estimates required under section 24.3, shall be required to compile in parallel columns the following data and estimates for immediate availability to any taxpayer upon request:

a. For the immediate prior fiscal year, revenue from all sources, other than revenue received from property taxation, allocated to each of the several funds and separately stated as to each such source, and for each fund the unencumbered cash balance thereof at the beginning and end of the year, the amount received by property taxation allocated to each fund, and the amount of actual expenditure for each fund.

b. For the current fiscal year, actual and estimated revenue, from all sources, other than revenue received from property taxation, and separately stated as to each such source, allocated to each of the several funds, and for each fund the actual unencumbered cash balance available at the beginning of the year, the amount to be received from property taxation allocated to each fund, and the amount of actual and estimated expenditures, whichever is applicable.

c. For the proposed budget year, an estimate of revenue from all sources, other than revenue to be received from property taxation, separately stated as to each such source, to be allocated to each of the several funds, and for each fund the actual or estimated unencumbered cash balance, whichever is applicable, to be available at the beginning of the year, the amount proposed to be received from property taxation allocated to each fund, and the amount proposed to be expended during the year plus the amount of cash reserve, based on actual experience of prior years, which shall be the necessary cash reserve of the budget adopted exclusive of capital outlay items. The estimated expenditures plus the required cash reserve for the ensu-

ing fiscal year less all estimated or actual unencumbered balances at the beginning of the year and less the estimated income from all sources other than property taxation shall equal the amount to be received from property taxes, and such amount shall be shown on the proposed budget estimate.

d. To insure uniformity, accuracy, and efficiency in the preparation of budget estimates by municipalities subject to chapter 24, the director shall prescribe the procedures to be used and instruct the appropriate officials of the various municipalities on implementation of the procedures.

2. *Report of standing appropriations.* To annually prepare a separate report containing a complete list of all standing appropriations showing the amount of each appropriation and the purpose for which the appropriation is made and furnish a copy of the report to each member of the general assembly on or before the first day of each regular session.

3. *Budget document.* To prepare the budget document and draft the legislation to make it effective.

4. *Allotments.* To perform the necessary work involved in reviewing requests for allotments as are submitted to the governor for approval.

5. Reserved.

6. *Investigations.* To make such investigations of the organization, activities and methods of procedure of the several departments and establishments as the director of management may be called upon to make by the governor or the governor and executive council, or the legislature.

7. *Legislative aid.* To furnish to any committee of either house of the legislature having jurisdiction over revenues or appropriations such aid and information regarding the financial affairs of the government as it may request.

8. *Rules.* To make such rules, subject to the approval of the governor, as may be necessary for effectively carrying on the work of the department of management. The director may, with the approval of the executive council, require any state official, agency, department or commission, to require any applicant, registrant, filer, permit holder or license holder, whether individual, partner-

ship, trust or corporation, to submit to said official, agency, department or commission, the social security or the tax number or both so assigned to said individual, partnership, trust or corporation.

9. *Budget report.* To prepare and file in the department of management, on or before the first day of December of each year, a state budget report, which shall show in detail the following:

a. Classified estimates in detail of the expenditures necessary, in the director's judgment, for the support of each department and each institution and department thereof for the ensuing fiscal year.

b. A schedule showing a comparison of such estimates with the askings of the several departments for the current fiscal year and with the expenditures of like character for the last two preceding fiscal years.

c. A statement setting forth in detail the reasons for any recommended increases or decreases in the estimated requirements of the various departments, institutions, and departments thereof.

d. Estimates of all receipts of the state other than from direct taxation and the sources thereof for the ensuing fiscal year.

e. A comparison of such estimates and askings with receipts of a like character for the last two preceding fiscal years.

f. The expenditures and receipts of the state for the last completed fiscal year, and estimates of the expenditures and receipts of the state for the current fiscal year.

g. A detailed statement of all appropriations made during the two preceding fiscal years, also of unexpended balances of appropriations at the end of the last fiscal year and estimated balances at the end of the current fiscal year.

h. Estimates in detail of the appropriations necessary to meet the requirements of the several departments and institutions for the next fiscal year.

i. Statements showing:

(1) The condition of the treasury at the end of the last fiscal year.

(2) The estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the current fiscal year.

(3) The estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the next fiscal year, if the director's recommendations are adopted.

(4) An estimate of the taxable value of all the property within the state.

(5) The estimated aggregate amount necessary to be raised by a state levy.

(6) The amount per thousand dollars of taxable value necessary to produce such amount.

(7) Other data or information as the director deems advisable.

10. *General control.* To perform such other duties as may be required to effectively control the financial operations of the government as limited by this chapter.

11. *Targeted small businesses.* To assist the

director of the department of economic development as requested in the establishment and implementation of the Iowa targeted small business procurement Act and the targeted small business loan guarantee program.

12. *State programs for equal opportunity.* To perform specific powers and duties as provided in chapter 19B and other provisions of law with respect to oversight and the imposition of sanctions in connection with state programs emphasizing equal opportunity through affirmative action, contract compliance policies, and procurement set-aside requirements.

13. *Capital project budgeting requests.* To compile annually all capital project budgeting requests of all state agencies, as defined in section 8.3A, and to consolidate the requests, with individual state agency priorities noted, into a report for submission with the budget documents by the governor pursuant to section 8.22. Any additional information regarding the capital project budgeting requests or priorities shall be compiled and submitted in the same report.

14. *Capital project planning and budgeting authority.* To call upon any state agency, as defined in section 8.3A, for assistance the director may require in performing the director's duties under subsection 13. All state agencies, upon the request of the director, shall assist the director and are authorized to make available to the director any existing studies, surveys, plans, data, and other materials in the possession of the state agencies which are relevant to the director's duties.

15. *State tort claims — risk management coordinator.* To designate a position within the department to serve as the executive branch's risk management coordinator.

a. The risk management coordinator shall have all of the following responsibilities:

(1) Coordinating and monitoring risk control policies and programs in the executive branch, including but not limited to coordination with the employees of departments who are responsible for the workers' compensation for state employees and management of state property.

(2) Consulting with the attorney general with respect to the risk control policies and programs and trends in claims and liability of the state under chapter 669.

(3) Coordinating the state's central data repository for claims and risk information.

b. The costs of salary, benefits, and support for the risk management coordinator shall be authorized by the state appeal board established in chapter 73A and shall be paid as claims for services furnished to the state under section 25.2.

16. *Designation of services — funding — customer councils.*

a. To establish a process by which the department, in consultation with the department of administrative services, shall determine which services provided by the department of administra-

tive services shall be funded by an appropriation and which services shall be funded by the governmental entity receiving the service.

b. To establish a process for determining whether the department of administrative services shall be the sole provider of a service for purposes of those services which the department determines under paragraph “a” are to be funded by the governmental entities receiving the service.

c. To establish, by rule, a customer council responsible for overseeing the services provided solely by the department of administrative services. The rules adopted shall provide for all of the following:

(1) The method of appointment of members to the council by the governmental entities required to receive the services.

(2) The duties of the customer council which shall be as follows:

(a) Annual review and approval of the department of administrative services’ business plan regarding services provided solely by the department of administrative services.

(b) Annual review and approval of the procedure for resolving complaints concerning services provided by the department of administrative services.

(c) Annual review and approval of the procedure for setting rates for the services provided solely by the department of administrative services.

(3) A process for receiving input from affected governmental entities as well as for a biennial review by the customer council of the determinations made by the department of which services are funded by an appropriation to the department of administrative services and which services are funded by the governmental entities receiving the service, including any recommendations as to whether the department of administrative services shall be the sole provider of a service funded by the governmental entities receiving the service. The department, in consultation with the department of administrative services, may change the determination of a service if it is determined that the change is in the best interests of those governmental entities receiving the service.

d. If a service to be provided may also be provided to the judicial branch and legislative branch, then the rules shall provide that the chief justice of the supreme court may appoint a member to the customer council, and the legislative council may appoint a member from the senate and a member from the house of representatives to the customer council, in their discretion.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §5
Subsection 9, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

8.9 Grants enterprise management of office.

1. The office of grants enterprise management

is established in the department of management. The function of the office is to develop and administer a system to track, identify, advocate for, and coordinate nonstate grants as defined in section 8.2, subsections 1 and 3. Staffing for the office of grants enterprise management shall be provided by a facilitator appointed by the director of the department of management. Additional staff may be hired, subject to the availability of funding. Funding for the office is from the appropriation to the department pursuant to section 8A.505, subsection 2.*

2. a. All grant applications submitted and grant moneys received by a department on behalf of the state shall be reported to the office of grants enterprise management. The office shall by January 31 of each year submit to the fiscal services division of the legislative services agency a written report listing all grants received during the previous calendar year with a value over one thousand dollars and the funding entity and purpose for each grant. However, the reports on grants filed by the state board of regents pursuant to section 8.44 shall be deemed sufficient to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

b. The office of grants enterprise management shall submit by July 1 and January 1 of each year to the government oversight committees a written report summarizing departmental compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

*Subsection 2 of Code section 8A.505 stricken by 2009 Acts, ch 181, §38
Section not amended; footnote added

8.11 Grant applications — minority impact statements.

1. Each application for a grant from a state agency shall include a minority impact statement that contains the following information:

a. Any disproportionate or unique impact of proposed policies or programs on minority persons in this state.

b. A rationale for the existence of programs or policies having an impact on minority persons in this state.

c. Evidence of consultation of representatives of minority persons in cases where a policy or program has an identifiable impact on minority persons in this state.

2. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

a. “Disability” means the same as provided in section 15.102, subsection 7, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1).

b. “Minority persons” includes individuals who are women, persons with a disability, African Americans, Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaskan Native Americans.

c. “State agency” means a department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency or authority of the state of Iowa.

3. The office of grants enterprise management shall create and distribute a minority impact statement form for state agencies and ensure its inclusion with applications for grants.

4. The directives of this section shall be carried out to the extent consistent with federal law.

5. The minority impact statement shall be used for informational purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §6

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

8.41 Federal funds — deposit — block grant plans — affected political subdivisions.

1. Commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, federal funds received in the form of block grants shall be deposited in a special fund in the state treasury and are subject to appropriation by the general assembly upon a recommendation by the governor. In determining a general fund balance, the federal funds deposited in the special fund shall not be included, but shall remain segregated in the special fund until appropriated by the general assembly.

2. Federal funds deposited in the state treasury as provided in subsection 1 shall either be included as part of the governor's budget required by section 8.22 or shall be included in a separate recommendation made by the governor to the general assembly. If federal funds received in the form of block grants or categorical grants have not been included in the governor's budget for the current fiscal year because of time constraints or because a budget is not being submitted for the next fiscal year, the governor shall submit a supplemental statement to the general assembly listing the federal funds received and including the same information for the federal funds required by section 8.22, subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (e), for the statement of federal funds in the governor's budget.

3. *a.* If, in any federal fiscal year, the federal government provides for a block grant which requires a new or revised program than was required in the prior fiscal year, each state agency required to administer the block grant program shall develop a block grant plan detailing program changes.

b. To the extent allowed by federal law, the block grant plan shall be developed in accordance with the following:

(1) The primary goal of the plan shall be to attain savings for taxpayers and to avoid shifting costs from the federal government to state and local governments.

(2) State agency planning meetings shall be held jointly with officials of the affected political subdivision and affected members of the public.

(3) The plan shall address proposed expenditures and accountability measures and shall be published so as to provide reasonable opportunity

for public review and comment.

(4) (a) Preference shall be given to any existing service delivery system capable of delivering the required service. If an existing service delivery system is not used, the plan shall identify those existing delivery systems which were considered and the reasons those systems were rejected. This subparagraph division applies to any service delivered pursuant to a federal block grant, including but not limited to any of the following block grant areas: health, human services, education, employment, community and economic development, and criminal justice.

(b) If a service delivered pursuant to a federal block grant and implemented by a political subdivision was previously provided for by a categorical grant, the state agency shall allow the political subdivision adequate transition time to accommodate related changes in federal and state policy. Transition activities may include, but are not limited to, revision of the political subdivision's laws, budgets, and administrative procedures.

(c) The state agency shall allow the political subdivision the flexibility to implement a service in a manner so as to address identifiable needs within the context of meeting broad national objectives.

(5) State administrative costs shall not exceed the limits allowed for under the federal law enacting the block grant.

(6) A federal mandate that is eliminated or waived for the state shall be eliminated or waived for a political subdivision.

(7) Federal block grants shall not be used to supplant existing funding efforts by the state.

c. The state agency shall send copies of the proposed block grant plan to the legislative fiscal committee and to the appropriate appropriations subcommittee chairpersons and ranking members of the general assembly. The plan and any program changes contained within the plan shall be adopted as rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

8.41A Federal recovery and reinvestment fund.

1. A federal recovery and reinvestment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of management consisting of moneys received from the federal government for state and local government fiscal relief under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and other moneys received for state and local government fiscal relief under any other federal legislation. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the fund that remain unexpended or unobligated at the end

of a fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund.

2. Moneys appropriated from the fund shall be expended as provided in the federal law making the moneys available and in conformance with chapter 17A.

3. The recipient of an appropriation made from the fund shall account for the appropriation in a manner agreed to by the department of management and the legislative services agency.

4. The governor shall create an Iowa accountability and transparency board to monitor the state's use of federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funding in order to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, and to make recommendations to the governor and general assembly to assure best practices are implemented for the use of the funding.

2009 Acts, ch 183, §68, 74
NEW section

ECONOMIC EMERGENCY FUND,
CASH RESERVE FUND,
REBUILD IOWA INFRASTRUCTURE FUND,
ENVIRONMENT FIRST FUND,
VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND,
TECHNOLOGY REINVESTMENT FUND,
AND VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
RESTRICTED CAPITALS FUND

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

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

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

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

(3) The moneys appropriated under this lettered paragraph shall be credited in equal and pro-

portionate amounts in each quarter of the current fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

c. The appropriation made in paragraph “a” shall continue until the aggregate amount of the appropriations made, reverted, or transferred to the senior living trust fund for all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2004, pursuant to paragraph “a” of this subsection, section 8.55, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, and any other law providing for an appropriation or reversion or transfer of an appropriation to the senior living trust fund is equal to three hundred million dollars.

d. This subsection and section 8.55, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, are repealed when the aggregate amount specified in paragraph “c” has been distributed, appropriated, reverted, or transferred to the senior living trust fund. The director of the department of management shall notify the Iowa

Code editor when the aggregate amount has been distributed, appropriated, reverted, or transferred.

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

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

5. As used in this section, "GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles as established by the governmental accounting standards board.

6. *a.* A rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund is cre-

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

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

c. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as directed by the general assembly for public vertical infrastructure projects. For the purposes of this subsection, "vertical infrastructure" includes only land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails. "Vertical infrastructure" does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

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

e. (1) (a) (i) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter, not more than a total of sixty-six million dollars shall be deposited in the general fund of the state in any fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11.

(ii) However, in lieu of the deposit in subparagraph subdivision (i), for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state, the first fifty-five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund created in section 12.89, and the next five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

(b) The next fifteen million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of

the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019.

(c) The next five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the school infrastructure fund created in section 12.82 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.81 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state.

(d) (i) The total moneys in excess of the moneys deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund, the vision Iowa fund, the school infrastructure fund, and the general fund of the state in a fiscal year shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund and shall be used as provided in this section, notwithstanding section 8.60.

(ii) However, in lieu of the deposit in subparagraph subdivision (i), for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state, fifty-five million dollars of the excess moneys directed to be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

(2) If the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 in a fiscal year is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund in the fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund created in section 123.53 in the manner provided in section 123.53, subsection 3.

(3) After the deposit of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state and the revenue bonds debt service fund as provided in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), if the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 in a fiscal year is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund in the fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in the manner provided in section 99G.39, subsection 3.

f. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the secure an advanced vision for education fund created in section 423F.2, for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2014, the

amount of the moneys in excess of the first forty-seven million dollars credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund during the fiscal year, not to exceed ten million dollars.

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

h. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

i. Annually, on or before December 31 of each year, a recipient of moneys from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for any purpose shall report to the state agency to which the moneys are appropriated the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §26, 36; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §29; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §102; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §29

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

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 6, paragraph e amended
Subsection 6, NEW paragraph i

8.57C Technology reinvestment fund.

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

2. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for the acquisition of computer hardware and soft-

ware, software development, telecommunications equipment, and maintenance and lease agreements associated with technology components and for the purchase of equipment intended to provide an uninterruptible power supply.

3. *a.* There is appropriated from the general fund of the state for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2006, July 1, 2007, July 1, 2010, and for each subsequent fiscal year thereafter, the sum of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund.

b. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the sum of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, the sum of fourteen million five hundred twenty-five thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph “c”.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from this fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §30

Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

8.57D Vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund.

1. A vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of management. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for public vertical infrastructure projects. For the purposes of this section, “vertical infrastructure” includes only land acquisition and construction, major renovation, and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, and site de-

velopment. “Vertical infrastructure” does not include routine, recurring maintenance, debt service, or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

4. There is appropriated from the appropriation bonds capitals fund created in section 12.90C to the vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund one hundred million dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2011.

5. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

6. Annually, on or before December 31 of each year, a recipient of moneys from the vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund for any purpose shall report to the state agency to which the moneys are appropriated the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

7. Payment of moneys appropriated from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state.

2009 Acts, ch 174, §5

NEW section

8.62 Use of reversions.

1. For the purposes of this section, “operational appropriation” means an appropriation from the general fund of the state providing for salary, support, administrative expenses, or other personnel-related costs.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.33 or any other provision of law to the contrary, if on June 30 of a fiscal year, a balance of an operational appropriation remains unexpended or unencumbered, not more than fifty percent of the balance may be encumbered by the agency to which the appropriation was made and used as provided in this section and the remaining balance shall be deposited in the cash reserve fund created in section 8.56. Moneys encumbered under this section

shall only be used by the agency during the succeeding fiscal year for employee training, technology enhancement, or purchases of goods and services from Iowa prison industries. Unused moneys encumbered under this section shall be deposited in the cash reserve fund on June 30 of the succeeding fiscal year.

3. On or before June 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which funds were encumbered under this section, an agency encumbering funds under this section shall report to the joint appropriations subcommittee which recommends funding for the agency, the legislative services agency, the department of management, and the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council detailing how the moneys were expended. Moneys shall not be encumbered under this section from an appropriation which received a transfer from another appropriation pursuant to section 8.39.

Use of FY 2009 and 2010 balances; reversion to general fund under §8.62; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §52, 53, 55
Section not amended; footnote added

8.63 Innovations fund.

1. An innovations fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of management for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship in state government by the awarding of repayable loans to state agencies.

2. The director of the department of management shall establish an eight-member committee to be called the state innovations fund committee. The committee shall review all requests for funds and approve loans of funds if the committee determines that the loan meets the requirements for a project loan or an enterprise loan as provided in this section.

3. A project loan can be funded if the committee determines that an agency request would result in cost savings or added revenue to the general fund of the state. Eligible projects are projects which cannot be funded from an agency's operating budget without adversely affecting the agency's normal service levels. Projects may include, but are not limited to, purchase of advanced technology, contracting for expert services, and acquisition of equipment or supplies.

4. An enterprise loan can be funded if the committee determines that the agency or business unit has a viable business plan and the capability to use the loan to provide internal services to government. The enterprise is expected to receive payment for services from its customers and use those payments to cover its expenses, including repayment of the loan.

5. A state agency seeking a loan from the innovations fund shall complete an application form designed by the state innovations fund committee

which employs, for projects, a return on investment concept and demonstrates how state general fund expenditures will be reduced or how state general fund revenues will increase, or for enterprises, a business plan that shows how the enterprise will meet customer needs, provide value to customers, and demonstrate financial viability. Minimum loan requirements for state agency requests shall be determined by the committee. As an incentive to increase state general fund revenues, an agency may retain up to fifty percent of savings realized in connection with a project loan from the innovations fund. The amount retained shall be determined by the innovations fund committee. Savings realized but not retained by an agency shall not be deposited in the innovations fund.

6. *a.* In order for the innovations fund to be self-supporting, the innovations fund committee shall establish repayment schedules for each innovations fund loan awarded. Agencies shall repay the funds over a period not to exceed five years with interest, at a rate to be determined by the innovations fund committee.

b. If the department of management and the department of revenue certify that the savings from a proposed innovations fund project will result in a net increase in the balance of the general fund of the state without a corresponding cost savings to the requesting agency, and if the requesting agency meets all other eligibility requirements, the innovations fund committee may approve the loan for the project and not require repayment by the requesting agency. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department of management for deposit in the innovations fund an amount sufficient to repay the loan amount, which amount shall not exceed the principal amount of the loan plus interest on the loan.

7. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the innovations fund shall be credited to the innovations fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the innovations fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

For future repeal of this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 170, §48, 50

Transfer of unencumbered and unobligated balances in innovations fund at the end of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, as well as moneys to be credited in succeeding fiscal years, to the general fund of the state; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §49

Section not amended; footnotes added

8.64 Definitions.

For purposes of sections 8.65 through 8.69:

1. "*Commission*" means the local government innovation commission.

2. "*Community-wide area*" means a distinct geographical area voluntarily formed by and comprised of counties, cities, or townships, or any com-

bination thereof, all of which possess a degree of autonomy in a varying number of matters. State agencies, community colleges, and school districts may also participate in a community-wide area if joined by a county, city, or township.

3. “*Department*” means the department of management.

For future repeal of section effective July 1, 2010, see §8.68; 2007 Acts, ch 117, §5, 7; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §46, 50
Section not amended; footnote revised

8.65 Local government innovation commission.

1. A local government innovation commission is created consisting of fifteen voting members and six nonvoting members.

a. Voting members of the commission shall be appointed for a term of three years as follows:

(1) One member representing the executive branch appointed by the governor.

(2) Two members representing county government appointed by the president of the Iowa state association of counties.

(3) Two members representing city government appointed by the president of the Iowa league of cities.

(4) One member representing community colleges appointed by the president of the Iowa association of community college presidents.

(5) One member representing school districts appointed by the president of the Iowa association of school boards.

(6) One member representing the councils of governments appointed by the president of the Iowa association of regional councils.

(7) One member representing local law enforcement or fire protection appointed by the governor.

(8) Two members appointed by the governor, both of whom shall possess private business expertise and who are not employees of any level of government.

(9) Four members representing the general public, one each appointed by the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives.

b. Four nonvoting members of the general assembly shall be appointed for terms as provided in section 69.16B, one each appointed by the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives.

c. Two nonvoting members shall be appointed for a term of three years. One of the members shall be the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the Iowa department of public defense, and the other member shall be the director of the department of economic development or the director’s designee.

d. To the extent feasible, in making the ap-

pointments under paragraphs “*a*” through “*c*”, the persons authorized to appoint shall give consideration to the appointment of minority persons to the commission.

2. *a.* Terms of voting members and of nonvoting members specified in subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, shall begin and end as provided by section 69.19. However, the terms of the voting members appointed by a member of the general assembly shall begin and end as provided in section 69.16B. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

b. Members of the commission shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The members of the commission representing the general public shall also be compensated as provided in section 7E.6. Per diem and expenses paid to commission members shall be paid from moneys appropriated to the local government innovation fund, except that the per diem and expenses of members of the general assembly shall be paid pursuant to section 2.12.

c. The commission shall meet in May of each year for the purpose of electing one of its voting members as chairperson. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson or when a majority of the voting members of the commission files a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be given to each member of the commission.

d. A majority of the voting members of the commission constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the commission must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting membership.

e. The commission is located for administrative purposes within the department. The department shall provide office space, staff assistance, administrative support, and necessary supplies and equipment to the commission.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §3, 4, 14

For future repeal of section effective July 1, 2010, see §8.68; 2007 Acts, ch 117, §5, 7; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §46, 50

2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 apply to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

8.66 Duties of commission.

The commission shall do all of the following:

1. Promote, encourage, and advance innovation and creativity in local governance.

2. Develop an application and review process for local governance and revenue models submitted to the commission by a community-wide area. Results, strategies, and desired outcomes identified by the commission in developing its application and review process shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. Cost savings to citizens, in particular lowering of local government property taxes.

b. Creation of, or inducement to create, high-wage, stable employment opportunities for a local government's citizens and more effective leveraging of resources to improve competitive advantage.

c. Elimination of duplication of government administration.

d. More efficient and effective delivery of services by government, including eliminating duplication of service delivery by more than one unit of government in the same area and modernizing services and service delivery to meet the changing public service needs of the area.

e. Creation of a state-local partnership in one or more areas of service delivery and governance that would increase quality and efficiency on the local level.

3. Design an application form to be completed by a community-wide area seeking review of a local governance and revenue model. The application form shall require the community-wide area to demonstrate how the local governance and revenue model will result in reduced local government or state general fund expenditures, how local government fund revenues will increase without an increase in state costs, how local government services will be provided more efficiently or will be of increased quality resulting in greater value from the expenditure of local government revenues, or how the model develops partnerships with the state to provide increased quality and efficiency on the local level.

4. Utilize the department of management, the department of revenue, or other sources of technical expertise designated by the commission to certify savings projected for a proposed local governance and revenue model.

5. Report to the general assembly on or before June 30, 2010, and every three years thereafter, on the accomplishments of community-wide area efforts funded by grants from the local government innovation fund authorized under section 8.67, in achieving the objectives described in subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "e".

6. On or before January 1, 2009, submit to the general assembly and to the office of the governor recommendations for legislation that would provide flexibility and freedom to local governments in implementing governance and revenue models.

7. a. Prepare a request for proposals for establishment of the Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa as provided in section 8.69, and prepare procedures and a timetable for submission and review of proposals and for selection of a proposal. The proposal process shall be open to public and private not-for-profit institutions of higher education, either individually or in collaboration, located in this state and accredited by the north central association of colleges and secondary schools.

b. The request for proposals shall require each proposal to provide for employment of a full-time director and administrative assistant at the center.

c. The request for proposals shall require each proposal to specify all of the following:

(1) The number and subject area specialties of the research staff; the office space; the support staff; and the computer, library, and research facilities to be provided by the proposing institution or institutions.

(2) The personnel, facilities, and support provided for the training of policymakers, public officials, and students in areas including but not limited to public administration and management, budgetary preparation and analysis, electronic government, local-state government relations, and public policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

(3) The funding to be committed by the proposing institution or institutions.

8. Oversee and direct the activities of the Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa.

For future repeal of section effective July 1, 2010, see §8.68; 2007 Acts, ch 117, §5, 7; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §46, 50
Section not amended; footnote revised

8.67 Local government innovation fund.

1. A local government innovation fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of management for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging innovation in local government by providing moneys for the purpose of providing grants to assist in the implementation of local governance and revenue models.

2. Officials of a community-wide area who have submitted a local governance and revenue model to the commission for review may apply to the commission for a grant from the local government innovation fund to implement all or a portion of such governance and revenue model. Officials seeking a grant from the fund shall complete an application form designed by the commission. Minimum requirements for local government grant requests shall be determined by the commission and adopted by rule by the department of management.

3. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the local government innovation fund shall be credited to the local government innovation fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys appropriated to and moneys remaining in the local government innovation fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

For future repeal of section effective July 1, 2010, see §8.68; 2007 Acts, ch 117, §5, 7; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §46, 50

Transfer of unencumbered and unobligated balances in local government innovation fund at the end of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, as well as moneys to be credited in succeeding fiscal years, to the general fund of the state; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §49

Section not amended; footnotes revised

8.68 Future repeal of commission and fund.

Sections 8.64 through 8.67 and this section are repealed effective July 1, 2010.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §46, 50
2009 amendment to this section is effective July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §50
Section amended

8.69 Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa.

1. The commission shall establish the Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa. The purpose of the Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa is to do all of the following:

a. Enhance the accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency of Iowa's local governments and state agencies by providing objective and nonpartisan research and training support for policymakers and government officials.

b. Integrate the research capacities of the community colleges and public and private universities located in this state and of organizations representing local governments to support management and policy research.

c. Facilitate dialogues among Iowa's state agencies, local governments, community colleges, public and private universities, organizations representing local governments, and citizens on government policy design, implementation, and evaluation.

2. After its creation, the center may solicit, accept, and administer moneys contributed to the center by any source, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies or may enter into agreements subject to chapter 28E with public and private agencies in order to carry out its purposes. All records of the center including but not limited to records of donations to the center and contracts or agreements entered into by the center shall be public records for purposes of chapter 22.

3. The center shall submit an annual report of the activities of the center to the governor and to the general assembly as provided in section 7A.11A by January 15 of each year.

4. The local government innovation commission created in section 8.65, or a successor agency, shall oversee and direct the activities of the Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa.

For future repeal of this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 170, §48, 50
Section not amended; footnotes added

LEAN ENTERPRISE OFFICE

8.70 Lean enterprise office.

1. For purposes of this section, "*lean*" means a business-oriented system for organizing and managing product development, operations, suppliers, and customer relations to create precise customer value, expressed as providing goods and services with higher quality and fewer defects and errors,

with less human effort, less space, less capital, and less time than more traditional systems.

2. The office of lean enterprise is established in the department of management. The function of the office is to ensure implementation of lean tools and enterprises as a component of a performance management system for all executive branch agencies. Staffing for the office of lean enterprise shall be provided by an administrator appointed by the director of the department of management.

3. The duties of the office of lean enterprise may include the following:

a. Create strategic and tactical approaches for lean implementation, including integration into state governance and operational systems.

b. Lead and develop state government's capacity to implement lean tools and enterprises, including design and development of instructional materials as needed with the goal of integrating continuous improvement into the organizational culture.

c. (1) Create demand for lean tools and enterprises in departments.

(2) Communicate with agency directors, boards, commissions, and senior management to create interest and organizational will to implement lean tools and enterprises to improve agency results.

(3) Provide direction and advice to department heads and senior management to plan and implement departmental lean programs.

(4) Direct and review plans for leadership and assist with the selection of process improvement projects of key importance to agency goals, programs, and missions.

d. (1) Identify and assist departments in identifying potential lean projects.

(2) Continuously evaluate organizational performance in meeting objectives, identify and structure the direction the lean implementation should take to provide greatest effectiveness, and justify critical and far-reaching changes.

e. (1) Lead the collection and reporting of data and learning related to lean accomplishments.

(2) Widely disseminate lean results and learning with Iowans, stakeholders, and other members of the public to demonstrate the benefits and return on investment.

f. (1) Evaluate the effect of unforeseen developments on plans and programs and present to agency directors, boards, commissions, and senior management suggested changes in overall direction.

(2) Provide input related to proposals regarding new or revised legislation, regulations, and related changes which have a direct impact over the implementation.

g. Lead the development of alliances and partnerships with the business community, associations, consultants, and other stakeholders to en-

hance external support and advance the implementation of lean tools and enterprises in state government.

h. Lead relations with the general assembly

and staff to build support for and understanding of lean work in state government.

2009 Acts, ch 13, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 8A

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

8A.123 Department internal service funds.

1. Activities of the department shall be accounted for within the general fund of the state, except that the director may establish and maintain internal service funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as defined in section 8.57, subsection 5, for activities of the department which are primarily funded from billings to governmental entities for services rendered by the department. The establishment of an internal service fund is subject to the approval of the director of the department of management and the concurrence of the auditor of state. At least ninety days prior to the establishment of an internal service fund pursuant to this section, the director shall notify in writing the general assembly, including the legislative council, legislative fiscal committee, and the legislative services agency.

2. Internal service funds shall be administered by the department and shall consist of moneys collected by the department from billings issued in accordance with section 8A.125 and any other moneys obtained or accepted by the department, including but not limited to gifts, loans, donations, grants, and contributions, which are designated to support the activities of the individual internal service funds. The director may obtain loans from the innovations fund created in section 8.63 for deposit in an internal service fund established pursuant to this section to provide seed and investment capital to enhance the delivery of services provided by the department.

3. The proceeds of an internal service fund established pursuant to this section shall be used by the department for the operations of the department consistent with this chapter. The director may appoint the personnel necessary to ensure the efficient provision of services funded pursuant to an internal service fund established under this section. However, this usage requirement shall not limit or restrict the department from using proceeds from gifts, loans, donations, grants, and contributions in conformance with any conditions, directions, limitations, or instructions attached or related thereto.

4. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in internal service funds established pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys depos-

ited in these funds shall be credited to these funds.

5. *a.* The director shall annually provide internal service fund service business plans and financial reports to the department of management and the general assembly. The business plans may include the recommendation that a portion of unexpended net income be periodically returned to the appropriate funding source.

b. The department shall submit an annual report not later than October 1 to the members of the general assembly and the legislative services agency of the activities funded by and expenditures made from an internal service fund established pursuant to this section during the preceding fiscal year.

For future amendment to subsection 2, effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 170, §47, 50

Section not amended; footnote added

8A.224 IowAccess revolving fund.

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

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

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, a portion of the fees collected for furnishing a certified abstract of a vehicle operating record to be transferred to the IowAccess revolving fund; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

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

In managing the physical resources of govern-

ment, the director shall perform all of the following duties:

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

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

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

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

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

6. *a.* Lease all buildings and office space necessary to carry out the provisions of this subchapter or necessary for the proper functioning of any state agency at the seat of government. For state agencies at the seat of government, the director may lease buildings and office space in Polk county or in a county contiguous to Polk county. If no specific appropriation has been made, the proposed lease shall be submitted to the executive council for approval. The cost of any lease for which no specific appropriation has been made shall be paid from the fund provided in section 7D.29.

b. When the general assembly is not in session, the director may request moneys from the executive council for moving state agencies locat-

ed at the seat of government from one location to another. The request may include moving costs, telecommunications costs, repair costs, or any other costs relating to the move. The executive council may approve and shall pay the costs from funds provided in section 7D.29 if it determines the agency or department has no available funds for these expenses.

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

7. Unless otherwise provided by law, coordinate the location, design, plans and specifications, construction, and ultimate use of the real or personal property to be purchased by a state agency for whose benefit and use the property is being obtained.

a. If the purchase of real or personal property is to be financed pursuant to section 12.28, the department shall cooperate with the treasurer of state in providing the information necessary to complete the financing of the property.

b. A contract for acquisition, construction, erection, demolition, alteration, or repair by a private person of real or personal property to be lease-purchased by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.28 is exempt from section 8A.311, subsections 1 and 11, unless the lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by a deposit of the lessor's moneys to be administered by the treasurer of state under a lease-purchase contract which requires rent payments to commence upon delivery of the lessor's moneys to the lessee.

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

9. *a.* With the approval of the executive council pursuant to section 7D.29 or pursuant to other authority granted by law, acquire real property to be held by the department in the name of the state as follows:

(1) By purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise.

(2) By exchange of real property belonging to the state for property belonging to another person.

b. If real property acquired by the department in the name of the state is subject to a lease in effect at the time of acquisition, the director may honor and maintain the existing lease subject to the following requirements:

(1) The lease shall not be renewed beyond the term of the existing lease including any renewal periods under the lease that are solely at the discretion of the lessee.

(2) The lease shall not be renewed by the department as the lessor if the lessor has discretion to not renew under the existing lease.

(3) The lease shall not be maintained for a period in excess of ten years from the date of acquisition of the real property, including any renewal periods, without the approval of the executive council.

(4) The lease shall not be maintained if the lessee at the time of the acquisition ceases to occupy the leased property.

10. Subject to the selection procedures of section 12.30, employ financial consultants, banks, insurers, underwriters, accountants, attorneys, and other advisors or consultants necessary to implement the provisions of subsection 7.

11. Prepare annual status reports for all capital projects in progress of the department, and submit the status reports to the legislative services agency and the department of management on or before January 15 of each year.

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

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

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

withstanding section 8.33, funds in the monument maintenance account at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 28, §1
Subsection 9 amended

8A.362 Fleet management — powers and duties — fuel economy requirements.

1. The director may provide for the assignment to a state officer or employee or to a state agency, of one or more motor vehicles which may be required by the state officer or employee or state agency, after the state officer or employee or state agency has shown the necessity for such transportation. The director may assign a motor vehicle either for part-time or full-time use. The director may revoke the assignment at any time.

2. The director may cause all state-owned motor vehicles to be inspected periodically. Whenever the inspection reveals that repairs have been improperly made on the motor vehicle or that the operator is not giving the motor vehicle the proper care, the director shall report this fact to the head of the state agency to which the motor vehicle has been assigned, together with recommendation for improvement.

3. *a.* The director shall provide for a record system for the keeping of records of the total number of miles state-owned motor vehicles are driven and the per-mile cost of operation of each motor vehicle. Every state officer or employee shall keep a record book to be furnished by the director in which the officer or employee shall enter all purchases of gasoline, lubricating oil, grease, and other incidental expense in the operation of the motor vehicle assigned to the officer or employee, giving the quantity and price of each purchase, including the cost and nature of all repairs on the motor vehicle. Each operator of a state-owned motor vehicle shall promptly prepare a report at the end of each month on forms furnished by the director and forwarded to the director, giving the information the director may request in the report. Each month, the director shall compile the costs and mileage of state-owned motor vehicles from the reports and keep a cost history for each motor vehicle and the costs shall be reduced to a cost-per-mile basis for each motor vehicle. The director shall call to the attention of an elected official or the head of any state agency to which a motor vehicle has been assigned any evidence of the mishandling or misuse of a state-owned motor vehicle which is called to the director's attention.

b. A gasoline-powered motor vehicle operated under this subsection shall not operate on gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline as defined in section 214A.1, unless under emergency circumstances. A diesel-powered motor vehicle operated under this subsection shall not operate on diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel as defined in section 214A.1, if commercially available. A state-issued credit card shall not be valid to purchase gasoline

other than ethanol blended gasoline, if commercially available, or to purchase diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel, if commercially available. The motor vehicle shall also be affixed with a brightly visible sticker which notifies the traveling public that the motor vehicle is being operated on ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel fuel, as applicable. However, the sticker is not required to be affixed to an unmarked vehicle used for purposes of providing law enforcement or security.

4. *a.* The director shall provide for the purchase of all motor vehicles for all branches of the state government, except the state department of transportation, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the department for the blind, and any other state agency exempted by law. The director shall purchase new vehicles in accordance with competitive bidding procedures for items or services as provided in this subchapter. The director may purchase used or preowned vehicles at governmental or dealer auctions if the purchase is determined to be in the best interests of the state.

b. The director, and any other state agency, which for purposes of this subsection includes but is not limited to community colleges and institutions under the control of the state board of regents, or local governmental subdivisions purchasing new motor vehicles, shall purchase new passenger vehicles and light trucks so that the average fuel efficiency for the fleet of new passenger vehicles and light trucks purchased in that year equals or exceeds the average fuel economy standard for the vehicles' model year as established by the United States secretary of transportation under 15 U.S.C. § 2002. This paragraph does not apply to vehicles purchased for law enforcement purposes or used for off-road maintenance work, or work vehicles used to pull loaded trailers.

c. Not later than June 15 of each year, the director shall report compliance with the corporate average fuel economy standards published by the United States secretary of transportation for new motor vehicles, other than motor vehicles purchased by the state department of transportation, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the department for the blind, and any other state agency exempted from the requirements of this subsection. The report of compliance shall classify the vehicles purchased for the current vehicle model year using the following categories: passenger automobiles, enforcement automobiles, vans, and light trucks. The director shall deliver a copy of the report to the office of energy independence. As used in this paragraph, "*corporate average fuel economy*" means the corporate average fuel economy as defined in 49 C.F.R. § 533.5.

d. The director shall assign motor vehicles available for use to maximize the average passen-

ger miles per gallon of motor fuel consumed. In assigning motor vehicles, the director shall consider standards established by the director, which may include but are not limited to the number of passengers traveling to a destination, the fuel economy of and passenger capacity of vehicles available for assignment, and any other relevant information, to assure assignment of the most energy-efficient vehicle or combination of vehicles for a trip from those vehicles available for assignment. The standards shall not apply to special work vehicles and law enforcement vehicles. The standards shall apply to the following agencies:

- (1) State department of transportation.
- (2) Institutions under the control of the state board of regents.
- (3) Department for the blind.
- (4) Any other state agency exempted from obtaining vehicles for use through the department.

e. As used in paragraph "*d*", "*fuel economy*" means the average number of miles traveled by an automobile per gallon of gasoline consumed as determined by the United States environmental protection agency administrator in accordance with 26 U.S.C. § 4064(c).

5. *a.* Of all new passenger vehicles and light pickup trucks purchased by the director, a minimum of ten percent of all such vehicles and trucks purchased shall be equipped with engines which utilize alternative methods of propulsion including but not limited to any of the following:

- (1) A flexible fuel, which is any of the following:
 - (a) E-85 gasoline as provided in section 214A.2.
 - (b) B-20 biodiesel blended fuel as provided in section 214A.2.
 - (c) A renewable fuel approved by the office of renewable fuels and coproducts pursuant to section 159A.3.
 - (2) Compressed or liquefied natural gas.
 - (3) Propane gas.
 - (4) Solar energy.
 - (5) Electricity.

b. This subsection does not apply to vehicles and trucks purchased and directly used for law enforcement or purchased and used for off-road maintenance work or to pull loaded trailers.

6. All used motor vehicles turned in to the director shall be disposed of by public auction, and the sales shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation one week in advance of sale, and the receipts from the sale shall be deposited in the depreciation fund to the credit of the state agency turning in the vehicle; except that, in the case of a used motor vehicle of special design, the director may, instead of selling it at public auction, authorize the motor vehicle to be traded for another vehicle of similar design. If a vehicle sustains damage and the cost to repair exceeds the whole-

sale value of the vehicle, the director may dispose of the motor vehicle by obtaining two or more written salvage bids and the vehicle shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder.

7. The director may authorize the establishment of motor pools consisting of a number of state-owned motor vehicles under the director's supervision. The director may store the motor vehicles in a public or private garage. If the director establishes a motor pool, any state officer or employee desiring the use of a state-owned motor vehicle on state business shall notify the director of the need for a vehicle within a reasonable time prior to actual use of the motor vehicle. The director may assign a motor vehicle from the motor pool to the state officer or employee. If two or more state officers or employees desire the use of a state-owned motor vehicle for a trip to the same destination for the same length of time, the director may assign one vehicle to make the trip.

8. The director shall require that a sign be placed on each state-owned motor vehicle in a conspicuous place which indicates its ownership by the state. This requirement shall not apply to motor vehicles requested to be exempt by the director or by the commissioner of public safety. All state-owned motor vehicles shall display registration plates bearing the word "official" except motor vehicles requested to be furnished with ordinary plates by the director or by the commissioner of public safety pursuant to section 321.19. The director shall keep an accurate record of the registration plates used on all state-owned motor vehicles.

9. All fuel used in state-owned automobiles shall be purchased at cost from the various installations or garages of the state department of transportation, state board of regents, department of human services, or state motor pools throughout the state, unless the state-owned sources for the purchase of fuel are not reasonably accessible. If the director determines that state-owned sources for the purchase of fuel are not reasonably accessible, the director shall authorize the purchase of fuel from other sources. The director may prescribe a manner, other than the use of the revolving fund, in which the purchase of fuel from state-owned sources is charged to the state agency responsible for the use of the motor vehicle. The director shall prescribe the manner in which oil and other normal motor vehicle maintenance for state-owned motor vehicles may be purchased from private sources, if they cannot be reasonably obtained from a state motor pool. The director may advertise for bids and award contracts in accordance with competitive bidding procedures for items and services as provided in this subchapter for furnishing fuel, oil, grease, and vehicle replacement parts for all state-owned motor vehicles. The director and other state agencies, when advertis-

ing for bids for gasoline, shall also seek bids for ethanol blended gasoline.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §4, 41
Marking vehicles generally, §721.8
"Official" plates, §321.19, 321.170
Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

8A.402 State human resource management — responsibilities.

1. The department is the central agency responsible for state human resource management, including the following:

a. Policy and program development, workforce planning, and research.

b. Employment activities and transactions, including recruitment, examination, and certification of personnel seeking employment or promotion.

c. Compensation and benefits, including position classification, wages and salaries, and employee benefits. Employee benefits include, but are not limited to, group medical, dental, life, and long-term disability insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, sick leave, deferred compensation, holidays and vacations, tuition reimbursement, and educational leaves.

d. Equal employment opportunity, affirmative action, and workforce diversity programs.

e. Education, training, and workforce development programs.

f. Personnel records and administration, including the audit of all personnel-related documents.

g. Employment relations, including the negotiation and administration of collective bargaining agreements on behalf of the executive branch of the state and its departments and agencies as provided in chapter 20. However, the state board of regents, for the purposes of implementing and administering collective bargaining pursuant to chapter 20, shall act as the exclusive representative of the state with respect to its faculty, scientific, and other professional staff.

h. The coordination and management of the state's human resource information system, except as otherwise required for those employees governed by chapter 262.

2. The department, as it relates to the human resources of state government, shall do the following:

a. Establish and maintain a list of all employees in the executive branch of state government and set forth, as to each employee, the class title, pay, status, and other pertinent data. For employees governed by chapter 262, the director shall work collaboratively with the state board of regents to collect such information.

b. Foster and develop, in cooperation with appointing authorities and others, programs for the improvement of employee effectiveness, including training, safety, health, counseling, and welfare.

c. Encourage and exercise leadership in the development of effective personnel administration within the several state agencies, and make available the facilities of the department to this end.

d. The director may delegate any or all aspects of the recruitment, examination, and selection processes to an agency in the executive branch upon request by that agency. The director shall oversee all activities delegated to that agency.

e. Utilize appropriate persons, including officers and employees in the executive branch, to assist in the recruitment and examination of applicants for employment. These officers and employees are not entitled to extra pay for their services, but shall be paid their necessary traveling and other expenses.

f. Develop, in consultation with the department of veterans affairs, programs to inform members of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States returning to Iowa following active federal service about job opportunities in state government.

g. (1) (a) Consult with the department of management and discuss and collaborate with executive branch agencies to implement and maintain a policy for increasing the aggregate ratio in the number of employees per supervisor in executive branch agencies to be fourteen employees for one supervisor. For purposes of determining the effects of the policy on the state employee workforce, the base date of July 1, 2008, shall be used and the target date for full implementation shall be July 1, 2011.

(b) The policy shall allow appropriation units with twenty-eight or fewer full-time equivalent employee positions to apply for an exception to the policy through the executive council.

(c) The department shall present an interim report to the governor and general assembly on or before April 1, 2010, and a final report on or before April 1, 2011, detailing the effects of the policy on the composition of the workforce, cost savings, government efficiency, and outcomes.

(d) The policy developed pursuant to this paragraph "g" shall not encompass employees under the state board of regents, the department of human services, or a judicial district department of correctional services. However, the department of administrative services shall work with the state board of regents, the department of human services, and the judicial district departments of correctional services to advance the policy as a goal for the supervisory staff of these units of state government.

(2) Evaluate the state's systems for job classification of executive branch employees in order to ensure the existence of technical skill-based career paths for such employees which do not depend upon an employee gaining supervisory responsi-

bility for advancement, and which provide incentives for such employees to broaden their knowledge and skill base. The evaluation shall include but is not limited to options for eliminating obsolete, duplicative, or unnecessary job classifications. The department shall present interim reports to the general assembly on or before January 15, 2010, and January 14, 2011, concerning the department's progress in completing the evaluation and associated outcomes.

3. The human resource management powers and duties of the department do not extend to the legislative branch or the judicial branch of state government, except for functions related to administering compensation and benefit programs.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §27
Item vetoes applied
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph g

8A.412 Merit system — applicability — exceptions.

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

1. The general assembly, employees of the general assembly, other officers elected by popular vote, and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices.

2. All judicial officers and court employees.

3. The staff of the governor.

4. All board members and commissioners whose appointments are provided for by the Code.

5. All presidents, deans, directors, teachers, professional and scientific personnel, and student employees under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents. The state board of regents shall adopt rules not inconsistent with the objectives of this subchapter for all of its employees not cited specifically in this subsection. The rules are subject to approval by the director. If at any time the director determines that the state board of regents merit system rules do not comply with the intent of this subchapter, the director may direct the board to correct the rules. The rules of the board are not in compliance until the corrections are made.

6. All appointments which are by law made by the governor.

7. All personnel of the armed services under state jurisdiction.

8. Persons who are paid a fee on a contract-for-services basis.

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

month period, as approved by the director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. All confidential employees.

17. Other employees specifically exempted by law.

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

19. The superintendent of the banking division of the department of commerce, all members of the state banking council, and all employees of the banking division except for employees of the professional licensing and regulation bureau of the division.

20. Chief deputy industrial commissioners.

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

22. All employees of the Iowa state fair authority.

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

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

fied as exempt employees.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §2
Equal opportunity and special appointments; §19B.2
Subsection 11 amended

8A.413 State human resource management — rules.

The department shall adopt rules for the administration of this subchapter pursuant to chapter 17A. Rulemaking shall be carried out with due regard to the terms of collective bargaining agreements. A rule shall not supersede a provision of a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under chapter 20. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, a rule or regulation shall not be adopted by the department which would deprive the state of Iowa, or any of its agencies or institutions, of federal grants or other forms of financial assistance. The rules shall provide:

1. For the preparation, maintenance, and revision of a job classification plan that encompasses each job in the executive branch, excluding job classifications under the state board of regents, based upon assigned duties and responsibilities, so that the same general qualifications may reasonably be required for and the same pay plan may be equitably applied to all jobs in the same job classification. The director shall classify the position of every employee in the executive branch, excluding employees of the state board of regents, into one of the classes in the plan. An appointing authority or employee adversely affected by a classification or reclassification decision may file an appeal with the director. Appeals of a classification or reclassification decision shall be exempt from the provisions of section 17A.11 and shall be heard by a committee appointed by the director. The classification or reclassification of a position that would cause the expenditure of additional salary funds shall not become effective if the expenditure of funds would be in excess of the total amount budgeted for the department of the appointing authority until budgetary approval has been obtained from the director of the department of management.

2. For notification of the governor when the public interest requires a decrease or increase of employees in any position or type of employment not otherwise provided by law, or the creation or abolishment of any position or type of employment, as determined by the director, acting in good faith. Thereafter, the position or type of employment shall stand abolished or created and the number of employees therein reduced or increased.

3. For pay plans covering all employees in the executive branch, excluding employees of the state board of regents, after consultation with the governor and appointing authorities, and consistent with the terms of collective bargaining agreements negotiated under chapter 20.

4. For examinations to determine the relative fitness of applicants for employment.

a. Such examinations shall be practical in character and shall relate to such matters as will fairly assess the ability of the applicant to discharge the duties of the position to which appointment is sought.

b. Where the Code of Iowa establishes certification, registration, or licensing provisions, such documents shall be considered prima facie evidence of basic skills accomplishment and such persons shall be exempt from further basic skills examination.

5. For the public announcement of vacancies at least ten days in advance of the date fixed for the filing of applications for the vacancies, and the advertisement of the vacancies through the communications media. The director may, however, in the director's discretion, continue to receive applications and examine candidates for a period adequate to assure a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the system, and may add the names of successful candidates to existing eligible lists.

6. For promotions which shall give appropriate consideration to the applicant's qualifications, record of performance, and conduct. A promotion means a change in the status of an employee from a position in one class to a position in another class having a higher pay grade.

7. For the establishment of lists for appointment and promotion, upon which lists shall be placed the names of successful candidates.

8. For the rejection of applicants who fail to meet reasonable requirements.

9. For the appointment by the appointing authority of a person on the appropriate list to fill a vacancy.

10. For a probation period of six months, excluding educational or training leave, before appointment may be made complete, and during which period a probationer may be discharged or reduced in class or pay. If the employee's services are unsatisfactory, the employee shall be dropped from the payroll on or before the expiration of the probation period. If satisfactory, the appointment shall be deemed permanent. The determination of the appointing authority shall be final and conclusive.

11. For temporary employment for not more than seven hundred eighty hours in a fiscal year.

12. For provisional employment when there is no appropriate list available. Such provisional employment shall not continue longer than one hundred eighty calendar days.

13. For transfer from a position in one state agency to a similar position in the same state agency or another state agency involving similar qualifications, duties, responsibilities, and salary ranges. Whenever an employee transfers or is transferred from one state agency to another state agency, the employee's seniority rights, any accu-

mulated sick leave, and accumulated vacation time, as provided in the law, shall be transferred to the new place of employment and credited to the employee. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include transfer provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

14. For reinstatement of persons who have attained permanent status and who resign in good standing or who are laid off from their positions without fault or delinquency on their part.

15. For establishing in cooperation with the appointing authorities a performance management system for all employees in the executive branch, excluding employees of the state board of regents, which shall be considered in determining salary increases; as a factor in promotions; as a factor in determining the order of layoffs and in reinstatement; as a factor in demotions, discharges, and transfers; and for the regular evaluation, at least annually, of the qualifications and performance of those employees.

16. For layoffs by reason of lack of funds or work, or reorganization, and for the recall of employees so laid off, giving consideration in layoffs to the employee's performance record and length of service. An employee who has been laid off may be on a recall list for one year, which list shall be exhausted by the organizational unit enforcing the layoff before selection of an employee may be made from the promotional or nonpromotional list in the employee's classification. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include layoff and recall provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

17. For imposition, as a disciplinary measure, of a suspension from service without pay.

18. *a.* For discharge, suspension, or reduction in job classification or pay grade for any of the following causes:

- (1) Failure to perform assigned duties.
- (2) Inadequacy in performing assigned duties.
- (3) Negligence.
- (4) Inefficiency.
- (5) Incompetence.
- (6) Insubordination.
- (7) Unrehabilitated alcoholism or narcotics addiction.

- (8) Dishonesty.
- (9) Unlawful discrimination.

(10) Failure to maintain a license, certificate, or qualification necessary for a job classification or position.

(11) Any act or conduct which adversely affects the employee's performance or the employing agency.

(12) Any other good cause for discharge, suspension, or reduction.

b. The person discharged, suspended, or reduced shall be given a written statement of the reasons for the discharge, suspension, or reduction within twenty-four hours after the discharge,

suspension, or reduction.

c. All persons concerned with the administration of this subchapter shall use their best efforts to ensure that this subchapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter shall not be a means of protecting or retaining unqualified or unsatisfactory employees, and shall discharge, suspend, or reduce in job classification or pay grade all employees who should be discharged, suspended, or reduced for any of the causes stated in this subsection.

19. For establishment of a uniform plan for resolving employee grievances and complaints. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include grievance and complaint provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

20. For attendance regulations, and special leaves of absence, with or without pay, or reduced pay, in the various classes of positions in the executive branch, excluding positions under the state board of regents.

a. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include leave of absence provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

b. Annual sick leave and vacation time shall be granted in accordance with section 70A.1.

21. For the development and operation of programs to improve the work effectiveness and morale of employees in the executive branch, excluding employees of the state board of regents, including training, safety, health, welfare, counseling, recreation, and employee relations.

22. For veterans preference through a provision that veterans, as defined in section 35.1, shall have five points added to the grade or score attained in qualifying examinations for appointment to jobs.

a. Veterans who have a service-connected disability or are receiving compensation, disability benefits, or pension under laws administered by the United States department of veterans affairs shall have ten points added to the grades attained in qualifying examinations.

b. A veteran who has been awarded the purple heart for disabilities incurred in action shall be considered to have a service-connected disability.

23. For acceptance of the qualifications, requirements, regulations, and general provisions established under other sections of the Code pertaining to professional registration, certification, and licensing.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §1
Subsection 22, paragraph a amended

8A.454 Health insurance administration fund.

1. A separate, special Iowa state health insurance administration fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the

fund from proceeds of a monthly per contract administrative charge assessed and collected by the department. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be expended by the department for health insurance program administration costs. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. A monthly per contract administrative charge shall be assessed by the department on all health insurance plans administered by the department in which the contract holder has a state employer to pay the charge. The amount of the administrative charge shall be established by the general assembly. The department shall collect the administrative charge from each department utilizing the centralized payroll system and shall deposit the proceeds in the fund. In addition, the state board of regents, all library service areas, the state fair board, the state department of transportation, and each judicial district department of correctional services shall remit the administrative charge on a monthly basis to the department and shall submit a report to the department containing the number and type of health insurance contracts held by each of its employees whose health insurance is administered by the department.

3. The expenditure of moneys from the fund in any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount of the monthly charge established by the general assembly multiplied by the number of health insurance contracts in effect at the beginning of the same fiscal year in which the expenditures shall be made. Any unencumbered or unobligated moneys in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall be transferred to the health insurance premium reserve fund established pursuant to section 509A.5.

4. This section is repealed July 1, 2010.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §34, 36
Subsection 4 amended

8A.505 Cost allocation system — appropriation.

The department shall develop and administer an indirect cost allocation system for state agencies. The system shall be based upon standard cost accounting methodologies and shall be used to allocate both direct and indirect costs of state agencies or state agency functions in providing centralized services to other state agencies. A cost that is allocated to a state agency pursuant to this system shall be billed to the state agency and the cost is payable to the general fund of the state. The source of payment for the billed cost shall be any revenue source except for the general fund of the state. If a state agency is authorized by law to bill and recover direct expenses, the state agency shall recover indirect costs in the same manner.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §38
Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 1 redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph

CHAPTER 9A

UNIFORM ATHLETE AGENTS ACT

9A.1 through 9A.12 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 33, § 20.

9A.101 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Uniform Athlete Agents Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §1
NEW section

9A.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Agency contract*” means an agreement pursuant to which a student athlete authorizes a person to negotiate or solicit on behalf of the student athlete a professional sports services contract or an endorsement contract.

2. “*Athlete agent*” means an individual who enters into an agency contract with a student athlete or, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student athlete to enter into an agency contract. “*Athlete agent*” includes an individual who represents to the public that the individual is an athlete agent. “*Athlete agent*” does not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, or guardian of the student athlete or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization. “*Athlete agent*” does not include an individual licensed to practice as an attorney in this state when the individual is acting as a representative for a student athlete, unless the attorney also represents the student athlete in negotiations for an agent contract.

3. “*Athletic director*” means an individual responsible for administering the overall athletic program of an educational institution or, if an educational institution has separately administered athletic programs for male students and female students, the athletic program for males or the athletic program for females, as appropriate.

4. “*Contact*” means a direct or indirect communication between an athlete agent and a student athlete, to recruit or solicit the student athlete to enter into an agency contract.

5. “*Endorsement contract*” means an agreement under which a student athlete is employed or receives consideration to use on behalf of the other party any value that the student athlete may have because of publicity, reputation, following, or fame obtained because of athletic ability or performance.

6. “*Intercollegiate sport*” means a sport played at the collegiate level for which eligibility requirements for participation by a student athlete are established by a national association for the promotion or regulation of collegiate athletics.

7. “*Person*” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

8. “*Professional sports services contract*” means an agreement under which an individual is employed, or agrees to render services, as a player on a professional sports team, with a professional sports organization, or as a professional athlete.

9. “*Record*” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

10. “*Registration*” means registration as an athlete agent pursuant to this chapter.

11. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

12. “*Student athlete*” means an individual who engages in, is eligible to engage in, or may be eligible in the future to engage in, any intercollegiate sport. If an individual is permanently ineligible to participate in a particular intercollegiate sport, the individual is not a student athlete for purposes of that sport.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §2
NEW section

9A.103 Service of process — subpoenas.

1. By acting as an athlete agent in this state, a nonresident individual appoints the secretary of state as the individual’s agent for service of process in any civil action in this state related to the individual’s acting as an athlete agent in this state.

2. The secretary of state may issue subpoenas for any material that is relevant to the administration of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §3
NEW section

9A.104 Athlete agents — registration required — void contracts.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an individual shall not act as an athlete agent in this state without holding a certificate of registration under section 9A.106 or 9A.108.

2. Before being issued a certificate of registration, an individual may act as an athlete agent in this state for all purposes except signing an agency contract, if all of the following occur:

a. A student athlete or another person acting on behalf of the student athlete initiates communication with the individual.

b. Within seven days after an initial act as an athlete agent, the individual submits an application for registration as an athlete agent in this state.

3. An agency contract resulting from conduct in violation of this section is void and the athlete agent shall return any consideration received under the contract.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §4
NEW section

9A.105 Registration as athlete agent — form — requirements.

1. An applicant for registration shall submit an application for registration to the secretary of state in a form prescribed by the secretary of state. An application filed under this section is a public record. The application shall be in the name of an individual and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, signed or otherwise authenticated by the applicant under penalty of perjury, and contain the following information:

a. The name of the applicant and the address of the applicant's principal place of business.

b. The name of the applicant's business or employer, if applicable.

c. Any business or occupation engaged in by the applicant for the five years immediately preceding the date of submission of the application.

d. A description of the applicant's qualifications, including:

(1) Formal training as an athlete agent.

(2) Practical experience as an athlete agent.

(3) Educational background relating to the applicant's activities as an athlete agent.

e. The names and addresses of three individuals not related to the applicant who are willing to serve as references.

f. The name, sport, and last known team of each individual for whom the applicant acted as an athlete agent during the five years immediately preceding the date of submission of the application.

g. The names and addresses of all persons who have or claim an ownership interest in the applicant's business, including:

(1) The partners, members, officers, managers, associates, or profit-sharers of the business if it is not a corporation.

(2) The officers, directors, and any shareholder of the corporation having an interest of five percent or greater in a corporation employing the athlete agent.

h. Whether the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph "g" has been convicted of a crime that, if committed in this state, would be a crime involving moral turpitude or which is a felony, and identify the crime.

i. Whether there has been any administrative or judicial determination that the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph "g" has made a materially false, misleading, deceptive, or

fraudulent representation.

j. Any instance in which the conduct of the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph "g" resulted in the imposition of a sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility to participate in an interscholastic or intercollegiate athletic event on, of, or by a student athlete or educational institution.

k. Any sanction, suspension, or disciplinary action taken against the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph "g" arising out of occupational or professional conduct.

l. Whether there has been any denial of an application for, suspension or revocation of, or refusal to renew, the registration or licensure of the applicant or of any person named pursuant to paragraph "g" as an athlete agent in any state.

2. An individual who has submitted an application for, and holds a certificate of, registration or licensure as an athlete agent in another state may submit a copy of the application and certificate in lieu of submitting an application in the form prescribed pursuant to subsection 1. The secretary of state shall accept the application and the certificate from the other state as an application for registration in this state if the application to the other state complies with all of the following:

a. Was submitted in the other state within the six-month period immediately preceding the submission of the application in this state and the applicant certifies that the information contained in the application in the other state is current.

b. Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application submitted in this state.

c. Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §5
NEW section

9A.106 Certificate of registration — issuance or denial — renewal.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of registration to an individual who complies with section 9A.105, subsection 1, or whose application has been accepted under section 9A.105, subsection 2.

2. The secretary of state may refuse to issue a certificate of registration if the secretary of state determines that the applicant has engaged in conduct that has a significant adverse effect on the applicant's fitness to act as an athlete agent. In making the determination, the secretary of state may consider whether the applicant has done the following:

a. Been convicted of a crime that, if committed in this state, would be a crime involving moral turpitude or a felony.

b. Made a materially false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation in the application or as an athlete agent.

c. Engaged in conduct that would disqualify the applicant from serving in a fiduciary capacity.

d. Engaged in conduct prohibited by section 9A.114.

e. Had a certificate of registration or licensure as an athlete agent suspended, revoked, or denied or been refused renewal of a certificate of registration or licensure as an athlete agent in any state.

f. Engaged in conduct which resulted in the imposition of a sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility to participate in an interscholastic or intercollegiate athletic event on, of, or by a student athlete or educational institution.

g. Engaged in conduct that significantly adversely reflects on the applicant's credibility, honesty, or integrity.

3. In making a determination under subsection 2, the secretary of state shall consider the following:

a. How recently the conduct occurred.

b. The nature of the conduct and the context in which it occurred.

c. Any other relevant conduct of the applicant.

4. An athlete agent may apply to renew a certificate of registration by submitting an application for renewal in a form prescribed by the secretary of state. An application filed under this section is a public record. The application for renewal must be signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury and must contain current information on all matters required in an original application for registration.

5. An individual who has submitted an application for renewal of a certificate of registration or licensure in another state, in lieu of submitting an application for renewal in the form prescribed pursuant to subsection 4, may file a copy of the application for renewal and a valid certificate of registration or licensure from the other state. The secretary of state shall accept the application for renewal from the other state as an application for renewal in this state if the application to the other state complies with all of the following:

a. Was submitted in the other state within the six-month period immediately preceding the filing in this state and the applicant certifies the information contained in the application for renewal in the other state is current.

b. Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application for renewal submitted in this state.

c. Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

6. An original certificate of registration or a renewal of a certificate of registration is valid for two years.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §6
NEW section

9A.107 Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew registration.

1. The secretary of state may suspend, revoke,

or refuse to renew a certificate of registration for conduct that would have justified denial of a certificate of registration under section 9A.106, subsection 2.

2. The secretary of state may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certificate of registration or licensure only after proper notice and an opportunity for a hearing held in accordance with chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §7
NEW section

9A.108 Temporary registration.

The secretary of state may issue a temporary certificate of registration while an application for registration or renewal of registration is pending.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §8
NEW section

9A.109 Registration and renewal fees.

An application for registration or renewal of registration shall be accompanied by a reasonable registration or renewal of registration fee sufficient to offset expenses incurred in the administration of this chapter as established by the secretary of state.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §9
NEW section

9A.110 Required form of contract.

1. An agency contract shall be in a record, signed, or otherwise authenticated by the parties.

2. An agency contract shall contain the following information:

a. The amount and method of calculating the consideration to be paid by the student athlete for services to be provided by the athlete agent under the contract and any other consideration the athlete agent has received or will receive from any other source for entering into the contract or for providing the services.

b. The name of any person not listed in the application for registration or renewal of registration who will be compensated because the student athlete signed the agency contract.

c. The description of any expenses that the student athlete agrees to reimburse.

d. The description of the services to be provided to the student athlete.

e. The duration of the contract.

f. The date of execution of the contract.

3. An agency contract must contain, in close proximity to the signature of the student athlete, a conspicuous notice in boldface type in capital letters stating:

WARNING TO STUDENT ATHLETE

IF YOU SIGN THIS CONTRACT:

(1) YOU MAY LOSE YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE AS A STUDENT ATHLETE IN YOUR SPORT;

(2) IF YOU HAVE AN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR, WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER ENTERING

INTO THIS CONTRACT, BOTH YOU AND YOUR ATHLETE AGENT MUST NOTIFY YOUR ATHLETIC DIRECTOR; AND

(3) YOU MAY CANCEL THIS CONTRACT WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER SIGNING IT. CANCELLATION OF THIS CONTRACT MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR ELIGIBILITY.

4. An agency contract that does not conform to this section is voidable by the student athlete. If a student athlete voids an agency contract, the student athlete is not required to pay any consideration under the contract or to return any consideration received from the athlete agent to induce the student athlete to enter into the contract.

5. The athlete agent shall give a record of the signed or otherwise authenticated agency contract to the student athlete at the time of execution of the contract.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §10
NEW section

9A.111 Notice to educational institution.

1. Within seventy-two hours after entering into an agency contract or before the next scheduled athletic event in which the student athlete may participate, whichever occurs first, the athlete agent shall give notice in a record of the existence of the contract to the athletic director of the educational institution at which the student athlete is enrolled or at which the athlete agent has reasonable grounds to believe the student athlete intends to enroll.

2. Within seventy-two hours after entering into an agency contract or before the next athletic event in which the student athlete may participate, whichever occurs first, the student athlete shall inform the athletic director of the educational institution at which the student athlete is enrolled or intends to enroll that the student athlete has entered into an agency contract.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §11
NEW section

9A.112 Student athlete's right to cancel.

1. A student athlete may cancel an agency contract by giving notice of the cancellation to the athlete agent in a record within fourteen days after the contract is signed.

2. A student athlete shall not waive the right to cancel an agency contract.

3. If a student athlete cancels an agency contract, the student athlete is not required to pay any consideration under the contract or to return any consideration received from the athlete agent to induce the student athlete to enter into the contract.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §12
NEW section

9A.113 Required records.

1. An athlete agent shall retain the following

records for a period of five years:

a. The name and address of each individual represented by the athlete agent.

b. Any agency contract entered into by the athlete agent.

c. Any direct costs incurred by the athlete agent in the recruitment or solicitation of a student athlete to enter into an agency contract.

2. Records required to be retained pursuant to subsection 1 are open to inspection by the secretary of state during normal business hours.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §13
NEW section

9A.114 Prohibited conduct.

1. An athlete agent, with the intent to induce a student athlete to enter into an agency contract, shall not do any of the following:

a. Give any materially false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent information or make a materially false promise or a materially false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation.

b. Furnish anything of value to a student athlete before the student athlete enters into the agency contract.

c. Furnish anything of value to any individual other than the student athlete or another registered athlete agent.

2. An athlete agent shall not intentionally:

a. Initiate contact with a student athlete unless registered under this chapter.

b. Refuse or fail to retain or permit inspection of the records required to be retained by section 9A.113.

c. Fail to register when required by section 9A.104.

d. Provide materially false or misleading information in an application for registration or renewal of registration.

e. Predate or postdate an agency contract.

f. Fail to notify a student athlete before the student athlete signs or otherwise authenticates an agency contract for a particular sport that the signing or authentication may make the student athlete ineligible to participate as a student athlete in that sport.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §14
NEW section

9A.115 Criminal penalties.

An athlete agent who violates section 9A.114 is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §15
NEW section

9A.116 Civil remedies.

1. An educational institution has a right of action against an athlete agent or a former student athlete for damages caused by a violation of this chapter. In an action under this section, the court may award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.

2. Damages to an educational institution un-

der subsection 1 include losses and expenses incurred because, as a result of the conduct of an athlete agent or former student athlete, the educational institution was injured by a violation of this chapter or was sanctioned, declared ineligible, or suspended from participation in athletics by a national association for the promotion and regulation of athletics, by an athletic conference, or by reasonable self-imposed disciplinary action taken to mitigate sanctions likely to be imposed by such an association.

3. A right of action under this section does not accrue until the educational institution discovers or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered the violation by the athlete agent or former student athlete.

4. Any liability of the athlete agent or the former student athlete under this section is several and not joint.

5. This chapter does not restrict rights, remedies, or defenses of any person under law or equity.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §16
NEW section

9A.117 Administrative penalty.

The secretary of state may assess a civil penalty against an athlete agent not to exceed twenty-five

thousand dollars for a violation of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §17
NEW section

9A.118 Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing this chapter, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to the subject matter of this chapter among states that enact the uniform athlete agents Act.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §18
NEW section

9A.119 Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

The provisions of this chapter governing the legal effect, validity, or enforceability of electronic records or signatures, and of contracts formed or performed with the use of such records or signatures, shall be construed as conforming to the requirements of section 102 of the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, Pub. L. No. 106-229, 114 Stat. 464 (2000), codified at 15 U.S.C. § 7001 et seq., as amended.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §19
NEW section

CHAPTER 9D

TRAVEL AGENCIES AND AGENTS

9D.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Applicant*” means a person applying for registration under this chapter.

2. “*Customer*” means a person who is offered or who purchases travel services.

3. “*Doing business*” in this state means any of the following:

a. Offering to sell or selling travel services, if the offer is made or received within the state.

b. Offering to arrange or arranging travel services for a fee or commission, direct or indirect, if the offer is made or received in this state.

c. Offering to award or awarding travel services as a prize or award, if the offer or award is made in or received in this state.

4. “*Registrant*” means a person registered pursuant to this chapter.

5. “*Secretary*” means the secretary of state.

6. “*Solicitation*” means contact by a travel agency or travel agent of a customer for the purpose of selling or offering to sell travel services.

7. “*Travel agency*” means a person who represents, directly or indirectly, that the person is offering or undertaking by any means or method, to provide travel services for a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration, direct or indirect.

8. “*Travel agent*” means a person employed by a travel agency whose principal duties include consulting with and advising persons concerning travel arrangements or accommodations.

9. “*Travel services*” means arranging or booking vacation or travel packages, travel reservations or accommodations, tickets for domestic or foreign travel by air, rail, ship, bus, or other medium of transportation, or hotel or other lodging accommodations. Travel services include travel-related prizes or awards for which the customer must pay a fee or, in connection with the prize or award, expend moneys for the direct or indirect monetary benefit of the person making the award, in order for the customer to collect or enjoy the benefits of the prize or award.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §2
Section amended

9D.2 Registration required.

1. a. A travel agency doing business in this state shall register with the secretary of state as a travel agency if it or its travel agent conducts the solicitation of an Iowa resident.

b. A travel agency required to register under paragraph “a” shall not permit a travel agent employed by the travel agency to do business in this state unless the agency is registered with the sec-

retary of state.

2. A travel agent shall not knowingly do business in this state unless and until the travel agency employing the travel agent is registered with the secretary of state as a travel agency if the travel agency or any of the agency's travel agents conduct the solicitation of an Iowa resident.

3. This section does not require registration for, or prohibit, solicitation by mail or telecommunications of a person with whom the travel agency has a previous travel services provider-customer relationship, having previously arranged travel-related services for that customer on at least one prior occasion.

4. An applicant shall complete an application for registration form provided by the secretary. The application form must be accompanied by the required bond or evidence of financial responsibility and the registration fee. The application form shall include all of the following information:

a. The name and signature of an officer or partner of a business entity or the names and signatures of the principal owner and operator if the agency is a sole proprietorship.

b. The name, address, and telephone number of the applicant and the name of all travel agents employed by the applicant travel agency.

c. The name, address, and telephone number of any person who owns or controls, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the applicant.

d. If the applicant is a foreign corporation or business, the name and address of the corporation's agent in this state for service of process.

e. Any additional information required by rule adopted by the secretary pursuant to chapter 17A.

5. The application form shall be accompanied by a written irrevocable consent to service of process. The consent must provide that actions in connection with doing business in this state may be commenced against the registrant in the proper jurisdiction in this state in which the cause of action may arise, or in which the plaintiff may reside, by service of process on the secretary as the registrant's agent and stipulating and agreeing that such service of process shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if service of process had been made upon the person according to the laws of this or any other state. The consent to service of process shall be in such form and supported by such additional information as the secretary may by rule require.

6. An annual registration fee as established by the secretary by rule is required at the time the application for registration form is filed with the secretary, and on or before the anniversary date of the effective date of registration for each subsequent year. The registration fee shall be established at a rate deemed reasonably necessary by the secretary to support the administration of this chapter, but not to exceed fifteen dollars per year per agency. If an applicant or a registrant fails to pay the

annual registration fee, the application for registration or registration lapses and becomes ineffective.

7. A registrant shall submit to the secretary corrections to the information supplied in the registration form within a reasonable time after a change in circumstances, which circumstances would be required to be reported in an application for registration form, except travel agents' names as required in subsection 4, paragraph "b". The names of travel agents shall be updated at the time of annual registration.

8. The secretary may revoke or suspend a registration for cause subject to the contested case provisions of chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §3

8 Subsection 4 stricken and former subsections 5 - 9 renumbered as 4 -

9D.3 Evidence of financial security.

1. An application for registration of a travel agency must be accompanied by a surety or cash performance bond in conformity with rules adopted by the secretary in the principal amount of ten thousand dollars, with an aggregate limit of ten thousand dollars. The bond shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and the bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than sixty days' written notice to both the travel agency and to the secretary. The notice shall indicate the surety's intent to cancel the bond on a date at least sixty days after the date of the notice.

2. *a.* The bond shall be payable to the state for the use and benefit of either:

(1) A person who is injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, or financial failure of the travel agency or a travel agent employed by the travel agency.

(2) The state on behalf of a person or persons under subparagraph (1).

b. The bond shall be conditioned such that the registrant will pay any judgment recovered by a person in a court of this state in a suit for actual damages, including reasonable attorney's fees, or for rescission, resulting from a cause of action involving the sale or offer of sale of travel services. The bond shall be open to successive claims, but the aggregate amount of the claims paid shall not exceed the principal amount of the bond.

3. If an applicant or registrant has contracted with the airlines reporting corporation or the passenger network services corporation, or similar organizations approved by the secretary of state with equivalent bonding requirements for participation, in lieu of the bond required by subsection 1, the applicant or registrant may file with the secretary a certified copy of the official approval and appointment of the applicant or registrant from the airlines reporting corporation or the passenger network services corporation.

4. In lieu of any bond or guarantee required to

be provided by this section, an applicant or registrant may do any of the following:

- a.* File with the secretary proof of professional liability and errors and omissions insurance in an amount of at least one million dollars annually.
- b.* Deposit with the secretary cash, securities, or a statement from a federally insured financial

institution guaranteeing the performance of the applicant or registrant up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars to be held or applied to the purposes to which the proceeds of the bond would otherwise be applied.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §7
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 9G

LAND OFFICE

9G.7 Corrections.

The secretary of state is authorized and required to correct all clerical errors of the secretary's office in name of grantee and description of tract of land conveyed by the state, found upon the records of such office. The secretary shall attach an official certificate to each conveyance so corrected, giving the reasons therefor; record the same with the record of the original conveyance,

and make the necessary corrections in the tract and plat books of the secretary's office. Such corrections, when made in accordance with this section, shall have the force and effect of a deed originally correct, subject to prior rights accrued without notice.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §8
Section amended

CHAPTER 9H

CORPORATE OR PARTNERSHIP FARMING

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

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

- a.* A bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security.
- b.* Agricultural land acquired for research or experimental purposes. Agricultural land is used for research or experimental purposes if any of the following apply:

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

(2) The agricultural land is used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing

seeds or plants for sale or resale to farmers as seed stock. Grain which is not sold as seed stock is an incidental sale and must be less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research and experimental activities.

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

(i) The corporation or limited liability company must not hold the agricultural land other than as a lessee. The term of the lease must be for not more than twelve years. The corporation or limited liability company shall not renew a lease. The corporation or limited liability company shall not enter into a lease under this subparagraph subdivision, if the corporation or limited liability company has ever entered into another lease under this subparagraph (3), whether or not the lease is in effect. However, this subparagraph does not apply to a domestic corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

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

stock progeny subsequent to the sale.

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

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

(b) Culls and test animals may be sold under this subparagraph (3). For a three-year period beginning on the date that the corporation or limited liability company acquires an interest in the agricultural land, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than five hundred thousand dollars. After the three-year period ends, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the gross sales for that year of the breeding stock, or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is less.

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

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

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

thereon, whether created by mortgage or otherwise.

f. A municipal corporation.

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

h. A corporation or its subsidiary organized under chapter 490 or a limited liability company organized under chapter 489 or 490A and to which section 312.8 is applicable.

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 41, §9

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

For future amendment to subsection 1, paragraph h, effective December 31, 2010, see 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §154, 155

Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (a), unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraph subdivisions (i) and (iv) amended

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDING RESTRICTIONS

10.1 Definitions.

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

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

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

pays at least half the direct cost of crop or livestock production.

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

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

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

3. “*Authorized entity*” means an authorized

farm corporation; authorized limited liability company; limited partnership, other than a family farm limited partnership; or an authorized trust as defined in section 9H.1.

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

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

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

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

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

a. All of the following apply:

(1) Qualified farmers must hold at least a fifty-one percent equity interest in the cooperative association, including fifty-one percent of each class of members’ equity.

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

(a) A qualified farmer.

(b) A family farm entity.

(c) A commodity share landlord.

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

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

9. “*Farmers cooperative limited liability company*” means a limited liability company organized under chapter 489 or 490A, if cooperative associations hold one hundred percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. Farmers cooperative associations must hold at

least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.305 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.307, farmers cooperative associations must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of each type.

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

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

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

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

a. The money is required to be repaid within ninety days from the date that the farmers cooperative association receives the money, and the money is actually repaid by that date.

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

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

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

a. All of the following apply:

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

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

b. As used in paragraph “a”, “*issued shares*” includes but is not limited to common stock or preferred stock, or each class of common stock or preferred stock, regardless of voting rights or a right to receive dividends or earning distributions. A se-

curity such as a warrant or option that may be converted to stock shall be considered as issued shares.

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

17. “*Networking farmers limited liability company*” means a limited liability company, other than a family farm limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, organized under chapter 489 or 490A if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. Qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.305 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.307, qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests of each type.

b. Qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.305 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201 or 490A.307, qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of each type.

18. “*Operation of law*” means a transfer by inheritance, devise, or bequest, court order, dissolution decree, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, re-

plevin, foreclosure, execution sale, the execution of a judgment, the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage, the forfeiture of a real estate contract, or a transfer resulting from a decree for specific performance.

19. “*Qualified farmer*” means any of the following:

a. A natural person actively engaged in farming.

b. A general partnership as provided in chapter 486A in which all partners are natural persons actively engaged in farming.

c. A farm estate.

20. “*Qualified commodity share landlord*” means a commodity share landlord, if the owner of the agricultural land was actively engaged in farming the land or a family member of the owner is or was actively engaged in farming the land, if the family member is related to the owner as a spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendant of a grandparent or spouse, or other lineal descendant of a grandparent or spouse.

21. “*Qualified person*” means a person who is any of the following:

a. A qualified farmer.

b. A family farm entity.

c. A qualified commodity share landlord.

22. “*Regional cooperative association*” means a cooperative association other than a farmers cooperative association.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §4

For future amendments to subsections 9 and 17 effective December 31, 2010, see 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §154, 155

Subsections 9 and 17 amended

CHAPTER 10A

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS

10A.104 Powers and duties of the director.

The director or designees of the director shall:

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

2. Appoint the administrators of the divisions within the department and all other personnel deemed necessary for the administration of this chapter, except the state public defender, assistant state public defenders, administrator of the racing and gaming commission, members of the employment appeal board, and administrator of the child advocacy board created in section 237.16. All persons appointed and employed in the department are covered by the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, but persons not appointed by the director are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. Prepare an annual budget for the department.

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

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

6. Issue subpoenas and distress warrants, administer oaths, and take depositions in connection with audits, appeals, investigations, inspections, and hearings conducted by the department. If a person refuses to obey a subpoena or distress warrant issued by the department or otherwise fails to cooperate in proceedings of the department, the director may enlist the assistance of a court of competent jurisdiction in requiring the person’s

compliance. Failure to obey orders of the court renders the person in contempt of the court and subject to penalties provided for that offense.

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

8. Establish by rule standards and procedures for certifying that targeted small businesses are eligible to participate in the procurement program established in sections 73.15 through 73.21. The procedure for determination of eligibility shall not include self-certification by a business. The director shall maintain a current directory of targeted small businesses that have been certified pursuant to this subsection. The director shall also provide information to the department of administrative services necessary for the identification of targeted small businesses as provided under section 8A.111, subsection 12.

9. Administer and enforce this chapter, and chapters 99B, 135B, 135C, 135H, 135J, 135O, 137C, 137D, and 137F.

10. Enter into and implement agreements or compacts between the state of Iowa and Indian tribes located in the state which are entered into under the authority of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.). The agreements or compacts shall contain provisions intended to implement the policies and objectives of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

11. Administer inspection and licensing of social and charitable gambling pursuant to chapter 99B.

12. Administer inspections and licensing of hotels, home food establishments, and egg handlers.

13. Administer inspections and licensing of food establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, vending machines, food processing plants, grocery stores, convenience stores, temporary food establishments, and mobile food units.

14. Administer inspections for sanitation in any locality of the state upon the written petition of five or more residents of the locality.

15. Administer inspections of cosmetology salons under section 157.7 and barbershops under section 158.6.

2009 Acts, ch 136, § 1
Subsection 9 amended

10A.108 Improper human services entitlement benefits or provider payments — debt, lien, collection.

1. If a person refuses or neglects to repay benefits or provider payments inappropriately obtained from the department of human services, the amount inappropriately obtained, including any interest, penalty, or costs attached to the amount, constitutes a debt and is a lien in favor of

the state upon all property and any rights or title to or interest in property, whether real or personal, belonging to the person for the period established in subsection 2, with the exception of property which is exempt from execution pursuant to chapter 627.

A lien under this section shall not attach to any amount of inappropriately obtained benefits or provider payments, or portions of the benefits or provider payments, attributable to errors by the department of human services. Liens shall only attach to the amounts of inappropriately obtained benefits or provider payments or portions of the benefits or provider payments which were obtained due to false, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate information submitted by a person in connection with the application for or receipt of benefits or provider payments.

2. *a.* The lien attaches at the time the notice of the lien is filed under subsection 3, and continues for ten years from that date, unless released or otherwise discharged at an earlier time.

b. The lien may be extended, within ten years from the date of attachment, if a person files a notice with the county recorder or other appropriate county official of the county in which the property is located at the time of filing the extension. From the time of the filing of the notice, the lien period shall be extended for ten years to apply to the property in the county in which the notice is filed, unless released or otherwise discharged at an earlier time. The number of extensions is not limited.

c. The director shall discharge any lien which is allowed to lapse and may charge off any account and release the corresponding lien before the lien has lapsed if the director determines, under uniform rules prescribed by the director, that the account is uncollectible or collection costs involved would not warrant collection of the amount due.

3. To preserve the lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property located in a county, the director shall file a notice of the lien with the recorder of the county in which the property is located at the time of filing of the notice.

4. The county recorder of each county shall prepare and maintain in the recorder's office an index of liens of debts established based upon benefits or provider payments inappropriately obtained from and owed the department of human services, containing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52, and providing appropriate columns for all of the following data, under the names of debtors, arranged alphabetically:

a. The name of the debtor.

b. "State of Iowa, Department of Human Services" as claimant.

c. The time that the notice of the lien was filed for recording.

- d. The date of notice.
 - e. The amount of the lien currently due.
 - f. The date of the assessment.
 - g. The date of satisfaction of the debt.
 - h. Any extension of the time period for application of the lien and the date that the notice for extension was filed.
5. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day and time filed for recording and the document reference number, and shall preserve the notice. The recorder shall index the notice and shall record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing.
6. The department shall pay, from moneys appropriated to the department for this purpose, recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for satisfaction of the lien.
7. Upon payment of a debt for which the director has filed notice with a county recorder, the director shall file a satisfaction of the debt with the recorder and the recorder shall enter the satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder's office.
8. The department of inspections and appeals, as provided in this chapter and chapter 626, shall proceed to collect all debts owed the department of human services as soon as practicable after the debt becomes delinquent. If service has not been made on a distress warrant by the officer to whom addressed within five days from the date the distress warrant was received by the officer, the authorized investigators of the department of inspections and appeals may serve and make return of the warrant to the clerk of the district court of the county named in the distress warrant, and all subsequent procedures shall be in compliance with chapter 626.
9. The distress warrant shall be in a form as prescribed by the director, shall be directed to the sheriff of the appropriate county, and shall identify the debtor, the type of debt, and the delinquent amount. The distress warrant shall direct the sheriff to distrain, seize, garnish, or levy upon, and sell, as provided by law, any real or personal property belonging to the debtor to satisfy the amount of the delinquency plus costs. The distress warrant shall also direct the sheriff to make due and prompt return to the department or to the district court under chapter 626 of all amounts collected.
10. The attorney general, upon the request of the director of inspections and appeals, shall bring

an action, as the facts may justify, without bond, to enforce payment of any debts under this section, and in the action the attorney general shall have the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending.

11. The remedies of the state shall be cumulative and no action taken by the director of inspections and appeals or attorney general shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §1
Subsections 4 – 6 amended

10A.402 Responsibilities.

The administrator shall coordinate the division's conduct of various audits and investigations as provided by law including but not limited to the following:

- 1. Investigations relative to the practice of regulated professions and occupations, except those within the jurisdiction of the board of medicine, the board of pharmacy, the dental board, and the board of nursing.
- 2. Audits relative to the administration of hospitals and health care facilities.
- 3. Audits relative to administration and disbursement of funding under the state supplementary assistance program and the medical assistance program.
- 4. Investigations and collections relative to the liquidation of overpayment debts owed to the department of human services. Collection methods include but are not limited to small claims filings, debt setoff, distress warrants, and repayment agreements, and are subject to approval by the department of human services.
- 5. Investigations relative to the operations of the department on aging.
- 6. Investigations relative to the administration of the state supplementary assistance program, the state medical assistance program, the food stamp program, the family investment program, and any other state or federal benefit assistance program.
- 7. Investigations relative to the internal affairs and operations of agencies and departments within the executive branch of state government, except for institutions governed by the state board of regents.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §2
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 12

TREASURER OF STATE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

12.9 Employee classifications.

In addition to public employees listed in section 20.4, public employees of the treasurer of state who hold positions that are classified in the administrative assistant series and executive officer series are excluded from chapter 20.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §39
NEW section

12.28 Centralized financing for state agency purchase of real and personal property.

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

a. “*Financing agreement*” means any lease, lease-purchase agreement, or installment acquisition contract in which the lessee may purchase the leased property at a price which is less than the fair market value of the property at the end of the lease term, or any lease, agreement, or transaction which would be considered under criteria established by the internal revenue service to be a conditional sale agreement for tax purposes.

b. “*State agency*” means a board, commission, bureau, division, office, department, or branch of state government. However, state agency does not mean the state board of regents, institutions governed by the board of regents, or authorities created under chapter 16, 175, 257C, or 261A.

2. The treasurer of state shall have sole authority to enter into financing agreements on behalf of state agencies. The treasurer of state may enter into financing agreements, including master lease-purchase agreements, for the purpose of funding state agency requests for the financing of real or personal property, wherever located within the state, including equipment, buildings, facilities, and structures, or additions or improvements to existing buildings, facilities, and structures. Subject to the selection procedures of section 12.30, the treasurer may employ financial consultants, banks, trustees, insurers, underwriters, accountants, attorneys, and other advisors or consultants as necessary to implement the provisions of this section. The costs of professional services and any other costs of entering into the financing agreements may be included in the financing agreement as a cost of the property being financed.

3. The financing agreement may provide for ultimate ownership of the property by the state. Title to all property acquired in this manner shall be taken and held in the name of the state. The state shall be the lessee or contracting party under all financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section. The financing agreements may con-

tain provisions pertaining, but not limited to, interest, term, prepayment, and the state’s obligation to make payments on the financing agreement beyond the current budget year subject to availability of appropriations. All projects financed under this section shall be deemed to be for an essential governmental purpose.

4. The treasurer of state may contract for additional security or liquidity for a financing agreement and may enter into agreements for letters of credit, lines of credit, insurance, or other forms of security with respect to rental and other payments due under a financing agreement. Fees for the costs of additional security or liquidity are a cost of entering into the financing agreement and may be paid from funds annually appropriated by the general assembly to the state agency for which the property is being obtained, from other funds legally available, or from proceeds of the financing agreement. The provision of a financing agreement which provides that a portion of the periodic rental or lease payment be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 does not apply to financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section.

5. Payments and other costs due under financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section shall be payable from funds annually appropriated by the general assembly to the state agency for which the property is being obtained or from other funds legally available. The treasurer of state, in cooperation with the department of administrative services, shall implement procedures to ensure that state agencies are timely in making payments due under the financing agreements.

6. The maximum principal amount of financing agreements which the treasurer of state can enter into shall be one million dollars per state agency in a fiscal year, subject to the requirements of section 8.46. For the fiscal year, the treasurer of state shall not enter into more than one million dollars of financing agreements per state agency, not considering interest expense. However, the treasurer of state may enter into financing agreements in excess of the one million dollar per agency per fiscal year limit if a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly, or the legislative council if the general assembly is not in session, and the governor, authorize the treasurer of state to enter into additional financing agreements above the one million dollar authorization contained in this section. The treasurer of state shall not enter into a financing agreement for real or personal property which is to be constructed for use as a prison or prison-related facility without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of

each house of the general assembly and approval by the governor of the use, location, and maximum cost, not including interest expense, of the real or personal property to be financed. However, financing agreements for an energy conservation measure, as defined in section 7D.34, for an energy management improvement, as defined in section 473.19, or for costs associated with projects under section 473.13A, are exempt from the provisions of this subsection, but are subject to the requirements of section 7D.34. In addition, financing agreements funded through the materials and equipment revolving fund established in section 307.47 are exempt from the provisions of this subsection.

7. The treasurer of state shall decide upon the most economical method of financing a state agency's request for funds. The treasurer of state may utilize master lease-purchase agreements, issue certificates of participation in lease-purchase agreements, or use any other financing method or method of sale which the treasurer believes will provide savings to the state in issuance or interest costs.

8. A financing agreement to which the state is a party is an obligation of the state for purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

9. Publication of any notice, whether under section 73A.12 or otherwise, and other or further proceedings with respect to the financing agreements referred to in this section are not required except as set forth in this section, notwithstanding any provisions of other statutes of the state to the contrary.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §6
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

12.30 Coordination of bonding activities.

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

a. "Authority" means a department, or public or quasi-public instrumentality of the state including but not limited to the authority created under chapter 12E, 16, 175, 257C, 261A, or 463C, which has the power to issue obligations, except that "authority" does not include the state board of regents or the Iowa finance authority to the extent it acts pursuant to chapter 260C. "Authority" also includes a port authority created under chapter 28J.

b. "Obligations" means notes, bonds, including refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of an authority.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code the treasurer shall coordinate the issuance of obligations by authorities. The treasurer, or the

treasurer's designee, shall serve as ex officio non-voting member of each authority. Prior to the issuance of obligations, an authority shall notify the treasurer of its intention to do so. The treasurer shall:

a. Select and fix the compensation for, in consultation with the respective authority, through a competitive selection procedure, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees and agents which in the treasurer's judgment are necessary to carry out the authority's intention. Prior to the initial selection, the treasurer shall, after consultation with the authorities, establish a procedure which provides for a fair and open selection process including, but not limited to, the opportunity to present written proposals and personal interviews. The treasurer shall maintain a list of firms which have requested to be notified of requests for proposal. The selection criteria shall take into consideration, but are not limited to, compensation, expenses, experience with similar issues, scheduling, ability to provide the services of individuals with specific knowledge in the relevant subject matter and length of the engagement. The treasurer may waive the requirements for a competitive selection procedure for any specific employment upon written notice to the executive council stating why the waiver is in the public interest. Upon selection by the treasurer, the authority shall promptly employ the individual or firm and be responsible for payment of costs.

b. Submit an account to the respective authority for all costs incurred in each transaction. The treasurer will charge an authority for costs of administration. The authority shall disburse to the treasurer the amounts set forth in the account.

c. Direct the investment or deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the obligations, in accordance with the language of the documents drafted to effectuate issuance of the obligations, except for the proceeds necessary to fund the ongoing operations of the authority. This paragraph does not apply to proceeds of obligations issued before July 1, 1986.

d. Collect from an authority and other sources, any statistical and financial information necessary to draft an offering document or prepare a presentation necessary for the issuance or marketing of the obligations.

3. Each respective authority shall consult with the treasurer on the following:

a. Amount, terms, and conditions of the obligations to be issued by the authority including other provisions deemed necessary by the treasurer or the authority.

b. The documents or instruments necessary to effectuate issuance of the obligation.

c. Presentations to rating agencies and marketing activities. The treasurer may choose to participate in these presentations.

4. Professional services, including but not limited to attorneys, accountants, financial advisors,

banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees employed by a project sponsor may be selected by the project sponsor, if the obligation is issued in behalf of the project sponsor and the purchaser of the obligation does not have recourse to the authority or state.

5. The treasurer may delay implementation of this section for up to six months following July 1, 1986, for an authority to facilitate an orderly transition.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §7
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

12.65 Healthy Iowans tobacco trust. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1186, § 18, 19. See § 12E.3A.

Moneys to be credited or transferred to general fund of the state instead of healthy Iowans tobacco trust; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §20; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §26, 28

2008 repeal takes effect June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND
 IOWA JOBS PROGRAM
 — REVENUE BONDS

12.87 General and specific bonding powers — revenue bonds — Iowa jobs program.

1. The treasurer of state is authorized to issue and sell bonds on behalf of the state to provide funds for certain infrastructure projects and for purposes of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary or convenient to issue, sell and secure bonds and carry out the treasurer of state's duties, and exercise the treasurer of state's authority under this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in such amounts as the treasurer of state determines to be necessary to provide sufficient funds for certain infrastructure projects and the revenue bonds capitals fund, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the payment of costs of issuance of the bonds, the payment of other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the issuance and sale of the bonds, and the payment of all other expenditures of the treasurer of state necessary or convenient to administer the funds and to carry out the purposes for which the bonds are issued and sold. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in one or more series on the terms and conditions the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interest of the state, in accordance with this section in such amounts as the treasurer of state determines to be necessary to fund the purposes for which such bonds are issued and sold. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than five hundred forty-five million dollars, excluding any bonds issued and sold to refund outstanding bonds

issued under this section, as follows:

a. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than one hundred eighty-five million dollars for capital projects which qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph "c", to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures.

b. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than three hundred sixty million dollars for purposes of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194 and for watershed flood rebuilding and prevention projects, soil conservation projects, sewer infrastructure projects, for certain housing and public service shelter projects and public broadband and alternative energy projects, and for projects relating to bridge safety and the rehabilitation of deficient bridges.

2. Bonds issued and sold under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89, and only to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance. All moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89 may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with the terms of the trust indentures, resolutions, or other instruments authorizing the issuance of bonds and pledged by the treasurer of state to the payment thereof. Bonds issued and sold under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds are limited special obligations of the state and do not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the state or a pledge of the faith or credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the treasurer of state and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued and sold without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds, if issued and sold, shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust in-

denture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments and investment securities under the laws of the state and sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state.

7. The resolution, trust indenture, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created shall not be required to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Any bonds issued and sold under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued and sold for an essential public and governmental purpose, and all bonds issued and sold under this section except as otherwise provided in any trust indentures, resolutions, or other instruments authorizing their issuance shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance tax.

9. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or the redemption of outstanding bonds, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds to be refunded by purchase, re-

tirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments shall be returned to the treasurer of state for deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund established in section 12.89. All refunding bonds shall be issued, sold and secured and subject to the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section.

10. Bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section are limited special obligations of the state and are not a debt or indebtedness of the state, nor of any political subdivision of the state, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The issuance and sale of any bonds pursuant to this section by the treasurer of state do not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply moneys from or to levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to, or to continue the appropriation of the funds for, the payment of the bonds. Bonds issued and sold under this section are payable solely and only from moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any reserve fund created in section 12.89 and only to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

11. The treasurer of state may enter into or obtain authorizing documents and other agreements and ancillary arrangements with respect to the bonds as the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interests of the state, including but not limited to trust indentures, resolutions, other instruments authorizing the issuance of the bonds, liquidity facilities, remarketing or dealer agreements, letter of credit agreements, insurance policies, guaranty agreements, reimbursement agreements, indexing agreements, or interest rate exchange agreements.

12. Neither the treasurer of state, the Iowa jobs board, nor any person acting on behalf of the treasurer of state or the Iowa jobs board while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, is subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred by this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90.

13. As used in this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90, the term “bonds” means bonds, notes, or other evidence of obligations.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §1, 36
NEW section

12.88 Revenue bonds capitals fund.

1. A revenue bonds capitals fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund.

2. Revenue for the revenue bonds capitals fund shall include but is not limited to the follow-

ing, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The net proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to section 12.87 other than bonds issued for the purpose of refunding such bonds, and investment earnings on the net proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the revenue bonds capitals fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the revenue bonds capitals fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §2, 36
NEW section

12.89 Revenue bonds debt service fund and bond reserve funds.

1. A revenue bonds debt service fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund. The moneys in such fund are appropriated and shall be used for the purpose of making all payments with respect to bonds issued and sold pursuant to section 12.87, including but not limited to the following:

a. Principal payments, interest payments, sinking fund payments, purchase price, redemption price, redemption premiums, and interest rate exchange payments.

b. Fees and expenses of trustees, paying agents, remarketing agents, financial advisors, underwriters, depositories, guarantors, bond insurers, liquidity or credit facility providers, interest rate indexing agents, and other professional services providers.

c. Costs and expenses of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary and convenient to carry out the issuance and sale of the bonds and the administration of the revenue bonds.

2. Moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund shall include but are not limited to the follow-

ing, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided in any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. The revenues required to be deposited into the fund pursuant to section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (1) and (2).

c. Transfers from any bond reserve fund created pursuant to this section.

d. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

e. Any other moneys from any other sources which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund.

3. *a.* The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as bond reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of bonds issued and sold pursuant to section 12.87. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of bonds to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund shall be used or transferred to the revenue bonds debt service fund to be used as required solely to make the payments authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be transferred or withdrawn from the fund at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, the payments authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1 for the payment of which sufficient moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of moneys in the bond reserve fund may be transferred by the treasurer of state to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the established bond reserve fund requirement.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue and sell bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer of state at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other legally available sources an amount which, together

with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of moneys, as provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by a bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph “c” for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer of state shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor and to both houses of the general assembly the treasurer of state’s certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund and requesting that the budget and appropriation bills approved for such fiscal year include amounts sufficient to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for such fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the treasurer of state pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer of state in the applicable bond reserve fund.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund or any bond reserve fund relating to bonds issued pursuant to section 12.87 shall be held for the sole benefit of the bonds and shall not be pledged or used for the benefit of any bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to any other section of the Code.

5. Moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve fund created pursuant to this section are not subject to section 8.33; provided however, that on August 31 following the close of each fiscal year, any moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund at the end of such fiscal year, which is determined by the treasurer of state to not be encumbered or obligated or otherwise necessary to make the payments for such fiscal year authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1, shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve fund shall be credited to such funds.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §3, 36
NEW section

12.90 Pledges — construction.

1. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

2. Sections 12.87 through 12.89, and this section, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §4, 36
NEW section

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BONDS

12.90A Annual appropriation bonds.

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

a. “*Annual appropriation bonds*” means bonds, notes, or other evidences of obligations of the state which may be payable during a fiscal year from one or more of the following sources, subject to the limitations contained in this section:

(1) Moneys appropriated by law for the payment of debt service due with respect to the annual appropriation bonds during that fiscal year.

(2) Proceeds of the sale of the annual appropriation bonds.

(3) Payments received under authorizing documents and other agreements and ancillary arrangements entered into with respect to the annual appropriation bonds.

(4) Investment earnings on amounts described in subparagraphs (1) through (3).

b. “*Appropriation*” means an act of appropriation by the general assembly which has become law by approval of the governor or otherwise.

c. “*Authorizing documents*” means a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which annual appropriation bonds are issued in accordance with the provisions of this section and setting forth the terms and conditions thereof.

2. The treasurer of state is authorized to issue and sell annual appropriation bonds on behalf of the state to provide funds for certain infrastructure projects and other purposes as provided in subsection 4 and to refund any annual appropriation bonds previously issued, and shall have all powers necessary and convenient to carry out the treasurer of state’s duties, and exercise the treasurer of state’s authority, under this section.

3. Annual appropriation bonds may be issued and sold in one or more series on the terms and

conditions the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interest of the state, in accordance with this section in such amounts as the treasurer of state determines to be necessary to fund the purposes for which such annual appropriation bonds are issued. The treasurer of state may issue annual appropriation bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than one hundred five million dollars for purposes of alternative energy projects and for purposes of the vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund created in section 8.57D.

4. The treasurer of state may issue annual appropriation bonds as the treasurer of state determines necessary or desirable to pay for expenditures for certain infrastructure projects and other purposes as provided in subsection 3, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor and to provide sufficient funds for the payment of interest on the annual appropriation bonds, the establishment of reserves with respect to the annual appropriation bonds, the payment of costs of issuance of the annual appropriation bonds, the payment of other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient in connection with the issuance of the annual appropriation bonds, and the payment of all other expenditures necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes for which the annual appropriation bonds are issued. The treasurer of state may enter into or obtain authorizing documents and other agreements and ancillary arrangements with respect to annual appropriation bonds as the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interests of the state, including but not limited to trust indentures, liquidity facilities, remarketing or dealer agreements, letter of credit agreements, insurance policies, guaranty agreements, reimbursement agreements, indexing agreements, investment agreements, or interest exchange agreements. Any authorizing document or other agreement or ancillary arrangements by which any moneys are pledged to the payment of annual appropriation bonds shall not be required to be recorded or filed under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

5. Annual appropriation bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in their authorizing documents.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the annual appropriation bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by their authorizing documents.

d. Securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Proceeds of annual appropriation bonds not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with the treasurer of state or a trustee, paying agent, escrow agent, or depository as provided in the authorizing documents and may be invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the treasurer of state and specified in such authorizing documents without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

7. Annual appropriation bonds are payable in any fiscal year solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues appropriated for such purposes by law for that fiscal year, all of which amounts, once appropriated, shall be deposited into the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund and used or transferred as provided in this section to pay debt service due with respect to annual appropriation bonds during the fiscal year for which such amounts are appropriated. Annual appropriation bonds are not an obligation, indebtedness, or debt of the state, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state, and the state shall not be liable for the payment of any amounts due under any annual appropriation bonds except from moneys appropriated by law for the payment thereof as provided under this section. The annual appropriation bonds are not secured by any pledge of the faith and credit or the taxing powers of the state. Annual appropriation bonds shall not directly or indirectly obligate the state to make payments thereon beyond any fiscal year for which sufficient funds have been appropriated by law for such purpose.

8. In the event that funds are not appropriated for any fiscal year in an amount sufficient to make the payments of principal and interest and any other amounts due under the annual appropriation bonds during such fiscal year all of the following shall apply:

a. The state's obligations under the annual appropriation bonds shall terminate and become null and void on the last day of the fiscal year for

which funds were appropriated in an amount sufficient to make the payments of principal and interest and any other amounts due under the annual appropriation bonds for such fiscal year.

b. The state shall not be obligated to make payment from any source of any amounts due under the annual appropriation bonds beyond those amounts for which an appropriation has previously been made.

c. The state shall not be liable to the holders of the annual appropriation bonds or any other person for any remaining amounts due under the annual appropriation bonds or for any costs, damages, or expenses incurred by the holders of the annual appropriation bonds or any other person as a result of such failure to appropriate. Annual appropriation bonds, the repayment thereof and any reserve and debt service funds established with respect thereto shall be subject to nonappropriation. Annual appropriation bonds issued under this section shall contain a conspicuous statement of the limitations established in this subsection.

9. Annual appropriation bonds issued under this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and all annual appropriation bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the annual appropriation bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance tax.

10. In order to better provide for the budgeting and appropriation of sufficient amounts to make the payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds in any fiscal year and to fund or restore reserve funds established with respect to annual appropriation bonds, if any, the treasurer of state shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor and to both houses of the general assembly the treasurer of state's certificate that includes all of the following:

a. A statement of the amount required to make the payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds in the next succeeding fiscal year and the amount, if any, required to fund or restore any reserve fund to the reserve fund requirement for that reserve fund.

b. A request that budget and appropriation bills approved for such fiscal year include amounts sufficient to make the payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds during that fiscal year and to fund or restore any reserve fund to the reserve fund requirement for that reserve fund.

11. If, after amounts have been appropriated for a fiscal year to make payment of principal and interest and any other amounts due with respect to the annual appropriation bonds for such fiscal year and to fund or restore any reserve fund to the reserve fund requirement for that reserve fund, the treasurer of state determines that the amounts appropriated for such purposes are insufficient for any reason, the treasurer of state

shall make and deliver to the governor and to both houses of the general assembly the treasurer of state's certificate that includes a statement of the amount of the deficiency and a request for an additional appropriation for such fiscal year to make up such deficiency.

12. Any amounts appropriated by law from the general fund of the state or any other legally available funds to make the payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds for a fiscal year shall be paid to the treasurer of state on or after the first business day of such fiscal year in as many installments as are needed to accumulate the total amount so appropriated as soon as funds become legally available and such amounts, as received, shall be deposited by the treasurer of state in the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund.

13. Any amounts appropriated by law to fund or restore any reserve fund shall be paid to the treasurer of state as soon as funds become legally available and shall be deposited by the treasurer of state in the applicable reserve fund. For any fiscal year for which amounts have been lawfully appropriated in an amount sufficient to make payment of principal and interest and any other amounts due with respect to annual appropriation bonds for such fiscal year, to the extent that appropriated funds have not become fully available so that amounts deposited into the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund are not sufficient to make such payment when due, any moneys on deposit in a reserve fund established with respect to the annual appropriation bonds may be transferred to the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund and used to make such payments, subject to the provisions of this section.

14. The treasurer of state may from time to time issue annual appropriation bonds for the purpose of refunding any annual appropriation bonds then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding annual appropriation bonds. Until the proceeds of annual appropriation bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding annual appropriation bonds are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding annual appropriation bonds or the redemption of outstanding annual appropriation bonds, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section, the authorizing documents, and any applicable escrow. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding annual appropriation bonds to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments shall be returned to the general fund of the state. All refunding annual appropriation

bonds shall be issued and subject to the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as other annual appropriation bonds issued pursuant to this section.

15. *a.* It is the intent of the general assembly that the general assembly make timely appropriations from moneys in the general fund of the state or any other legally available funds that are sufficient to make payment of principal and interest and any other amounts due with respect to annual appropriation bonds in a fiscal year and to fund or restore any reserve fund established with respect to the annual appropriation bonds to the reserve fund requirement for that reserve fund.

b. This section does not create and shall not be construed as creating a general, legal, or enforceable obligation of the general assembly to appropriate any moneys for any fiscal year for any of the foregoing purposes and the decision to appropriate such moneys for any fiscal year shall be at the complete discretion of the then current general assembly and governor who shall have the final responsibility for making such decisions.

16. Neither the treasurer of state nor any person acting on behalf of the treasurer of state, while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, is subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred by this section.

17. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section are not subject to a uniform reduction in accordance with section 8.31.

2009 Acts, ch 174, §1, 4

The authority of the treasurer of state to issue one or more series of annual appropriation bonds under subsection 3 applies to bonds issued on or after July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 174, §4

NEW section

12.90B Annual appropriation bonds debt service fund and reserve funds.

1. An annual appropriation bonds debt service fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. Any amounts lawfully appropriated to make payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds for a fiscal year shall be deposited into the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund and used by the treasurer of state or transferred to a trustee, paying agent, escrow agent, or depository as provided in the authorizing documents to make payments due with respect to the annual appropriation bonds for that fiscal year. Payments due with respect to annual appropriation bonds include but are not limited to the following:

a. Principal payments, interest payments, sinking fund payments, purchase price, redemption price, redemption premiums, and payments under interest exchange agreements.

b. Fees and expenses of trustees, paying agents, remarketing agents, financial advisors, underwriters, depositories, guarantors, bond insurers, liquidity or credit facility providers, in-

terest rate indexing agents, and other professional and financial services providers.

c. Costs and expenses of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary and convenient to carry out the issuance and sale of the annual appropriation bonds and the administration of the appropriations bonds capitals fund, the annual appropriation bonds debt service fund, and any reserve funds.

2. The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more reserve funds with respect to the annual appropriation bonds to be used as provided in section 12.90A and the authorizing documents. The treasurer of state shall pay into any reserve fund any moneys appropriated by law to fund or restore the reserve fund, any proceeds of the sale of the annual appropriation bonds to the extent provided in the authorizing documents, and any other moneys which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the reserve fund. Moneys in any reserve fund established with respect to annual appropriation bonds, excluding the annual appropriations debt service fund, are not subject to section 8.33.

3. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in any funds or accounts established with respect to annual appropriation bonds shall be credited to the applicable fund or reserve fund.

2009 Acts, ch 174, §2
NEW section

12.90C Appropriation bonds capitals fund.

1. An appropriation bonds capitals fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes of the appropriation bonds capitals fund.

2. Revenue for the appropriation bonds capitals fund shall include but is not limited to the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The net proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to section 12.90A, other than bonds issued for the purpose of refunding such bonds and investment earnings on the net proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for certain infrastructure projects and other purposes set out in section 12.90A, subsection 3, to the ex-

tent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor.

4. Moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the appropriation bonds capitals fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was com-

pleted or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

6. Annually, on or before December 31 of each year, a recipient of moneys from the appropriation bonds capitals fund for any purpose shall report to the state agency to which the moneys are appropriated the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 174, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §30
NEW section

12.101 and 12.102 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 184, § 40.

CHAPTER 12A

UNIFORM FINANCE PROCEDURES FOR STATE-ISSUED BONDS

12A.7 Authorizing documents provisions.

The authorizing documents may contain the following provisions:

1. Pledges or assignments of the revenue of a project with respect to which the bonds are to be issued or the revenue of other property or facilities.

2. The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds, and their regulation, investment, and disposition.

3. Limitations on the use of a project, property, or facilities.

4. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of an issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied and pledging the proceeds to secure the payment of the bonds.

5. Limitations on the issuance of additional

bonds, the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding bonds.

6. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with the holder of a bond may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds may be specified for which the holders must consent to amendment or abrogation, and the manner in which the consent may be given.

7. Definitions of the acts or omissions to act which constitute a default in the duties of the issuer to holders of bonds, specifying any rights and remedies of the holders in the event of a default, and restricting the individual right of action by holders.

8. Other matters relating to the bonds as may be provided by the issuer.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §10
Subsections 1, 2, and 7 amended

CHAPTER 12C

DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

12C.16 Security for deposit of public funds.

1. Before a deposit of public funds is made by a public officer with a credit union in excess of the amount federally insured, the public officer shall obtain security for the deposit by one or more of the following:

a. The credit union may give to the public officer a corporate surety bond of a surety corporation approved by the treasury department of the United States and authorized to do business in this state, which bond shall be in an amount equal to the public funds on deposit at any time. The bond shall be conditioned that the deposit shall be

paid promptly on the order of the public officer making the deposit and shall be approved by the officer making the deposit.

b. (1) The credit union may deposit, maintain, pledge and assign for the benefit of the public officer in the manner provided in this chapter, securities approved by the public officer, the market value of which is not less than one hundred ten percent of the total deposits of public funds placed by that public officer in the credit union. The securities shall consist of any of the following:

(a) Direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America.

(b) Public bonds or obligations of this state or a political subdivision of this state.

(c) Public bonds or obligations of another state or a political subdivision of another state whose bonds are rated within the two highest classifications of prime as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking pursuant to chapter 17A.

(d) To the extent of the guarantee, loans, obligations, or nontransferable letters of credit upon which the payment of principal and interest is fully secured or guaranteed by the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America or the United States central credit union, a corporate central credit union organized under section 533.213, or a corporate credit union whose activities are subject to regulation by the national credit union administration, and the rating of any one of such credit unions remains within the two highest classifications of prime established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of

banking by rule pursuant to chapter 17A. The treasurer of state shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section.

(e) First lien mortgages which are valued according to practices acceptable to the treasurer of state.

(f) Investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, which is operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.

(2) Direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States of America, which may be used to secure the deposit of public funds under subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), include investments in an investment company or investment trust registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States government obligations described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by the United States government obligations described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), if the investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

2. If public funds are secured by both the assets of a credit union and a bond of a surety company, the assets and bond shall be held as security for a rateable proportion of the deposit on the basis of the market value of the assets and of the total amount of the surety bonds.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 12E

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

12E.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Authority*” means the tobacco settlement authority created in this chapter.

2. “*Board*” means the governing board of the authority.

3. “*Bonds*” means bonds, notes, and other obligations and financing arrangements issued or entered into by the authority pursuant to this chapter.

4. “*Financial institution*” means a bank or credit union as defined in section 12C.1.

5. “*Interest rate agreement*” means an interest rate swap or exchange agreement, an agreement establishing an interest rate floor or ceiling or

both, or any similar agreement. Any such agreement may include the option to enter into or cancel the agreement or to reverse or extend the agreement.

6. “*Master settlement agreement*” means the master settlement agreement as defined in section 453C.1.

7. “*Net proceeds*” means the amount of proceeds remaining following each sale of bonds which are not required by the authority to establish and fund reserve funds and to pay the costs of issuance and other expenses and fees directly related to the authorization and issuance of bonds.

8. “*Notes*” means notes, warrants, loan agreements, and all other forms of evidence of indebtedness authorized under this chapter.

9. “*Program plan*” means the tobacco settlement program plan dated February 14, 2001, including exhibits to the program plan, submitted by the authority to the legislative council and the executive council, to provide the state with a secure and stable source of funding for the purposes designated by section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.

10. “*Qualified investments*” means investments of the authority authorized pursuant to this chapter.

11. “*Sales agreement*” means any agreement authorized pursuant to this chapter in which the state provides for the sale of all or a portion of the state’s share to the authority.

12. “*State’s share*” means all of the following:

a. All payments required to be made by tobacco product manufacturers to the state, and the state’s rights to receive such payments, under the master settlement agreement.

b. To the extent that such amounts have been assigned to the state, all payments of attorney fees required to be made by tobacco product manufacturers under the master settlement agreement, and all rights to receive such attorney fees.

13. “*Tax-exempt bonds*” means bonds issued by the authority that are accompanied by a written opinion of legal counsel to the authority that the bonds are excluded from the gross income of the recipients for federal income tax purposes.

14. “*Taxable bonds*” means bonds issued by the authority that are not accompanied by a written opinion of legal counsel to the authority that the bonds are excluded from the gross income of the recipients for federal income tax purposes.

15. “*Tobacco settlement trust fund*” means the tobacco settlement trust fund created in this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §9, 10, 19
2008 amendments striking subsection 5 and amending subsection 9 are effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
Former subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 – 16 renumbered as 5 – 15
Subsection 9 amended

12E.3 Tobacco settlement authority — created — purposes — powers — restrictions.

1. A tobacco settlement authority is created and constitutes a public instrumentality and agency of the state, separate and distinct from the state, exercising public and essential governmental functions.

2. The purposes of the authority include all of the following:

a. To implement and administer the program plan and to establish a stable source of revenue to be used for the purposes designated in section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.

b. To enter into sales agreements.

c. To issue bonds and enter into funding options, consistent with this chapter, including re-funding and refinancing its debt and obligations.

d. To sell, pledge, or assign, as security or consideration, all or a portion of the state’s share sold to the authority pursuant to a sales agreement, to provide for and secure the issuance and repayment of its bonds.

e. To invest funds available under this chapter to provide for a source of revenue in accordance with the program plan.

f. To enter into agreements with the state for the periodic distribution of amounts due the state under any sales agreement.

g. To refund and refinance the authority’s debts and obligations, and to manage its funds, obligations, and investments as necessary and if consistent with its purpose.

h. To sell, pledge, or assign, as security or consideration, all or a portion of the state’s share to implement alternative funding options.

i. To implement the purposes of this chapter.

3. The authority shall invest its funds and accounts in accordance with this chapter and shall not take action or invest in any manner that would cause the state to become a stockholder in any corporation or that would cause the state to assume or agree to pay the debt or liability of any corporation in violation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

4. The authority shall not create any obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation.

5. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority specifically pledged for their payment.

6. The authority shall not pledge or make its debts payable out of the moneys deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §11, 19
2008 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph a is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

12E.3A Endowment for Iowa’s health account — purposes.

1. The general assembly reaffirms and reenacts the purposes stated for the use of moneys deposited in the healthy Iowans tobacco trust, as the purposes were enacted in 2000 Iowa Acts, ch. 1232, section 12, and codified in section 12.65, Code 2007, as the purposes for the endowment for Iowa’s health account. The purposes include those purposes related to health care, substance abuse treatment and enforcement, tobacco use prevention and control, and other purposes related to the needs of children, adults, and families in the state.

2. Any net proceeds from the sale of taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes stated in section 12.65, Code 2007, and as reaffirmed and reenacted in subsection 1 shall continue to be used for such purposes, including but not limited to any such proceeds de-

posited in the endowment for Iowa's health account or transferred or otherwise credited to the general fund of the state.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §12, 19
Section is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
NEW section

12E.9 Authorization of the sale of rights in the master settlement agreement.

1. *a.* The governor or the governor's designee shall sell and assign all or a portion of the state's share to the authority pursuant to one or more sales agreements for the purpose of securitization as described in the program plan and as specified in section 12E.10. The attorney general shall assist the governor in the preparation and review of all necessary documentation to effect such a sale as soon as reasonably practicable.

b. Any sales agreement shall be consistent with the program plan and this chapter. The terms and conditions of the sale established in such sales agreement may include but are not limited to any of the following:

(1) A requirement that the state enforce, at the sole expense of the authority, the provisions of the master settlement agreement that require payment of the state's share that has been sold to the authority under a sales agreement.

(2) A requirement that the state not agree to any amendment of the master settlement agreement that materially and adversely affects the authority's ability to receive the state's share that has been sold to the authority.

(3) An agreement that the anticipated use by the state of bond proceeds received pursuant to the sales agreement shall be for capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations that funded capital projects, payment of attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement, and to provide a secure and stable source of funding to the state for purposes designated by section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.

(4) A statement that the net proceeds from the sale of bonds shall be deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund established under section 12E.12 and that in no event shall the amounts in the trust fund be available or be applied for payment of bonds or any claim against the authority or any debt or obligation of the authority.

(5) A requirement that the net proceeds received by the authority from the sale of any tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for capital projects, certain debt service, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement be paid by the authority to the state as consideration for the sale of that portion of the state's share, that such net proceeds be deposited by the state upon receipt in the tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account of the tobacco settlement trust fund, and that such proceeds are to be held by the authority solely for the benefit of the state, subject to annual appropriation by the state in ac-

cordance with section 12E.10, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(6) A requirement that the net proceeds received by the authority from the sale of taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A be deposited in the endowment for Iowa's health account of the tobacco settlement trust fund as moneys of the authority until transferred to the state pursuant to section 12E.12, subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (3). Each amount transferred shall be the consideration received by the state for that portion of the state's share.

(7) An agreement that the effective date of the sale is the date of receipt of the bond proceeds by the authority and the deposits of the net proceeds of the tax-exempt bonds and any taxable bonds in the respective accounts of the tobacco settlement trust fund.

2. The sale made under this section shall be irrevocable during the time when bonds are outstanding under this chapter, and shall be a part of the contractual obligation owed to the bondholders. The sale shall constitute and be treated as a true sale and absolute transfer of the property so transferred and not as a pledge or other security interest for any borrowing. The characterization of such a sale as an absolute transfer shall not be negated or adversely affected by the fact that only a portion of the state's share is being sold, or by the state's acquisition or retention of an ownership interest in the residual assets.

3. On or after the effective date of such sale, the state shall not have any right, title, or interest in the portion of the master settlement agreement sold and such portion shall be the property of the authority and not the state, and shall be owned, received, held, and disbursed by the authority or its trustee or assignee, and not the state.

4. On or before the effective date of the sale, the state shall notify the escrow agent under the master settlement agreement of the sale and shall instruct the escrow agent that subsequent to that date, all payments constituting the portion sold shall be made directly to the authority.

5. The authority, the treasurer of state, and the attorney general shall report to the legislative council and the executive council on or before the date of the sale, advising them of the status of the sale, its terms, and conditions.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §13, 19
Deposit of state's share in healthy Iowans tobacco trust under §12.65 until effective date of sale; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §20

2008 amendments to subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraphs (3) and (6) are effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraphs (3) and (6) amended

12E.10 Tobacco settlement program plan.

1. *a.* (1) The authority shall implement the program plan and shall proceed with a securitization to maximize the transference of risks associated with the master settlement agreement.

(2) The authority shall issue tax-exempt bonds as necessary in amounts determined by the authority sufficient to provide net proceeds for deposit in the tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account of the tobacco settlement trust fund, to be used for capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations which funded capital projects, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement.

(3) The authority may also issue taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds to provide additional amounts to be used for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), the authority is not required to issue tax-exempt bonds if the authority determines that the issuance would not be in the best interest of the state due to market conditions.

b. It is the expectation of the state that not less than eighty-five percent of the proceeds of any issue of tax-exempt bonds will be expended within five years from the effective date of the sale, consistent with the requirements of federal law, and that the specific capital projects, debt service, and attorney fees payments shall be determined annually through appropriations authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor.

c. The authority may issue tax-exempt bonds if the securitization of any remaining tobacco settlement payments will result in the deposit of net proceeds of not less than one hundred eighty-three million dollars for tax-exempt bonds issued after July 1, 2008.

2. The authority shall periodically report to the legislative council and the governor regarding implementation of the program plan and shall, prior to any public offering of bonds, submit a report to the legislative council and the governor describing the terms of the proposed bond issue.

3. Any amendment to the program plan shall be authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor.

4. To the extent that any provision of the program plan is inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall govern.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §14, 19
2008 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

12E.11 Authority — bonds.

1. The authority may issue bonds and, if bonds are issued, shall make the proceeds from the bonds available to the state pursuant to the sales agreement to fund capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations that funded capital projects, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement, and to provide a secure and stable source of funding to the state, consistent with the purposes of section 12E.3A and

other provisions of this chapter. In connection with the issuance of bonds and subject to the terms of the sales agreement, the authority shall determine the terms and other details of the financing and the method of implementation of the program plan. Bonds issued pursuant to this section may be secured by a pledge of all or a portion of the state's share and any moneys derived from the state's share, and any other sources available to the authority with the exception of moneys in the tobacco settlement trust fund. The authority may also issue refunding bonds, including advance refunding bonds, for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds, and may issue other types of bonds, debt obligations, and financing arrangements necessary to fulfill its purposes or the purposes of this chapter.

2. The authority may issue its bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of its bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary to carry out its purposes or powers. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. Bonds issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues pledged by the authority and are not a general obligation or indebtedness of the authority or an obligation or indebtedness of the state or any subdivision of the state. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or create a debt or obligation of the state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority, excluding those moneys deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund.

4. Bonds shall state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority pledged for their purpose and do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or any political subdivision of the state; are secured solely by and payable solely from assets of the authority pledged for such purpose; constitute neither a general, legal, or moral obligation of the state or any of its political subdivisions; and that the state has no obligation or intention to satisfy any deficiency or default of any payment of the bonds.

5. Any amount pledged by the authority to be received under the master settlement agreement shall be valid and binding at the time the pledge is made. Amounts so pledged and then or thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as

against all parties having claims of any kind against the authority, whether such parties have notice of the lien. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, the resolution of the authority or any other instrument by which a pledge is created need not be recorded or filed to perfect such pledge.

6. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for deposit in the tobacco settlement trust fund may be invested in any manner approved by the board and specified in the trust indenture or resolution pursuant to which the bonds must be issued, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary.

7. The bonds shall comply with all of the following:

a. The bonds shall be in a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, as the board prescribes in the resolution authorizing their issuance.

b. The bonds shall be fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as prescribed by the board. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 shall not apply to the sale or issuance of bonds under this chapter.

c. The bonds shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest which may be fixed or variable during any period the bonds are outstanding, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by resolution of the board authorizing their issuance.

8. The bonds issued under this chapter are securities in which insurance companies and associations and other persons engaged in the business of insurance; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

9. Bonds must be authorized by a resolution of the board. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

10. To comply with federal law with respect to the issuance of bonds, the interest of which is tax-exempt pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, the authority may issue a certain series of bonds, or periodically issue several series of bonds, so that interest on the bonds remains exempt from federal taxation or to comply with the purposes specified in this chapter.

11. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that a law shall not be enacted that impairs any obligation made pursuant to a sales agreement or any contract entered into by the authority with or on behalf of the holders of the bonds to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §15, 19
2008 amendment to subsection 1 is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19
Subsection 1 amended

12E.12 Tobacco settlement trust fund — established — investment — liability.

1. *a.* A tobacco settlement trust fund is established, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of the state, under the control of the authority. The fund shall consist of moneys paid to the authority and not pledged to the payment of bonds or otherwise obligated. Such moneys shall include but are not limited to payments received from the master settlement agreement which are not pledged to the payment of bonds or which are subsequently released from a pledge to the payment of any bonds; payments which, in accordance with any sales agreement with the state, are to be paid to the state and not pledged to the bonds, including that portion of the proceeds of any bonds designated for purchase of all or a portion of the state's share, which are designated for deposit in the fund, together with all interest, dividends, and rents on the bonds; and all securities or investment income and other assets acquired by and through the use of the moneys belonging to the fund and any other moneys deposited in the fund. Moneys in the fund are to be used solely and only for the payment of all amounts due and to become due to the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose. Such moneys shall not be available for the payment of any claim against the authority or any debt or obligation of the authority.

b. The fund shall consist of the following accounts:

(1) The tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account. The net proceeds of tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for capital projects, certain debt service, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement which the state treasurer is authorized and directed to deposit on behalf of the state shall be deposited in the account and shall be used to fund capital projects, certain debt service, and the payment of attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement. With respect to capital projects, it is the intent of the general assembly to fund capital projects that qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 6,

paragraph “c”, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor.

(2) The FY 2009 tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account. The net proceeds of tax-exempt bonds issued after July 1, 2008, as a result of the securitization of any remaining tobacco settlement payments to provide funds for capital projects which the treasurer of state is authorized and directed to deposit on behalf of the state shall be deposited in the account and shall be used to fund capital projects. With respect to capital projects, it is the intent of the general assembly to fund capital projects that qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph “c”, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor.

(3) The endowment for Iowa’s health account.

(a) The net proceeds of any taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A, which the authority is directed to deposit in the account, any portion of the state’s share which is not sold to the authority, and any other moneys appropriated by the state for deposit in the account shall be deposited in the account and shall be used for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A.

(b) For each fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the moneys deposited in the endowment for Iowa’s health account of the tobacco settlement trust fund are transferred to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

2. The treasurer of the authority shall act as custodian and trustee of the fund and shall administer the fund as directed by the authority. The treasurer of the authority shall do all of the following:

- a. Hold the funds.
- b. Invest the portion of the funds which, as deemed by the authority, is not necessary for current payment of sums to the state under this chapter or the program plan.
- c. Disburse funds, if directed by the authority.
- d. Sell any securities or other property held by the fund and reinvest the proceeds as directed by the authority, when deemed advisable by the authority for the protection of the fund or the preservation of the value of the investment. Such sale of securities or other property held by the fund shall only be made with the advice of the board in the manner and to the extent provided in this chapter with regard to the purchase of investments.
- e. Subscribe, at the direction of the authority, for the purchase of securities for future delivery in anticipation of future income. Such securities shall be paid for by such anticipated income or from funds from the sale of securities or other

property held by the fund.

f. Pay for securities, as directed by the authority, on the receipt of the purchasing entity’s paid statement or paid confirmation of purchase.

3. The authority shall execute the disposition and investment of moneys in the fund in accordance with the investment policy and goal statement established by the board.

a. In establishing the investment policy and goal statement of the fund, the standard utilized by the board shall be the exercise of judgment and care, under the prevailing circumstances, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own financial affairs, not for the purpose of speculation, but with regard to the permanent disposition of the funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety, of their capital.

b. Within the limitations of the standard prescribed in this subsection and the program plan, the treasurer of the authority, the authority, and the board may acquire and retain any type of property or investment which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would acquire or retain for their own financial interests.

c. The authority and the board shall give appropriate consideration to those facts and circumstances that the authority and board know or should know are relevant to the particular investment or investment policy involved, including the role the investment plays in the total value of the fund. For the purposes of this paragraph, “*appropriate consideration*” includes, but is not limited to, a determination by the authority and the board that the particular investment or investment policy is reasonably designed to further the purposes of the tobacco settlement program plan, taking into consideration the risk of loss and the opportunity for gain or other return associated with the investment or investment policy and consideration of all of the following as they relate to the tobacco settlement trust fund:

- (1) The composition of the fund with regard to diversification.
- (2) The liquidity and current return of the investments in the fund relative to the anticipated cash flow requirements of the program plan.
- (3) The projected return of the investments relative to the funding objectives of the program plan.

d. Investments of moneys in the funds are not subject to sections 73.15 through 73.21.

e. If consistent with the investment policy established by the board, the authority may invest moneys of or held by the authority in structured notes and investment agreements, the repayment of the principal amount of which is protected or guaranteed.

4. The authority, its staff, members of the board, and the treasurer of the authority are not personally liable for actions or omissions under this chapter that do not involve malicious or wan-

ton misconduct even if those actions or omissions violate the standards established in this section.

5. Except as provided in this section, if there is loss to the fund, the treasurer, the authority, the board, and the staff are not personally liable, and the loss shall be charged against the fund. The amount required to cover a loss may be paid from the fund.

6. *a.* Expenses incurred in the sale and purchase of securities belonging to the fund shall be charged to the fund, and the amount required for the investment management expenses may be paid from the fund, subject to the limitations stated in this subsection. The amount paid for investment management expenses for a fiscal year under this section shall not exceed the reasonable and customary charge to similar funds for similar purposes. The authority shall report the investment management expenses for a fiscal year as a percent of the market value of the fund in the annual report to the governor submitted pursuant to section 12E.15.

b. A person who has entered into a contract with the authority for investment management purposes shall meet the requirements for doing business in Iowa sufficient to be subject to taxation under the rules of the department of revenue.

7. All moneys paid to or deposited in the fund are available to the authority to be used for the exclusive purpose of the program plan in accordance with this chapter, including but not limited to all of the following:

a. For payment of amounts due to the state pursuant to the terms of the sales agreements entered into between the state and the authority.

b. For payment of other amounts provided for in the program plan.

c. For payment of the costs of administering the program plan and the costs of the authority.

8. With respect to the payment of certain debt service, the debt service to be paid shall be those installments of debt service on bonds selected by the treasurer of state and identified in the authority's tax certificate delivered at the time of the issuance of the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, or as otherwise selected by the treasurer of state. Once the bonds and the installments of debt service thereon are so selected, that debt service and bonds shall not be paid, or provided to be paid, from any other source including the state or any of its departments or agencies. Provided, however, that if funds are not appropriated to pay debt service on such bonds when due, the issuing agency

shall pay the debt service from any available source as provided in the bond covenants. To the extent that this section does not allow proceeds of previously issued refunding bonds to be applied for the purpose of the refunding, the issuing agency may expend such proceeds to improve, remodel, or repair buildings or other infrastructure upon authorization of the issuing agency's authority.

9. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the tobacco settlement trust fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §16, 19; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §31, 41

See annual Iowa Acts for temporary exceptions, changes, or other non-codified enactments modifying these statutory provisions

Creation of endowment for Iowa's health restricted capitals fund for the receipt of tax exempt bond proceeds from the November 30, 2005, bond issuance authorized by the tobacco settlement authority; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §16

For provisions requiring transfer of unencumbered or unobligated balance of endowment for Iowa's health account and the healthy Iowans tobacco trust at the close of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, see 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §7, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §26, 28

2008 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (3), as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 184, §31, is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §41

Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (3) amended

12E.17 Dissolution of the authority.

The authority shall dissolve no later than two years from the date of final payment of all outstanding bonds and the satisfaction of all outstanding obligations of the authority, except to the extent necessary to remain in existence to fulfill any outstanding covenants or provisions with bondholders or third parties made in accordance with this chapter. Upon dissolution of the authority, all assets of the authority shall be returned to the state and shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, unless otherwise directed by the general assembly, and the authority shall execute any necessary assignments or instruments, including any assignment of any right, title, or ownership to the state for receipt of payments under the master settlement agreement.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §17, 19

2008 amendment to this section is effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §19

Section amended

CHAPTER 13

ATTORNEY GENERAL

13.2 Duties.

1. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, except as otherwise provided by law to:

a. Prosecute and defend all causes in the appellate courts in which the state is a party or interested.

b. Prosecute and defend in any other court or tribunal, all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in which the state may be a party or interested, when, in the attorney general's judgment, the interest of the state requires such action, or when requested to do so by the governor, executive council, or general assembly.

c. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any state officer in the officer's official capacity.

d. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any employee of a judicial district department of correctional services in the performance of an assessment of risk.

e. Give an opinion in writing, when requested, upon all questions of law submitted by the general assembly or by either house thereof, or by any state officer, elective or appointive. Questions submitted by state officers must be of a public nature and relate to the duties of such officer.

f. Prepare drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be required for the use of the state.

g. Report to the governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of the attorney general's office, opinions rendered, and business transacted of public interest.

h. Supervise county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices, and from time to time to require of them reports as to the condition of public business entrusted to their charge.

i. Promptly account, to the treasurer of state, for all state funds received by the attorney general.

j. Keep in proper books a record of all official opinions, and a register of all actions, prosecuted and defended by the attorney general, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which books shall be delivered to the attorney general's successor.

k. Perform all other duties required by law.

l. Inform prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys to the state of all changes in law and matters pertaining to their office and establish programs for the continuing education of prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys. The attorney general may accept funds, grants and gifts from any public or private source which shall be used to defray the expenses incident to implementing duties under this paragraph.

m. Establish and administer, in cooperation with the law schools of Drake university and the state university of Iowa, a prosecutor intern program incorporating the essential elements of the pilot program denominated "law student intern program in prosecutors' office" funded by the Iowa crime commission and participating counties. The attorney general shall consult with an advisory committee including representatives of each participating law school and the Iowa county attorneys association, inc. concerning development, administration, and critique of this program. The attorney general shall report on the program's operation annually to the general assembly and the supreme court.

n. Develop written procedures and policies to be followed by prosecuting attorneys in the prosecution of domestic abuse cases under chapters 236 and 708.

2. Executing the duties of this section shall not be deemed a violation of section 68B.6.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §32
Subsection 1, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 13B

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

13B.4 Duties and powers of state public defender.

1. The state public defender shall coordinate the provision of legal representation of all indigents under arrest or charged with a crime, seeking postconviction relief, against whom a contempt action is pending, in proceedings under section 811.1A or chapter 229A or 812, in juvenile pro-

ceedings, on appeal in criminal cases, and on appeal in proceedings to obtain postconviction relief when ordered to do so by the district court in which the judgment or order was issued, and may provide for the representation of indigents in proceedings instituted pursuant to chapter 908. The state public defender shall not engage in the private practice of law.

2. The state public defender shall file a notice with the clerk of the district court in each county served by a public defender designating which public defender office shall receive notice of appointment of cases. The state public defender may also enter into a contract with a nonprofit organization or an attorney, designating that the nonprofit organization or attorney provide legal services to eligible indigent persons as the state public defender's designee. In each county in which the state public defender files a designation, the state public defender's designee shall be appointed by the court to represent all eligible persons or to serve as guardian ad litem for eligible children in juvenile court in all cases and proceedings specified in the designation. The appointment shall not be made if the state public defender or the state public defender's designee notifies the court that the state public defender's designee will not provide services in certain cases as identified in the designation by the state public defender.

3. The state public defender may contract with persons admitted to practice law in this state and nonprofit organizations employing persons admitted to practice law in this state for the provision of legal services to indigent persons.

4. *a.* The state public defender shall establish fee limitations for particular categories of cases. The fee limitations shall be reviewed at least every three years. In establishing and reviewing the fee limitations, the state public defender shall consider public input during the establishment and review process, and any available information regarding ordinary and customary charges for like services; the number of cases in which legal services to indigents are anticipated; the seriousness of the charge; an appropriate allocation of resources among the types of cases; experience with existing hourly rates, claims, and fee limitations; and any other factors determined to be relevant.

b. The state public defender shall establish a procedure for the submission of all claims for payment of indigent defense costs, including the submission of interim claims in appropriate cases.

c. The state public defender may review any claim for payment of indigent defense costs and may take any of the following actions:

(1) If the charges are appropriate and reasonable, approve the claim for payment.

(2) Deny the claim under any of the following circumstances:

(a) If it is not timely.

(b) If it is not payable as an indigent defense claim under chapter 815.

(c) If it is not payable under the contract between the claimant and the state public defender.

(d) If the claimant was appointed contrary to section 814.11 or 815.10, or the claimant failed to comply with section 814.11, subsection 7, or section 815.10, subsection 5.

(3) Request additional information or return

the claim to the claimant, if the claim is incomplete.

(4) If any portion of the claim is excessive, notify the claimant that the claim is excessive and will be reduced to an amount which is not excessive, and reduce and approve the balance of the claim.

(5) If any portion of the claim is not payable within the scope of appointment of the claimant, notify the claimant that a portion of the claim is not within the scope of appointment and is not payable, deny those portions of the claim that are not payable, and approve the balance of the claim.

d. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the claimant may seek review of any action or intended action denying or reducing any claim by filing a motion with the court with jurisdiction over the original appointment for review.

(1) The motion must be filed within twenty days of any action taken by the state public defender.

(2) The motion shall be set for hearing by the court and the state public defender shall be provided with at least ten days' notice of the hearing. The state public defender shall not be required to file a resistance to the motion filed under this paragraph "*d*".

(3) The state public defender or the claimant may participate by telephone. If the state public defender participates by telephone, the state public defender shall be responsible for initiating and paying for all telephone charges.

(4) The filing of a motion shall not delay the payment of the amount approved by the state public defender.

(5) If a claim or portion of the claim is denied, the action of the state public defender shall be affirmed unless the action conflicts with a statute or an administrative rule.

(6) If the claim is reduced for being excessive, the claimant shall have the burden to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount of compensation and expenses is reasonable and necessary.

(7) The decision of the court following a hearing on the motion is a final judgment appealable by the state public defender or the claimant.

(8) If the state public defender is not first notified and given an opportunity to be heard, any court order entered after the state public defender has taken action on a claim, which affects that claim, is void.

5. In reviewing a claim for compensation submitted by an attorney who had been retained or agreed to represent an indigent person prior to appointment, the state public defender may consider any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment in determining whether the claim is reasonable and necessary or excessive. The attorney shall provide the state public defender with a copy of any representation agreement, and information on any moneys earned or paid to

the attorney prior to the appointment.

6. The state public defender is authorized to contract with county attorneys to provide collection services related to court-ordered indigent defense restitution.

7. The state public defender shall not revise the allocations to the office of the state public defender and the allocations for indigent defense of adults and juveniles, unless prior notice of the revisions is given to the legislative services agency, the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, and the co-chairpersons and ranking

members of the house and senate committees on appropriations.

8. The state public defender shall adopt rules, as necessary, pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter and chapter 815.

9. Executing the duties of this section shall not be deemed a violation of section 68B.6.

2009 Acts, ch 178, §23, 24

Intent that state public defender provide for defense of major felony case defendants by public defenders on regional basis; 91 Acts, ch 268, §440

Authority of state public defender in termination of parental rights proceedings under chapter 600A, see §600A.6B

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 4, paragraph c, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (d) amended

CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Department to recognize the value of health insurance benefit packages provided by employers in evaluating grant and loan requests; 89 Acts, ch 304, §409
Administration of disaster assistance loan and credit guarantee program and fund;
2009 Acts, ch 179, §187, 196

15.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Board*” means the Iowa economic development board.

2. “*Community microenterprise development organization*” means a community development, economic development, social service, or nonprofit organization that provides training, access to financing, and technical assistance to microenterprises.

3. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of economic development.

4. “*Director*” means the director of the department or the director’s designee.

5. “*Microenterprise*” means any business with five or fewer employees which generally lacks collateral and has difficulty securing financing from conventional business lending sources. “*Microenterprise*” includes start-up, home-based, and self-employed businesses.

6. “*Small business*” means any enterprise which is located in this state, which is operated for profit and under a single management, and which has either fewer than twenty employees or an annual gross income of less than four million dollars computed as the average of the three preceding fiscal years. This definition does not apply to any program or activity for which a definition for small business is provided for the program or activity by federal law or regulation or other state law.

7. a. “*Targeted small business*” means a small business which is fifty-one percent or more owned, operated, and actively managed by one or more

women, minority persons, or persons with a disability provided the business meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Is located in this state.

(2) Is operated for profit.

(3) Has an annual gross income of less than four million dollars computed as an average of the three preceding fiscal years.

b. As used in this subsection:

(1) “*Disability*” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. “*Disability*” does not include any of the following:

(a) Homosexuality or bisexuality.

(b) Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders not resulting from physical impairments, or other sexual behavior disorders.

(c) Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania.

(d) Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs.

(2) “*Major life activity*” includes functions such as caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, or working.

(3) “*Minority person*” means an individual who

is an African American, Latino, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, or Alaskan Native American.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §11
 Subsection 7, paragraph b, subparagraph (3) amended

15.103 Economic development board.

1. *a.* The Iowa economic development board is created, consisting of fifteen voting members appointed by the governor and seven ex officio, non-voting members. The ex officio, nonvoting members are four legislative members; one president, or the president's designee, of the university of northern Iowa, the university of Iowa, or Iowa state university of science and technology designated by the state board of regents on a rotating basis; and one president, or the president's designee, of a private college or university appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities; and one superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a community college, appointed by the Iowa association of community college presidents. The legislative members are two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate from their respective parties; and two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties. Not more than eight of the voting members shall be from the same political party. Beginning with the first appointment to the board made after July 1, 2005, at least one voting member shall have been less than thirty years of age at the time of appointment. The governor shall appoint the voting members of the board for a term of four years beginning and ending as provided by section 69.19, subject to confirmation by the senate, and the governor's appointments shall include persons knowledgeable of the various elements of the department's responsibilities.

b. Each of the following areas of expertise shall be represented by at least one voting member of the board who has professional experience in that area of expertise:

- (1) Finance, insurance, or investment banking.
- (2) Advanced manufacturing.
- (3) Statewide agriculture.
- (4) Life sciences.
- (5) Small business development.
- (6) Information technology.
- (7) Economics or alternative and renewable energy including the alternative and renewable energy sectors listed in section 476.42, subsection 1, paragraph "a".
- (8) Labor.
- (9) Marketing.
- (10) Entrepreneurship.

c. At least nine of the voting members of the

board shall be actively employed in the private, for-profit sector of the economy.

2. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

3. The board shall meet in May of each year for the purpose of electing one of its voting members as chairperson and one of its voting members as vice chairperson. However, the chairperson and the vice chairperson shall not be from the same political party. The board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or when any eight members of the board file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be given to each member of the board. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum.

4. Members of the board, the director, and other employees of the department shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses shall be paid from appropriations for those purposes and the department is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

5. If a member of the board has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the department is or is to be a party, the interest shall be disclosed to the board in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of a meeting of the board. The member having the interest shall not participate in action by the board with respect to the contract.

6. As part of the organizational structure of the department, the board shall establish a due diligence committee and a loan and credit guarantee committee composed of members of the board. The committees shall serve in an advisory capacity to the board and shall carry out any duties assigned by the board in relation to programs administered by the department. The loan and credit guarantee committee shall advise the board on the winding up of loan guarantees made under the loan and credit guarantee program established pursuant to section 15E.224, Code 2009, and on the proper amount of the allocation described in section 15G.111, subsection 4, paragraph "g".

2009 Acts, ch 123, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §5, 6
 Confirmation, see §2.32
 Subsection 1, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph c amended
 Subsection 6 amended

15.104 Duties of the board.

The board shall:

- 1. Perform duties related to the administration of the grow Iowa values fund and grow Iowa values financial assistance program as described in chapter 15G.
- 2. Implement the requirements of chapter 73.
- 3. Review and approve or disapprove a life science enterprise plan or amendments to that plan as provided in chapter 10C and according to rules

adopted by the board. A life science plan shall make a reasonable effort to provide for participation by persons who are individuals or family farm entities actively engaged in farming as defined in section 10.1. The persons may participate in the life science enterprise by holding an equity position in the life science enterprise or providing goods or service to the enterprise under contract. The plan must be filed with the board not later than June 30, 2005. The life science enterprise may file an amendment to a plan at any time. A life science enterprise is not eligible to file a plan, unless the life science enterprise files a notice with the board. The notice shall be a simple statement indicating that the life science enterprise may file a plan as provided in this section. The notice must be filed with the board not later than June 1, 2005. The notice, plan, or amendments shall be submitted by a life science enterprise as provided by the board. The board shall consult with the department of agriculture and land stewardship during its review of a life science plan or amendments to that plan. The plan shall include information regarding the life science enterprise as required by rules adopted by the board, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. A description of life science products to be developed by the enterprise.
 - b. The time frame required by the enterprise to develop the life science products.
 - c. The amount of capital investment required by the enterprise to develop the life science products.
 - d. The number of acres of land required to produce the life science products.
 - e. The type and extent of participation in the life science enterprise by persons who are individuals or family farm entities. If the plan does not provide for participation or minimal participation, the plan shall include a detailed explanation of the reasonable effort made by the life science enterprise to provide for participation.
4. Approve the budget of the department as prepared by the director.
 5. Establish guidelines, procedures, and policies for the awarding of grants or contracts administered by the department.
 6. Review grants or contracts awarded by the department, with respect to the department's adherence to the guidelines and procedures and the impact on the three-year strategic plan for economic growth.
 7. Adopt all necessary rules recommended by the director or administrators of divisions prior to their adoption pursuant to chapter 17A.
 8. By January 31 of each year, submit a report to the general assembly and the governor that covers its activities during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include all of the following:
 - a. *Financial assistance.* Data on all assistance provided to eligible businesses under the

high quality jobs program described in section 15.326.

b. *Projects funded through the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112.* For each job creation or retention business finance project receiving moneys from the grow Iowa values fund, the following information:

(1) The net number of new jobs created as of June 30 of the prior year. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "*net number of new jobs*" is the number of new or retained jobs as identified in the contract.

(2) The number of jobs created, as of June 30 of the prior year, that are at or above the qualifying wage threshold for the project. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "*qualifying wage threshold*" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

(3) The number of retained jobs, as of June 30 of the prior year. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "*retained jobs*" means the number of retained jobs as identified in the contract.

(4) The total amount expended by a business, as of June 30 of the prior year, toward the total project cost as identified in the contract.

(5) The project's location.

(6) The amount, if any, of private and local matching funds, as of June 30 of the prior year.

(7) The amount spent on research and development activities, as of June 30 of the prior year.

c. *Industrial new jobs training Act.* Data on all assistance or benefits provided under the Iowa industrial new jobs training Act established in chapter 260E.

d. *Workforce development fund.* The proposed allocation of moneys from the workforce development fund to be made for the next fiscal year for the programs and purposes contained in section 15.343, subsection 2.

(1) The director shall submit a copy of the proposed allocation to the chairpersons of the joint economic development appropriations subcommittee of the general assembly. Notwithstanding section 8.39, the proposed allocation may provide for increased or decreased funding levels if the demand for a program indicates that the need is greater or less than the allocation for that program.

(2) The director shall submit a report each quarter to the board. The report shall include the status of the funds and may include the director's proposed revisions. The proposed revisions may be approved by the board in January and April of each year.

(3) The director shall also provide quarterly reports to the legislative services agency on the status of the funds.

e. *Employee training and retraining goals and objectives.* Pursuant to section 15.108, subsection 6, the upcoming year's goals and objectives,

including both short-term and long-term methods of improving program performance, creating employment opportunities for residents, and enhancing the delivery of services.

f. Accelerated career education programs. The data related to the accelerated career education programs established in chapter 260G and the activities of those programs during the previous fiscal year.

g. Coordination with community colleges and state board of regents. Pursuant to section 15.108, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), an assessment of the degree to which the department has coordinated with the community colleges and the state board of regents institutions in the avoidance of duplication of economic development efforts, including the degree to which there are future coordination needs. The state board of regents institutions and the community colleges shall be given an opportunity to review and comment on this portion of the department’s annual report prior to its printing or release.

h. Endow Iowa program. In cooperation with the lead philanthropic entity, as defined in section 15E.303, a summary of the activities conducted under the endow Iowa grant program created in section 15E.304. This portion of the annual report shall include a summary of the endow Iowa tax credits approved by the department in the prior calendar year, including the number of credits approved, the amount approved, a summary of the benefiting donations by size, and the number of community foundations and affiliate organizations benefiting from the tax credit program.

i. Grow Iowa values fund expenditures. Detailed financial data that delineate expenditures made under each component of the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.111.

j. Renewable fuel programs. A detailed accounting of expenditures in support of renewable fuel infrastructure programs, as provided in sections 15G.203 and 15G.204. The renewable fuel infrastructure board established in section 15G.202 shall approve that portion of the department’s annual report regarding projects supported from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.111. This paragraph is repealed on July 1, 2012.

k. Pilot project cities — withholding agreement, tax credits. Data on the pilot project cities established pursuant to section 403.19A, including all of the following:

(1) The amount each project received from each state economic development and tax credit program.

(2) The number of new jobs created as a result of the pilot program.

(3) The average wage of the jobs created as a result of the pilot project.

(4) An evaluation of the investment made by the state of Iowa in the pilot project cities program, including but not limited to the items described in

subparagraphs (1) through (3).

l. Targeted industries development — financial assistance. A report of the expenditures of moneys appropriated and allocated to the department for certain programs authorized pursuant to section 15.411 relating to the development and commercialization of businesses in the targeted industry areas of advanced manufacturing, bioscience, and information technology.

m. Targeted small business activities. A section that is a compilation of the following reports required pursuant to section 15.108, subsection 7, paragraph “c”:

(1) A summary of the report filed by December 1 of each year by the department of administrative services with the department of economic development regarding targeted small business procurement activities conducted during the previous fiscal year.

(2) A summary of the report filed by December 1 of each year by the department of inspections and appeals with the department of economic development regarding certifications of targeted small businesses. At a minimum, the summary shall include the number of certified targeted small businesses for the previous year, the increase or decrease in that number during the previous fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year, and the number of targeted small businesses that have been decertified in the previous fiscal year.

(3) A summary of the internal report compiled by December 1 of each year by the department of economic development regarding the targeted small business financial assistance program. At a minimum, the summary shall contain the number of loans, loan guarantees, and grants distributed during the previous fiscal year, the individual amounts provided to targeted small businesses during the previous fiscal year, and how many financial assistance awards to targeted small businesses were the subject of repayment or collection activity during the previous fiscal year.

(4) A list of the procurement goals established pursuant to section 73.16, subsection 2, and compiled by the department of economic development’s targeted small business marketing and compliance manager and the performance of each agency in meeting the goals. The performance of each agency shall be based upon the reports required pursuant to section 73.16, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §11; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §19 – 21

NEW subsection 1

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 3 – 9 renumbered as 2 –

8

Subsection 8, paragraphs a, b, i, and j amended

15.106 Duties of the director.

The director shall:

1. Manage the internal operations of the department and establish guidelines and procedures to promote the orderly and efficient administration of the department.

2. Employ personnel as necessary to carry out

the duties and responsibilities of the department, consistent with the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, for nonprofessional employees. Professional staff of the department are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. Prepare a budget for the department, subject to the approval of the board, and prepare reports required by law or by the board.

4. Appoint the administrators of the divisions of the department.

5. Review and submit to the board legislative proposals necessary to maintain current state economic development and tourism laws.

6. Recommend rules to the board for the implementation of this chapter.

7. Report to the board, on at least a quarterly basis, on grants and contracts awarded by the department.

8. Implement the requirements of chapter 73.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §12

Subsection 8 stricken and former subsection 9 renumbered as 8

15.113 Economic development assistance — report. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1122, § 16. See § 15.104(8).

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

15.116 Technology commercialization committee.

To evaluate and make recommendations to the board on appropriate funding for the projects and programs applying for financial assistance from the innovation and commercialization development fund created in section 15.412, the economic development board shall create a technology commercialization committee composed of members with expertise in the areas of biosciences, engineering, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, materials, information solutions, software, and energy. At least one member of the technology commercialization committee shall be a member of the economic development board. An organization designated by the department, composed of members from both the public and private sectors and composed of subunits or subcommittees in the areas of already identified bioscience platforms, education and workforce development, commercialization, communication, policy and governance, and finance, shall provide funding recommendations to the technology commercialization committee.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §22, 33

Section amended

15.119 Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs.

1. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in sections 15.327 through 15.336, section 15.393, section 15A.9, subsection 8, sections 15E.191 through 15E.197, 422.11E,* and section 422.33, subsection 9, the department shall not authorize an amount of tax credits for purposes spec-

ified in subsection 2 in excess of one hundred eighty-five million dollars for any fiscal year. However, the department may authorize an amount of tax credits in one fiscal year in excess of one hundred eighty-five million, and such excess amount shall be counted against the total amount of tax credits that may be authorized in the next fiscal year.

2. The department, with the approval of the board, shall adopt by rule a procedure for allocating the aggregate tax credit limit established in this section among the following programs administered by the department:

a. The high quality job creation program administered pursuant to sections 15.326 through 15.336.

b. The film, television, and video project promotion program administered pursuant to sections 15.391 through 15.393.

c. The corporate tax research credit under the quality jobs enterprise zone program pursuant to section 15A.9, subsection 8.

d. The enterprise zones program administered pursuant to sections 15E.191 through 15E.197.

e. The assistive device tax credit program administered pursuant to section 422.11E* and section 422.33, subsection 9.

3. The department shall submit to the department of revenue on or before August 15 of each year a report on the tax credits allocated pursuant to this section and the tax credits awarded under each of the programs described in subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 135, §1, 3

*§422.11E is repealed; corrective legislation is pending

Section applies to tax credits awarded on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 135, §3

NEW section

15.120 through 15.200 Reserved.

15.203 Agricultural products advisory council — duties.

1. The department shall establish, in consultation with the department of agriculture and land stewardship, an agricultural products advisory council for the purpose of advising the two departments in relation to the promotion, marketing and export of agricultural commodities and value-added agricultural products processed in Iowa and for the purpose of assisting in the coordination of the respective agricultural marketing programs of the two departments. The council shall seek to promote the agricultural commodities and products of the state by providing advice in the development of and by monitoring the implementation of a program and plan which provide for the participation and cooperation of the two departments. The council shall consist of five members appointed by the secretary of agriculture, and five members appointed by the director, who are experienced in marketing or exporting agricultural commodities or products, financing the export of agri-

cultural commodities or products, or adding value to and processing of agricultural products.

2. The agricultural products advisory council shall seek to maximize the resources of the programs of the two departments, eliminate the unnecessary duplication of efforts, and successfully promote the state's agricultural commodities and products.

3. The agricultural products advisory council shall evaluate the current role of the private sector in promoting and marketing agricultural commodities and products and make recommendations for the utilization of the private sector programs in the state agricultural products promotion plan.

4. The agricultural products advisory council may employ or contract with a consultant or specialist to assist in developing and implementing the program and plan of the departments and the council.

5. The agricultural products advisory council shall review applications for financial assistance under the value-added agriculture component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §23
NEW subsection 5

15.247 Targeted small business financial assistance program.

1. As used in this section, "*small business*" and "*targeted small business*" mean the same as defined in section 15.102, subsections 6 and 7.

2. A "targeted small business financial assistance program" is established within the department. A targeted small business financial assistance program account is established within the strategic investment fund created in section 15.313, to allow the department to provide for loans, loan guarantees, or grants to eligible targeted small businesses.

a. A targeted small business in any year shall receive under this program not more than fifty thousand dollars in a loan, grant, or guarantee, or a combination of loans, grants, or guarantees. A grant shall only be awarded when additional financing is secured by the applicant. In order to receive a grant, the applicant must demonstrate a minimum of ten percent cash investment in the project. A targeted small business shall not receive a grant, loan, or guarantee, or a combination of grants, loans, or guarantees under the program that provide more than ninety percent funding of a project.

b. The program shall provide guarantees not to exceed eighty percent for loans of up to seven years made by qualified lenders. The department shall establish a financial assistance reserve account from funds allocated to the program account, from which any default on a guaranteed loan under this section shall be paid. In administering the program the department shall not guar-

antee loan values in excess of the amount credited to the reserve account and only moneys set aside in the loan reserve account may be used for the payment of a default.

c. The department shall maintain records of all financial assistance approved pursuant to this section and information regarding the effectiveness of the financial assistance in establishing or expanding small business ventures.

3. All moneys designated for the targeted small business financial assistance program shall be credited to the program account. The department shall determine the actuarially sound reserve requirement for the amount of guaranteed loans outstanding.

4. The department shall adopt rules as necessary for the administration of the financial assistance program under this section.

5. The general assembly is not obligated to appropriate moneys to pay for any defaults or to appropriate moneys to be credited to the loan reserve account. The loan guarantee program does not obligate the state except to the extent provided in this section, and the department in administering the program shall not give or lend the credit of the state of Iowa.

6. Payments of interest, recaptures of awards, and repayments of moneys loaned under this program shall be deposited into the strategic investment fund.

7. In order to receive financial assistance under this section a targeted small business shall participate in mentoring services from a targeted small business advocate service provider.

8. *a.* In order to receive financial assistance under this section, an application for financial assistance submitted on or after July 1, 2007, must be approved by the targeted small business financial assistance board created in this subsection.

b. The targeted small business financial assistance board shall consist of seven members appointed by the director representing backgrounds in the areas of finance, insurance, or banking. The members shall be successful business owners in the private, for-profit sector. At least one member shall be a member of the economic development board appointed by the economic development board. All of the following populations shall be represented separately by at least one member:

- (1) Latino.
- (2) African American.
- (3) Asian or Pacific Islander.
- (4) Caucasian woman.
- (5) Native American.
- (6) A person with a disability as defined in section 15.102.

c. A person within the third degree of consanguinity of an employee of the department, a person within the third degree of consanguinity of a member of the targeted small business financial assistance board or member's relative, or a business with any financial ties to a member shall not be eli-

gible for financial assistance under the program during the employee's employment or the member's tenure on the board, as applicable. Members shall serve two year terms and may be reappointed. A member shall not serve more than two terms.

d. The targeted small business financial assistance board shall consider all applications for financial assistance under the program submitted on or after July 1, 2007.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §12; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §7
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 8, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

15.313 Strategic investment fund.

1. *a.* An Iowa strategic investment fund is created as a revolving fund consisting of any money appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the federal government or private sources for placement in the fund.

b. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the strategic investment fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the strategic investment fund for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years.

2. The assets of the fund shall be used by the department to assist in relocation or expansion projects for existing businesses as well as entrepreneurial start-up and expansion projects. Moneys in the fund shall be used for projects designed to meet any of the following purposes:

a. To assist communities in the state by providing financial assistance for small business gap financing, new business opportunities, and new product and entrepreneurial development.

b. To provide financial and technical assistance to early-stage industry companies and entrepreneurs.

c. To provide financial and technical assistance to targeted small businesses as defined in section 15.102.

d. To provide comprehensive management assistance for applicants or recipients of assistance from the fund.

e. To access federal funds available under any federal microloan demonstration program.

f. To provide technical and financial assistance to help persons with disabilities become self-sufficient by establishing or expanding business ventures.

g. To assist businesses in retooling or upgrading production equipment to meet contemporary technology standards.

3. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall establish goals for the strategic investment fund relating to the intended strategic focus for the fiscal year. The director shall report on a monthly basis to the board on the status of the fund. Unobligated and unencumbered moneys re-

maining in the strategic investment fund or any of its accounts on June 30 of each year shall be considered part of the fund for purposes of the next year's allocation.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §24
Subsection 1 amended

15.315 through 15.320 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

Transfer of balances remaining in funds or accounts associated with the community economic betterment program to the grow Iowa values fund established in §15G.111; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9

With regard to proposed amendments to §15.316 – 15.318, see Code editor's note to chapter 7K

15.325 Negotiations — state and local officials — restrictions. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15.326 Short title.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the "High Quality Jobs Program".

2009 Acts, ch 123, §10
Section amended

15.327 Definitions.

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

1. "Benefit" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

2. "Community" means a city, county, or entity established pursuant to chapter 28E.

3. "Contractor or subcontractor" means a person who contracts with the eligible business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business.

4. "Created job" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

5. "Department" means the Iowa department of economic development.

6. "Eligible business" means a business meeting the conditions of section 15.329.

7. "Fiscal impact ratio" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

8. "Maintenance period completion date" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

9. "Program" means the high quality jobs program.

10. "Project completion date" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

11. "Qualifying investment" means a capital investment in real property including the purchase price of land and existing buildings and structures, site preparation, improvements to the real property, building construction, and long-term lease costs. "Qualifying investment" also means a capital investment in depreciable assets.

12. "Qualifying wage threshold" has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

13. “Retained job” has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §11
Section amended

15.329 Eligible business.

1. To be eligible to receive incentives under this part, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. If the qualifying investment is ten million dollars or more, the community has approved by ordinance or resolution the start-up, location, or expansion of the business for the purpose of receiving the benefits of this part.

b. The business has not closed or substantially reduced operations in one area of this state and relocated substantially the same operations in a community in another area of this state. This paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a business from expanding its operation in a community if existing operations of a similar nature in this state are not closed or substantially reduced.

c. The business shall create or retain jobs as part of a project, and the jobs created or retained shall meet one of the following qualifying wage thresholds:

(1) If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs will pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold by the project completion date, and at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold until the maintenance period completion date.

(2) If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period.

d. The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. The board, at the recommendation of the department, shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

e. The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on state and local government revenues as determined by the department after calculating the fiscal impact ratio of the project.

f. The business shall not be a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

g. Notwithstanding the qualifying wage threshold requirements in paragraph “c”, if a business is also the recipient of financial assistance under another program administered by the department, and the other program requires the payment of higher wages than the wages required under this subsection, the business shall be required to pay the higher wages.

2. A business providing a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job shall qualify for a credit against the qualifying wage threshold requirements described in subsection 1, paragraph “c”. The credit shall be calculated in the manner described in section 15G.112, subsection 4, paragraph “b”.

3. Any business located in a quality jobs enterprise zone is ineligible to receive the economic development incentives under the program.

4. If the department finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the business shall not qualify for economic development assistance under this part, unless the department finds that the violations did not seriously affect public health or safety, or the environment, or if it did, that there were mitigating circumstances. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether the business is disqualified for economic development assistance under this part, the department shall be exempt from chapter 17A.

5. The department shall also consider a variety of factors including but not limited to the following in determining the eligibility of a business to participate in the program:

a. The quality of the jobs to be created or retained. In rating the quality of the jobs, the department shall place greater emphasis on those jobs that have a higher wage scale, have a lower turnover rate, are full-time or career-type positions, provide comprehensive health benefits, or have other related factors which could be considered to be higher in quality, than to other jobs. Businesses that have wage scales substantially below that of existing Iowa businesses in that area should be rated as providing the lowest quality of jobs and should therefore be given the lowest ranking for providing such assistance.

b. The impact of the proposed project on other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

c. The economic impact to this state of the proposed project. In measuring the economic impact, the department shall place greater emphasis on projects which can demonstrate the existence of one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) A business with a greater percentage of sales out-of-state or of import substitution.
 - (2) A business with a higher proportion of in-state suppliers.
 - (3) A project which would provide greater diversification of the state economy.
 - (4) A business with fewer in-state competitors.
 - (5) A potential for future job growth.
 - (6) A project which is not a retail operation.
6. The department may waive any of the requirements of this section for good cause shown.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §12; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §32
 For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
 See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2 stricken and rewritten
 Subsection 5 amended
 Subsection 7 stricken

15.330 Agreement.

A business shall enter into an agreement with the department specifying the requirements that must be met to confirm eligibility pursuant to this part. The department shall consult with the community during negotiations relating to the agreement. The agreement shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:

1. A business that is approved to receive incentives shall, for the length of the agreement, certify annually to the department the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement. If the business receives a local property tax exemption, the business shall also certify annually to the community the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement.

2. The repayment of incentives by the business if the business does not meet any of the requirements of this part or the resulting agreement.

3. If a business that is approved to receive incentives under this part experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state, the department shall have the discretion to reduce or eliminate some or all of the incentives. If a business has received incentives under this part and experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives that it has received.

4. A project completion date, a maintenance period completion date, the number of jobs to be created or retained, or certain other terms and obligations described in section 15G.112, subsection 1, paragraph "d", as the department deems necessary in order to make the requirements in project agreements uniform. The department, with the approval of the board, may adopt rules as necessary for making such requirements uniform. Such rules shall be in compliance with the provisions of this part and with the provisions of chapter 15G.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §13
 For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
 Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten

15.331A Sales and use tax refund.

1. The eligible business shall be entitled to a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded. However, an eligible business shall be entitled to a refund for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center subject to section 15.331C.

2. To receive the refund, a claim shall be filed by the eligible business with the department of revenue as follows:

a. The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of the sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or services rendered, furnished, or performed including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the eligible business before final settlement is made.

b. The eligible business shall, not more than one year after project completion, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services. The application shall be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the eligible business in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under a contract. A claim filed by the eligible business in accordance with this section shall not be denied by reason of a limitation provision set forth in chapter 421 or 423.

c. The eligible business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion. For purposes of this section, "project completion" means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding ninety-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the eligible business is at least fifty percent of the initial design capacity of the facility.

3. A contractor or subcontractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition is liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §14
 For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
 Subsection 2, NEW paragraph c

15.331C Corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer.

1. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit in an amount equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be included, but taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall be included. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. An eligible business may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

2. A third-party developer shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of revenue, the amount of taxes paid as described in subsection 1 and shall submit such forms to the department of revenue. The taxes paid shall be itemized to allow identification of the taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. After receiving the form from the third-party developer, the department of revenue shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. The department of revenue shall also issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. The aggregate combined total amount of tax refunds under section 15.331A for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center and of tax credit certificates issued by the department of revenue for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars in a fiscal year. If an applicant for a tax credit certificate does not receive a certificate for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center, the application shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years. The eligible business shall not claim a tax credit under this section unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of revenue is attached to the tax-

payer's tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate shall contain the eligible business's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information deemed necessary by the department of revenue.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §4
For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Subsection 2 amended

15.333 Investment tax credit.

1. *a.* An eligible business may claim a tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over five calendar years. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

b. Subject to prior approval by the department of economic development, in consultation with the department of revenue, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit. For purposes of this subsection, such an eligible business includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. The refund may be applied against a tax liability imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, co-

operative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

2. For purposes of this subsection, “*new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. “*New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s costs to build or renovate the building for the eligible business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

3. a. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes, which elects to receive a refund of all

or a portion of an unused tax credit, shall apply to the department of economic development for tax credit certificates. Such an eligible business shall not claim a tax credit refund under this subsection unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of economic development is attached to the taxpayer’s tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit refund is claimed. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible business also includes a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. Such cooperative may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro rata share of the member’s earnings of the cooperative.

b. A tax credit certificate issued under this subsection shall not be valid until the tax year following the date of the capital investment project completion. A tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue. The department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates under this subsection which total more than four million dollars during a fiscal year. If the department receives and approves applications for tax credit certificates under this subsection in excess of four million dollars, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount. The tax credit certificates shall not be transferred except as provided in this subsection for a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For a cooperative described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code, the department of economic development shall require that the cooperative submit a list of its members and the share of each member’s interest in the cooperative. The department shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member contained on the submitted list.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §15

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as paragraph a

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as paragraph b

15.333A Insurance premium tax credits.

1. An eligible business may claim an insurance premium tax credit equal to a percentage of

the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed in chapter 432. A tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A.

2. For purposes of this section, “*new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. “*New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s costs to build or renovate the building for the eligible business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed un-

der this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Section not amended; footnote added

15.335 Research activities credit.

1. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the program. For purposes of this section, “*research activities*” includes the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in this state. For purposes of this section, “*innovative renewable energy generation components*” does not include a component with more than two hundred megawatts of installed effective nameplate capacity. The tax credits for innovative renewable energy generation components shall not exceed two million dollars.

a. (1) The credit equals the sum of the following:

(a) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(b) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) The state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), an eligible business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer’s federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph “b”, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

2. The credit allowed in this section is in addition to the credit authorized in section 422.10 and section 422.33, subsection 5. However, if the alter-

native credit computation method is used in section 422.10 or section 422.33, subsection 5, the credit allowed in this section shall also be computed using that method.

3. If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

4. a. For purposes of this section, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

b. For purposes of this section, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2009.

5. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following year.

6. The department of revenue shall by February 15 of each year issue an annual report to the general assembly containing the total amount of all claims made by employers under this section, and the portion of the claims issued as refunds, for all claims processed during the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the name of each claimant for whom a tax credit in excess of five hundred thousand dollars was issued and the amount of the credit received.

2009 Acts, ch 171, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §102, 153, 232

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

2009 amendment to subsection 1 applies to projects approved on or after April 23, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 171, §3

Partial item veto applied

2009 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 4, paragraph b amended

NEW subsection 6

15.335A Tax incentives.

1. Tax incentives are available to eligible businesses as provided in this section. The incentives are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold as computed pursuant to section 15G.112, subsection 4, and the amount of the qualifying investment made according to the following schedule:

a. The number of jobs is zero and economic activity is furthered by the qualifying investment

and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to one percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

b. The number of jobs is one but not more than five and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to two percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

c. The number of jobs is six but not more than ten and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to three percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to three percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to three percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

d. The number of jobs is eleven but not more than fifteen and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to four percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

e. The number of jobs is sixteen but not more than thirty and the amount of the qualifying in-

vestment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to five percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

f. The number of jobs is thirty-one but not more than forty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to six percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

g. The number of jobs is forty-one but not more than sixty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to seven percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

h. The number of jobs is sixty-one but not more than eighty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to eight percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

i. The number of jobs is eighty-one but not more than one hundred and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to nine percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

j. The number of jobs is at least one hundred one and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to ten percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

2. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Additional research and development tax credit*” means the research activities credit as provided under section 15.335.

b. “*Benefits*” means the same as defined in section 15G.101.

c. “*County wage*” means the same as defined in section 15G.101.

d. “*Investment tax credit*” means the investment tax credit or the insurance premium tax credit as provided under section 15.333 or 15.333A, respectively.

e. “*Local property tax exemption*” means the

property tax exemption as provided under section 15.332.

f. “*Qualifying wage threshold*” means the same as defined in section 15G.101.

g. “*Regional wage*” means the same as defined in section 15G.101.

h. “*Sales tax refund*” means the sales and use tax refund as provided under section 15.331A or the corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developers as provided under section 15.331C.

3. A community may apply to the Iowa economic development board for a project-specific waiver from the qualifying wage threshold requirement provided in subsection 1 in order to seek tax incentives for an eligible business. The board may grant a project-specific waiver from the qualifying wage threshold requirement in subsection 1 for the remainder of a calendar year, based on county wage or regional wage calculations brought forth by the applicant county including but not limited to any of the following:

a. The county wage calculated without wage data from the business in the county employing the greatest number of full-time employees.

b. The regional wage calculated without wage data from up to two adjacent counties.

c. The county wage calculated without wage data from the largest city in the county.

d. A qualifying wage guideline for a specific project based upon unusual economic circumstances present in the city or county.

e. The annualized, average hourly wage paid by all businesses in the county located outside the largest city of the county.

f. The annualized, average hourly wage paid by all businesses other than the largest employer in the entire county.

4. Each calendar year, the department shall not approve more than three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of investment tax credits for projects with qualifying investments of less than one million dollars.

5. The department shall negotiate the amount of tax incentives provided to an applicant under the program in accordance with this section and section 15G.112, as applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §16

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Section amended

15.338 and 15.339 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8. See § 15G.112(6).

Transfer of balances remaining in funds or accounts associated with the entrepreneurial ventures assistance program to the grow Iowa values fund established in §15G.111; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9

With regard to proposed amendment to §15.339, see Code editor's note to chapter 7K

15.368 World food prize award and support.

1. Commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, there is annually appropriated from

the general fund of the state to the department one million dollars for the support of the world food prize award.

2. The Iowa state capitol is designated as the primary location for the annual ceremony to award the world food prize.

Appropriation of \$750,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 176, §3

Section not amended; footnote added

15.393 Film, television, and video project promotion program — tax credits and income exclusion.

1. The department shall establish and administer a film, television, and video project promotion program that provides for the registration of projects to be shot on location in the state. A project that is registered under the program is entitled to the assistance provided in subsection 2. A fee may be charged for registering. The amount of the fee charged for registering shall be determined by the department by rule. Registration fees collected by the department under this section shall be used to administer the program. The department shall not register a project unless the department determines that all of the following criteria are met:

a. The project is a legitimate effort to produce an entire film, television, or video episode or a film, television, or video segment in the state.

b. The project will include expenditures of at least one hundred thousand dollars in the state and have an economic impact on the economy of the state or locality sufficient to justify assistance under the program.

c. The project will further tourism, economic development, and population retention or growth in the state or locality.

d. Other criteria established by rule relating to the economic impact and promotional aspects of the project on the state or locality.

2. A project registered with the department under the program is eligible for the following assistance:

a. (1) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a qualified expenditure tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for a portion of a taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a project registered under the program. The tax credit shall equal an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the qualified expenditures on a project. The department may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. An individual may claim a tax credit under this paragraph "a" of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability compa-

ny, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

(2) A qualified expenditure by a taxpayer is a payment to an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business for the sale, rental, or furnishing of tangible personal property or for services directly related to the registered project including but not limited to aircraft, vehicles, equipment, materials, supplies, accounting, animals and animal care, artistic and design services, graphics, construction, data and information services, delivery and pick-up services, labor and personnel, lighting, makeup and hairdressing, film, music, photography, sound, video and related services, printing, research, site fees and rental, travel related to Iowa distant locations, trash removal and cleanup, and wardrobe.

(a) For purposes of this subparagraph, "labor and personnel" includes compensation paid to the principal producer, principal director, and principal cast members if the principal producer, principal director, or principal cast member is an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business, and if the compensation paid meets one of the following conditions:

(i) If the qualified expenditures are at least ten million dollars but less than twenty million dollars, the compensation paid to each principal producer, principal director, and principal cast member does not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars each.

(ii) If the qualified expenditures are at least twenty million dollars, the compensation paid to each principal producer, principal director, and principal cast member does not exceed one million dollars each.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph, "labor and personnel" includes compensation paid to personnel other than the principal producer, principal director, or principal cast members if the compensation paid meets one of the following conditions:

(i) If the qualified expenditures are less than ten million dollars, the compensation paid to labor and personnel other than the principal producer, the principal director, and principal cast members, does not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars each.

(ii) If the qualified expenditures are at least ten million dollars but less than twenty million dollars, the compensation paid to labor and personnel other than the principal producer, the principal director, and the principal cast members, does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars each.

(iii) If the qualified expenditures are at least

twenty million dollars, the compensation paid to labor and personnel other than the principal producer, the principal director, and the principal cast members, does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars each.

(c) The department of revenue, in consultation with the department of economic development, shall by rule establish a list of eligible and negotiable expenditures.

(3) After verifying the eligibility for a tax credit under this paragraph "a", the department of economic development shall issue a film, television, and video project promotion program tax credit certificate to be attached to the person's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of credit, other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Tax credit certificates issued under this paragraph "a" may be transferred to any person or entity. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the department of economic development shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this paragraph "a" until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, under chapter 432, or against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, under chapter 432, or against the moneys and

credits tax imposed in section 533.329.

(4) A taxpayer claiming a tax credit under this paragraph "a", a business in which such taxpayer has an equity interest, and a business in which such taxpayer participates in its management is not eligible to receive the adjusted gross income reduction under paragraph "c".

b. (1) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, an investment tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for a portion of a taxpayer's investment in a project registered under the program. The tax credit shall equal an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the qualified expenditures on the project. The department may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. An individual may claim a tax credit under this paragraph of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit under this paragraph "b" for qualified expenditures for which a tax credit is claimed under paragraph "a".

(2) After verifying the eligibility for a tax credit under this paragraph "b", the department of economic development shall issue a film, television, and video project promotion program tax credit certificate to be attached to the person's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of credit, other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Tax credit certificates issued under this paragraph "b" may be transferred to any person or entity. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax

credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the department of economic development shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this paragraph “b” until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, under chapter 432, or against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, under chapter 432, or against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329.

c. For the tax year in which a qualified expenditure occurred, and for the ensuing three tax years, a taxpayer may claim a reduction in adjusted gross income not to exceed in a tax year twenty-five percent of the amount of the qualified expenditure for purposes of taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II and III, for payments received from the sale, rental, or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the production of a project registered under this section which meets the criteria of a qualified expenditure under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2).

3. The department shall promote the program and the assistance available under the program on an internet website.

4. A project that depicts or describes any obscene material, as defined in section 728.1, shall not be eligible to receive assistance under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 109, §1 – 6

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Section takes effect May 17, 2007, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 162, §13

2009 amendments to this section apply to projects registered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 109, §6

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

15.411 Targeted industries development — financial assistance.

1. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Internship*” means temporary employment of a student that focuses on providing the student with work experience in the student’s field of study.

b. “*Targeted industries*” means the industries of advanced manufacturing, biosciences, and information technology.

2. The department shall, upon board approval, contract with service providers on a case-by-case basis for services related to statewide commercialization development in the targeted industries. Services provided shall include all of the following:

a. Assistance provided directly to businesses by experienced serial entrepreneurs for all of the following activities:

- (1) Business plan development.
- (2) Due diligence.
- (3) Market assessments.
- (4) Technology assessments.
- (5) Other planning activities.

b. Operation and coordination of various available competitive seed and prototype development funds.

c. Connecting businesses to private angel investors and the venture capital community.

d. Assistance in obtaining access to an experienced pool of managers and operations talent that can staff, mentor, or advise start-up enterprises.

e. Support and advice for accessing sources of early stage financing.

3. The department shall establish and administer a program to provide financial and technical assistance to encourage prototype and concept development activities that have a clear potential to lead to commercially viable products or services within a reasonable period of time in the targeted industries. Financial assistance shall be awarded on a per project basis upon board approval. The amount of financial assistance available for a single project shall not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars. In order to receive financial assistance, an applicant must demonstrate the ability to secure one dollar of nonstate moneys for every two dollars received from the department.

4. The department shall, upon board approval, establish and administer a program to provide financial assistance for projects designed to encourage collaboration between commercial users and developers of information technology in the state for the purpose of commercializing existing software and applications technologies. Financial assistance shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars per project. In order to receive financial assistance, an applicant must demonstrate the ability to secure two dollars of nonstate moneys for every one dollar received from the department. Financial assistance shall be awarded to projects that will result in technologies being developed as commercial products for sale by Iowa companies rather than as custom applications for proprietary use by a participating firm.

5. The department shall, upon board approval, establish and administer a program to provide financial assistance to businesses or departments of businesses engaged in the delivery of information

technology services in the state for the purpose of upgrading the high-level technical skills of existing employees. The amount of financial assistance shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars for any business site. In order to receive financial assistance, an applicant must demonstrate the ability to secure two dollars of nonstate moneys for every one dollar received from the department.

6. The department shall, upon board approval, establish and administer a targeted industries internship program for students of Iowa community colleges, private colleges, or institutions of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents. The purpose of the program is to link Iowa students to small and medium sized firms in the targeted industries through internship opportunities. An employer may receive financial assistance in an amount of one dollar for every two dollars paid by the employer to an intern. The amount of financial assistance shall not exceed three thousand one hundred dollars for any single internship, or nine thousand three hundred dollars for any single employer. In order to be eligible to receive financial assistance under this subsection, the employer must have five hundred or fewer employees and must be engaged in a targeted industry. The department shall encourage youth who reside in economically distressed areas, youth adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, and youth transitioning out of foster care to participate in the targeted industries internship program.

7. The department of economic development shall work with the department of workforce development to create a statewide supplier capacity and product database to assist the department of economic development in linking suppliers to Iowa-based companies. The department of economic development may procure technical assistance for the creation of the database from a third party through a request for proposals process.

8. The technology commercialization committee created pursuant to section 15.116 shall review all applications for financial assistance and requests for proposals pursuant to this section and make recommendations to the board.

9. In each fiscal year, the department may transfer additional moneys that become available to the department from sources such as loan repayments or recaptures of awards from federal economic stimulus funds to the innovation and commercialization development fund created in section 15.412, provided the department spends those moneys for the implementation of the recommendations included in the separate consultant reports on bioscience, advanced manufacturing, information technology, and entrepreneurship submitted to the department in calendar years 2004, 2005, and 2006.

10. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to

chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §1
Subsections 1 and 9 amended

15.412 Innovation and commercialization development fund.

1. *a.* An innovation and commercialization development fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to the department and any other moneys available to, obtained, or accepted by the department for placement in the fund.

b. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this section, and recaptures of financial assistance shall be credited to the fund. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department and, with the approval of the board, shall be used to facilitate agreements, enhance commercialization in the targeted industries, and increase the availability of skilled workers within the targeted industries.

3. Moneys in the fund, with the approval of the board, may also be used for the following purposes:

a. For assistance to entities providing student internship opportunities.

b. For increasing career awareness training.

c. For recruiting management talent.

d. For assistance to entities engaged in prototype and concept development activities.

e. For developing a statewide commercialization network.

f. For deploying and maintaining an Iowa entrepreneur website.

g. For funding asset mapping and supply chain initiatives, including for identifying methods of supporting lean manufacturing practices or processes.

h. For information technology training.

i. For networking events to facilitate the transfer of technology among researchers and industries.

j. For funding student competition programs.

k. For the purchase of advanced equipment and software at Iowa community colleges in order to support training and coursework related to the targeted industries.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §2
NEW section

15.413 through 15.420 Reserved.

15.421 Generation Iowa commission.

1. The generation Iowa commission is established within the department for purposes of advising and assisting in the retention and attrac-

tion of the young adult population in the state in both urban and rural areas.

2. *a.* The commission shall include fifteen voting members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. At the time of appointment or reappointment, a voting member shall be at least eighteen years of age, but less than thirty-five years of age. The voting membership shall reflect diversity within all of the following areas:

- (1) Geographic location within the state.
- (2) Public, private, and nonprofit sector employment.
- (3) Location of secondary and higher education within and outside Iowa.
- (4) Urban and rural residents.
- (5) Multicultural diversity.

b. Four members of the general assembly shall serve as nonvoting, ex officio members of the commission with two from the senate and two from the house of representatives and not more than one member from each chamber being from the same political party. The two senators shall be designated one member each by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate. The two representatives shall be designated one member each by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

c. The directors of the department of economic development and the department of workforce development, or their designees, shall serve as nonvoting, ex officio members.

3. The voting members shall be appointed in compliance with the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19, and shall serve staggered, three-year terms as designated by the governor. Voting members may be reappointed by the governor provided the requirements of subsection 2 are met.

4. *a.* The chairperson and vice chairperson of

the commission shall be selected by the governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

b. An executive council of the commission shall consist of the chairperson and vice chairperson, and three members elected by the commission on an annual basis. The executive council shall meet on a monthly basis.

5. The commission shall do all of the following:

a. (1) By January 15, 2008, the commission shall submit a written report to the governor and the general assembly. The report shall include findings and recommendations of the commission regarding the status of efforts to attract and retain the young adult population in the state, career opportunities and educational needs of young adults, and the movement of the young adult population between rural areas and urban areas and between Iowa and other states. The commission shall submit an updated report to the governor and the general assembly by January 15, 2009, and by January 15 in every odd-numbered year thereafter.

(2) By January 15 in years when the report required in subparagraph (1) is not updated, the commission shall submit to the governor and the general assembly a written status report which shall include an analysis of progress made during the previous calendar year on any recommendations in the report and any available updates on data included in the report.

b. Advise and assist state agencies in activities designed to retain and attract the young adult population.

c. Develop and make available best practices guidelines for employers to retain and attract young adult employees.

d. Conduct meetings on at least a bimonthly basis.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §189 – 192
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph c
Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten
Subsection 5, paragraphs b and c amended
Subsection 5, NEW paragraph d

CHAPTER 15A

USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS TO AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15A.7 Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding.

In order to promote the creation of additional high-quality new jobs within the state, an agreement under section 260E.3 may include a provision for a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs created under the agreement. A provision in an agreement for which a supplemental credit from withholding is included shall provide for the following:

1. That the project shall be administered in

the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the employer pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

2. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

3. That the employer shall agree to pay wages

for the jobs for which the credit is taken of at least the county wage or the regional wage, as calculated by the department pursuant to section 15G.112, subsection 3, whichever is lower. Eligibility for the supplemental credit shall be based on a one-time determination of starting wages by the community college.

4. To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including, but not limited to, providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §25
Subsection 3 amended

15A.9 Quality jobs enterprise zone — state assistance.

1. Findings — zone designation.

a. The general assembly finds and declares that the designation of a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones and the provision of economic development assistance within the zone or zones are necessary to diversify the Iowa economy, enhance opportunities for Iowans to obtain quality industrial jobs, and provide significant economic benefits to the state through the expansion of Iowa's economy. Establishment of the quality jobs enterprise zone or zones and the economic development assistance provided by the state or a local community will be for the well-being and benefit of the residents of the state and will be for a public purpose.

b. In order to assist a community or communities located within the state to secure new industrial manufacturing jobs, the state of Iowa makes economic development assistance available within the zone or zones, and the department of economic development shall designate a site or sites, which shall not be larger than two thousand five hundred acres, within thirty days of March 4, 1994, as a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones for the purpose of attracting a primary business and supporting businesses to locate facilities within the state.

The primary business or a supporting business shall not be prohibited from participating in or receiving other economic development programs or services or electing to utilize other tax provisions to the extent authorized elsewhere by law.

2. Definitions. As used in this section:

a. “Contractor or subcontractor” means a person who contracts with the primary business or a supporting business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility, located within the zone, of the primary busi-

ness or a supporting business.

b. “Primary business” means a business which pays its full-time production employees at the facility average cash compensation, which shall not include the cost of the business's contribution to retirement or health benefit plans, equating to fifteen dollars per hour worked by the end of the second full year of operation following project completion, and which provides the department of economic development within thirty days of March 4, 1994, with notice of its intent to develop and operate a new manufacturing facility on a specific location within the state, including the legal description of the site which shall not contain more than two thousand five hundred acres, to invest at least two hundred fifty million dollars in the facility, and to commence construction of the facility by December 31, 1994, providing all necessary permits have been issued and zoning changes made in time for construction to begin by that date. The business shall also guarantee that it will create at least three hundred full-time jobs at the facility. The headquarters of the primary business need not be within the zone.

c. “Project completion” means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding ninety-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the primary business within the zone is at least fifty percent of the initial design capacity of the facility. The primary business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion.

d. “Supporting business” means a business under contract with the primary business to provide property, materials, or services which are a necessary component of the operation of the manufacturing facility. To qualify as a supporting business, the business shall have a permanent facility or operations located within the zone and the revenue from fulfilling the contract with the primary business shall constitute at least seventy-five percent of the revenue generated by the business from all activities undertaken from the facility within the zone.

e. “Zone or zones” means a quality jobs enterprise zone or zones.

3. New jobs credit.

a. At the request of the primary business or a supporting business, an agreement authorizing a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs within the zone may be entered into between the department of revenue, a community college, and the primary business or a supporting business. The agreement shall be for program services for an additional job training project, as defined in chapter 260E. The agreement shall provide for the following:

(1) That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-

half percent of the gross wages paid by the primary business or a supporting business pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

(2) That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

(3) That the community college shall not be allowed any expenses for administering the additional project except those expenses which are directly attributable to the additional project and which are in excess of the expenses allowed for the project under chapter 260E.

b. To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including, but not limited to, providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this subsection is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

4. *Investment tax credit.*

a. The primary business and a supporting business shall be entitled to a corporate tax credit equal to ten percent of the new investment made within the zone by the primary business or a supporting business prior to project completion. A credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following twenty years or until depleted, whichever comes first.

b. For purposes of this section, “*new investment made within the zone*” means the capitalized cost of all real and personal property, including buildings and other improvements to real estate, purchased or otherwise acquired or relocated to the zone for use in the operation of the primary business or a supporting business within the zone. New investment in the zone does not include land, intangible property, or furniture and furnishings. The capitalized cost of property shall for the purposes of this section be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

5. *Property tax exemption.*

a. All property, as defined in former section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, Code 1993, used by the primary business or a supporting business and located within the zone, shall be exempt from property taxation for a period of twenty years beginning with the year it is first assessed for taxation. In order to be eligible for this exemption, the property shall be acquired or leased by the primary business or a supporting business or relocated by the primary business or a supporting business to the zone from outside the state prior to project completion.

b. Property which is exempt for property tax purposes under this subsection is eligible for the sales and use tax exemption under section 423.3, subsection 47, notwithstanding that subsection or any other provision of the Code to the contrary.

6. *Sales, services, and use tax refund.* Taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 on the sales price or rental price of property purchased or rented by the primary business or a supporting business for use by the primary business or a supporting business within the zone or on gas, electricity, water, and sewer utility services prior to project completion shall be refunded to the primary business or supporting business if the item was purchased or the service was performed or received prior to project completion. Claims under this section shall be submitted on forms provided by the department of revenue not later than six months after project completion. The refund in this subsection shall not apply to furniture or furnishings, or intangible property.

7. *Sales, services, and use tax refund — contractor or subcontractor.*

a. The primary business or a supporting business shall be entitled to a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the zone of the primary business or a supporting business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded.

b. To receive the refund, a claim shall be filed by the primary business or a supporting business with the department of revenue as follows:

(1) The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of the sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or services rendered, furnished, or performed including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services for use in the zone upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the primary business or supporting business before final settlement is made.

(2) The primary business or a supporting business shall, not more than six months after project completion, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services. The application shall be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the primary business or sup-

porting business in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under a contract. A claim filed by the primary business or a supporting business in accordance with this subsection shall not be denied by reason of a limitation provision set forth in chapter 421, 422, or 423.

c. A contractor or subcontractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition is liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

8. *Corporate tax research credit.* A corporate tax credit shall be available to the primary business or a supporting business for increasing research activities in this state within the zone.

a. (1) The credit equals the sum of the following:

(a) Thirteen percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(b) Thirteen percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state within the zone to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), a business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state within the zone in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph "b", the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are three and thirty hundredths percent, four and forty hundredths percent, and five and fifty hundredths percent, respectively.

d. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, the primary business or a supporting business may elect to have the overpayment shown on

its final return credited to its tax liability for the following tax year.

e. (1) For the purposes of this subsection, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state within the zone.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2009.

f. The credit authorized in this subsection is in lieu of the credit authorized in section 422.10 and section 422.33, subsection 5.

9. *Exemption from land ownership restrictions for nonresident aliens.*

a. The primary business and a supporting business, to the extent the primary business or the supporting business is not actively engaged in farming within the zone, may acquire, own, and lease land in the zone, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 9H.4, 9H.5, and 9I.3, and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 9I.4. The primary business and supporting business shall comply with the remaining provisions of chapters 9H and 9I to the extent they do not conflict with this subsection.

b. "Actively engaged in farming" means any of the following:

(1) Inspecting agricultural production activities within the zone periodically and furnishing at least half of the value of the tools and paying at least half the direct cost of production.

(2) Regularly and frequently making or taking an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the farm operations within the zone.

(3) Performing physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

10. *Limitation on assistance.* Economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9 shall only be available to the primary business or a supporting business. However, if the department of economic development finds that a primary business or a supporting business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the primary business or supporting business shall not qualify for economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9, unless the department of economic development finds that the violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment, or if it did that there were mitigating circumstances. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether a primary business or

a supporting business is eligible for economic development assistance under subsections 3 through 9, the department of economic development shall be exempt from chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §103, 153
Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable

definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year
For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
2009 amendment to subsection 8, paragraph e, subparagraph (2), takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153
Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 8, paragraph e, subparagraph (2) amended

CHAPTER 15E

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

15E.63 Iowa capital investment board.

1. The Iowa capital investment board is created as a state governmental board and the exercise by the board of powers conferred by this division shall be deemed and held to be the performance of essential public purposes. The purpose of the board shall be to mobilize venture equity capital for investment in such a manner that will result in a significant potential to create jobs and to diversify and stabilize the economy of the state.

2. The board shall consist of five voting members and four nonvoting advisory members who are members of the general assembly. Members shall be selected based upon demonstrated expertise and competence in the supervision of investment managers, in the fiduciary management of investment funds, or in the management and administration of tax credit allocation programs. Members shall not have an interest in any person to whom a tax credit is allocated and issued by the board.

a. The five voting members shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate pursuant to section 2.32. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate and one nonvoting member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives and one nonvoting member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

b. The five voting members shall be appointed to five-year staggered terms that shall be structured to allow the term of one member to expire each year. The nonvoting members shall serve terms as provided in section 69.16B. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the appointment of the original members.

c. Members shall be compensated by the board for direct expenses and mileage but members shall not receive a director's fee, per diem, or salary for service on the board.

3. The board shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose, provided,

however, that the board shall not hire employees.

4. Members of the board shall be indemnified against loss to the broadest extent permissible under chapter 669.

5. Meetings of the board shall, except to the extent necessary to protect confidential information with respect to investments in the Iowa fund of funds, be subject to chapter 21.

6. The board shall, in cooperation with the department of revenue, establish criteria and procedures for the allocation and issuance of tax credits to designated investors by means of certificates issued by the board. The criteria shall include the contingencies that must be met for a certificate to be redeemable by a designated investor or transferee in order to receive a tax credit. The contingencies to redemption shall be tied to the scheduled rates of return of equity interests purchased by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds. The procedures established by the board, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall relate to the procedures for the issuance of the certificates and the related tax credits, for the transfer of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor, and for the redemption of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor or transferee. The board shall also establish criteria and procedures for assessing the likelihood of future certificate redemptions by designated investors and transferees, including, without limitation, criteria and procedures for evaluating the value of investments made by the Iowa fund of funds and the returns from the Iowa fund of funds.

7. Pursuant to section 15E.66, the board shall issue certificates which may be redeemable for tax credits to provide incentives to designated investors to make equity investments in the Iowa fund of funds. The board shall issue the certificates so that not more than twenty million dollars of tax credits may be initially redeemable in any fiscal year. The board shall indicate on the tax certificate the principal amount of the tax credit and the date or dates on which the credit may be first claimed.

8. The board may charge a placement fee to the Iowa fund of funds with respect to the issuance of a certificate and related tax credit to a designated investor, but the fee shall be charged only to pay for reasonable and necessary costs of the board

and shall not exceed one-half of one percent of the equity investment of the designated investor.

9. The board shall, in consultation with the Iowa capital investment corporation, publish an annual report of the activities conducted by the Iowa fund of funds, and present the report to the governor and the general assembly. The annual report shall include a copy of the audit of the Iowa fund of funds and a valuation of the assets of the Iowa fund of funds, review the progress of the investment fund allocation manager in implementing its investment plan, and describe any redemption or transfer of a certificate issued pursuant to this division, provided, however, that the annual report shall not identify any specific designated investor who has redeemed or transferred a certificate. Every five years, the board shall publish a progress report which shall evaluate the progress of the state of Iowa in accomplishing the purposes stated in section 15E.61.

10. The board shall redeem a certificate submitted to the board by a designated investor and shall calculate the amount of the allowable tax credit based upon the investment returns received by the designated investor and its predecessors in interest and the provisions of the certificate. Upon submission of a certificate for redemption, the board shall issue a verification to the department of revenue setting forth the maximum tax credit which may be claimed by the designated investor with respect to the redemption of the certificate.

11. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §16
Additional board duties; §15E.41 – 15E.46, 15E.51
Subsection 2 amended

15E.70 Financial statements — auditor of state.

By July 1 of each year, the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation, and designated investors shall submit a financial statement for the previous calendar year to the auditor of state.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §193
NEW section

15E.71 through 15E.80 Reserved.

15E.111 and 15E.112 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8. See § 15G.112(8).

Transfer of balances remaining in funds or accounts associated with the value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance program to the grow Iowa values fund established in §15G.111; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9

15E.120 Loan repayments.

1. Cities which have received loans under the former Iowa community development loan program, sections 7A.41 through 7A.49, Code 1985, are still obligated to repay borrowed funds to the state and to comply with terms and conditions of

existing promissory notes.

2. After July 1, 1986, loan repayments made by recipient cities are payable to the Iowa department of economic development in an amount and at the time required by existing promissory notes.

3. Loan agreements with cities receiving loans under the former Iowa community development loan program for projects which have not been completed as of July 1, 1986, shall be amended by substituting “Iowa department of economic development” for “office for planning and programming”. The Iowa department of economic development shall assume the state’s administrative responsibilities for these uncompleted projects.

4. All loan agreements and promissory notes with cities with completed projects shall, on July 1, 1986, be amended by substituting “Iowa department of economic development” for “office for planning and programming”.

5. Loan repayments received by the Iowa department of economic development shall be deposited into a special account to be used at its discretion as matching funds to attract financial assistance from and to participate in programs with national rural development and finance corporations. Funds in this special account shall not revert to the state general fund at the end of any fiscal year. If the programs for which the funds in the special account are to be used are terminated or expire, the funds in the special account and funds that would be repaid, if any, to the special account shall be transferred or repaid to the strategic investment fund established in section 15.313.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §26
Temporary appropriation of all moneys available from deposits made pursuant to subsection 5; 2009 Acts, ch 176, §7
Subsection 5 amended

15E.175 Physical infrastructure assistance program. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8. See § 15G.112(7).

Transfer of balances remaining on June 30, 2009, in funds or accounts associated with the physical infrastructure financial assistance program to the grow Iowa values fund established in §15G.111; transfer of funds remaining in the accelerated career education account of the physical infrastructure financial assistance fund to the accelerated career education fund established in §260G.6 effective July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §27, 28

15E.193 Eligible business.

1. A business which is or will be located, in whole or in part, in an enterprise zone is eligible to receive incentives and assistance under this division if the business has not closed or reduced its operation in one area of the state and relocated substantially the same operation into the enterprise zone and if the business meets all of the following requirements:

a. Is not a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

b. (1) The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. For purposes of this paragraph, “created job” and “retained job” have the

same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

(2) The board, upon the recommendation of the department, shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

c. The business shall pay a wage that is at least ninety percent of the qualifying wage threshold. For purposes of this paragraph, “*qualifying wage threshold*” has the same meaning as defined in section 15G.101.

d. Creates or retains at least ten full-time equivalent positions and maintains them until the maintenance period completion date. For purposes of this paragraph, “*maintenance period completion date*” and “*full-time equivalent position*” have the same meanings as defined in section 15G.101.

e. Makes a capital investment of at least five hundred thousand dollars.

f. If the business is only partially located in an enterprise zone, the business must be located on contiguous parcels of land.

2. In addition to meeting the requirements under subsection 1, an eligible business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the business which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. The impact the business will have on other businesses in competition with it. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

e. A report describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the enterprise zone commission finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the enterprise zone commission shall not make an award of financial assistance to the business unless the board finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or, if such violations did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

3. If a business has received incentives or as-

sistance under section 15E.196 and fails to maintain the requirements of subsection 1 to be an eligible business, the business is subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received. The city or county, as applicable, shall have the authority to take action to recover the value of taxes not collected as a result of the exemption provided by the community to the business. The department of revenue shall have the authority to recover the value of state taxes or incentives provided under section 15E.196. The value of state incentives provided under section 15E.196 includes applicable interest and penalties. The department of economic development and the city and county, as applicable, shall enter into agreement with the business specifying the method for determining the amount of incentives or assistance paid which will be repaid in the event of failure to maintain the requirements of subsection 1. In addition, a business that fails to maintain the requirements of subsection 1 shall not receive incentives or assistance for each year during which the business is not in compliance.

4. If a business that is approved to receive incentives or assistance provided under section 15E.196 experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state prior to receiving the incentives and assistance, the department may reduce or eliminate all or a portion of the incentives and assistance. If a business has received incentives or assistance under section 15E.196 and experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state after receiving the incentives and assistance, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §17

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

15E.193B Eligible housing business.

1. A housing business qualifying under this section is eligible to receive incentives and assistance only as provided in this section. An eligible housing business shall not receive incentives or assistance for a home or multiple dwelling unit built or rehabilitated in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 3 or 5. Sections 15E.193 and 15E.196 do not apply to an eligible housing business qualifying under this section.

2. An eligible housing business under this section includes a housing developer, housing contractor, or nonprofit organization that builds or rehabilitates a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designat-

ed enterprise zone.

3. The single-family homes and dwelling units which are rehabilitated or constructed by the eligible housing business shall include the necessary amenities. When completed and made available for occupancy, the single-family homes and dwelling units shall meet the United States department of housing and urban development's housing quality standards and local safety standards.

4. The eligible housing business shall complete its building or rehabilitation within two years from the time the business begins construction on the single-family homes and dwelling units. The failure to complete construction or rehabilitation within two years shall result in the eligible housing business becoming ineligible and subject to the repayment requirements and penalties enumerated in subsection 7. The department may extend the prescribed two-year completion period for any current or future project which has not been completed if the department determines that completion within the two-year period is impossible or impractical as a result of a substantial loss caused by flood, fire, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial loss" means damage or destruction in an amount in excess of thirty percent of the project's expected eligible basis as set forth in the eligible housing business's application.

5. An eligible housing business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following information:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the housing business which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the housing business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the housing business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. An affidavit that it has not, within the last five years, violated state or federal environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations or if such violation has occurred that there were mitigating circumstances or such violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment.

e. Information showing the total costs and sources of project financing that will be utilized for the new investment directly related to housing for which the business is seeking approval for a tax credit provided in subsection 6, paragraph "a".

f. If the eligible housing business is a partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company using low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development, the name of any partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company and the amount designated as allowed under subsection 8.

6. An eligible housing business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195 shall receive all of the following incentives and assistance for a period not to exceed ten years:

a. An eligible housing business may claim a tax credit up to a maximum of ten percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone. The new investment that may be used to compute the tax credit shall not exceed the new investment used for the first one hundred forty thousand dollars of value for each single-family home or for each unit of a multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more units. The tax credit may be used to reduce the tax liability imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, or chapter 432. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust except as allowed for under subsection 8 when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development.

b. Sales, services, and use tax refund for taxes paid by an eligible business including an eligible business acting as a contractor or subcontractor, as provided in section 15.331A.

7. If a business has received incentives or assistance under this section and fails to maintain the requirements of this section to be an eligible housing business, the business is subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received. The department of revenue shall have the authority to recover the value of state taxes or incentives provided under this section. The value of state incentives provided under this section includes applicable interest and penalties. The department of economic development and the city and county, as applicable, shall enter into agreement with the business specifying the method for determining the amount of incentives or assistance paid which will be repaid in the event of failure to maintain the requirements of this section. In addition, a business that fails to maintain the requirements of this section shall

not receive incentives or assistance for each year during which the business is not in compliance.

8. The amount of the tax credits determined pursuant to subsection 6, paragraph “a”, for each project shall be approved by the department of economic development. The department shall utilize the financial information required to be provided under subsection 5, paragraph “e”, to determine the tax credits allowed for each project. In determining the amount of tax credits to be allowed for a project, the department shall not include the portion of the project cost financed through federal, state, and local government tax credits, grants, and forgivable loans. Upon approving the amount of the tax credit, the department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible housing business except when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development in which case the tax credit certificate may be issued to a partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company in the amounts designated by the eligible partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company. An eligible housing business or the designated partner if the business is a partnership, designated shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or designated member if the business is a limited liability company, or transferee shall not claim the tax credit unless a tax credit certificate is attached to the taxpayer’s return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate shall be transferable if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291, if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17, or if low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. Not more than three million dollars worth of tax credits for housing developments that are located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or housing developments located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 shall be transferred in one calendar year. The three million dollar annual limit does not apply to tax credits awarded to an eligible housing business having low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. The department may approve an application for tax credit certificates for transfer from an eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 that would result in the issuance of more than three

million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer, provided the department, through negotiation with the eligible business, allocates those tax credit certificates for transfer over more than one calendar year. The department shall not approve more than one million five hundred thousand dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer to any one eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 in a calendar year. If three million dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer have not been issued at the end of a calendar year, the remaining tax credit certificates for transfer may be issued in advance to an eligible housing business scheduled to receive a tax credit certificate for transfer in a later calendar year. Any time the department approves a tax credit certificate for transfer which has not been allocated at the end of a calendar year, the department may prorate the remaining certificates to more than one eligible applicant. If the entire three million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer is not issued in a given calendar year, the remaining amount may be carried over to a succeeding calendar year. Tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity. The department of economic development shall notify the department of revenue of the tax credit certificates which have been approved for transfer. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certificate must contain the information required to receive the original certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the department of economic development shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under subsection 6, paragraph “a”, until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted

from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

9. The department of economic development and the department of revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this section.

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Section not amended; footnote added

15E.196 Incentives — assistance.

For purposes of determining the incentives or assistance provided in this section, “eligible business” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195. The incentives and assistance provided under this division for businesses located in enterprise zones shall be for a period not to exceed ten years and shall include all of the following:

1. New jobs credit from withholding, as provided in section 15E.197.
2. Sales, services, and use tax refund, as provided in section 15.331A.
3. Investment tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333.
4. Research activities credit, as provided in section 15.335.
5. The county or city for which an eligible enterprise zone is certified may exempt from all property taxation all or a portion of the value added to the property upon which an eligible business locates or expands in an enterprise zone and which is used in the operation of the eligible business. The amount of value added for purposes of this subsection shall be the amount of the increase in assessed valuation of the property following the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone. If an exemption provided pursuant to this subsection is made applicable to only a portion of the property within an enterprise zone, the definition of that subset of eligible property must be by uniform criteria which further some planning objective established by the city or county enterprise zone commission and approved by the eligible city or county. The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed ten years beginning the year the eligible business enters into an agreement with the county or city to locate or expand operations in an enterprise zone.

6. Insurance premium tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333A.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §104

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Subsection 1, paragraph a editorially redesignated as subsection 1
Subsection 1, paragraph b stricken

15E.197 New jobs credit from withholding.

An eligible business may enter into an agreement with the department of revenue and a community college for a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs created under the pro-

gram. The agreement shall be for program services for an additional job training project, as defined in chapter 260E.

1. The agreement shall provide for the following:

a. That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the eligible business pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

b. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

2. The auditor of state shall perform an annual audit regarding how the training funds are being used.

3. To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including but not limited to providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

4. For purposes of this section, “eligible business” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195.

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119
Section not amended; footnote added

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

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

2. The corporation must apply for an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan on forms and according to procedures required by the department.

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

a. The department may attach conditions to the granting of the loan as it deems desirable, including any restrictions on the subordination of the moneys loaned. The attorney general shall assist the department in drafting loan agreements and in collecting on the loan agreement.

b. The Iowa agricultural industry finance loan shall be repayable upon terms and conditions negotiated by the parties.

(1) The repayment period shall begin six years following the date when the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan is awarded and end twenty-five years after the date that the repayment period begins.

(2) At least four percent of the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan due shall be paid each year to the department. However, the department may accept an assignment of a loan made by the corporation providing financing to an eligible person pursuant to section 15E.209. The assigned loan shall grant to the department the corporation's right to payment under the loan. Any such assignment shall be made by an agreement executed by the department and the corporation. The assignment agreement shall be subject to all of the following:

(a) The period of assignment may be for any number of years. The department shall apply to the amounts due under the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan the principal, interest, and fees which the eligible person is obligated to pay under the assigned loan. The total amount of the principal, interest, and fees that the eligible person is obligated to pay to the department during the period of assignment plus any other repayment of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan made by the corporation to the department must equal the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan that the corporation would otherwise be obligated to repay the department during that same period. However, the agreement may provide that during any year of the assignment period the eligible person may pay more or less than four percent of the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan that the corporation would otherwise be obligated to repay during that year.

(b) The assignment agreement shall contain conditions relating to the right of payment assigned to the department which may include securing the payment obligation in any manner that allows the department to enforce a debt against the property of the eligible person. The department shall not have a right of recourse against the corporation for any amount required to be applied from the assigned loan to the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, payments on the principal balance of the loan granted by the corporation to an eligible person and assigned to the department pursuant to this subparagraph during calendar year 2003 shall be deferred until October 1, 2007. The eligible person shall make principal payments to the department in the amount of one million dollars for each year on October 1, 2007, October 1, 2008, and October 1, 2009. The eligible person

shall pay the department four hundred eighty-two thousand seven hundred sixty-one dollars in interest, which shall be deemed to be the total amount of interest accruing on the principal amount of the loan. The eligible person shall pay the interest amount on October 1, 2010. Upon the payment of the principal balance of the loan and the accrued interest, the debt shall be retired.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, the corporation shall repay the department the principal balance of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan beginning on October 1, 2007. The principal balance of the loan equals twenty-one million five hundred seventeen thousand two hundred thirty-nine dollars. The corporation shall repay the department five hundred seventeen thousand two hundred thirty-nine dollars by October 1, 2007, and for each subsequent year the corporation shall repay the department at least one million dollars by October 1 until the total principal balance of the loan is repaid. This subparagraph division shall not be construed to limit the department's authority to negotiate the payment of interest accruing on the principal balance which shall be paid to the department as provided by an agreement executed by the department and the corporation.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, payments of principal and interest of the loan granted by the corporation to an eligible person and assigned to the department pursuant to this subparagraph during calendar year 2003 which were deferred pursuant to subparagraph division (c) shall be forgiven and the total debt, including interest, shall be retired.

(3) The corporation shall not be subject to a prepayment penalty.

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

4. A corporation shall not provide financing to support a person who is any of the following:

a. An agricultural producer, if any of the following applies:

(1) The agricultural producer is a party to a pending action for a violation of chapter 455B or 459, subchapters II and III, concerning a confinement feeding operation in which the person has a controlling interest and the action is commenced in district court by the attorney general.

(2) The agricultural producer or a confinement feeding operation in which the agricultural producer holds a controlling interest is classified as a habitual violator under section 459.604.

b. An agricultural products processor, if the processor or a person owning a controlling interest in the processor has demonstrated, within the most recent consecutive three-year period prior to the application for financing, a continuous and flagrant disregard for the health and safety of its em-

employees or the quality of the environment. Violations of environmental protection statutes, rules, or regulations shall be reported for the most recent five-year period prior to application. Evidence of such disregard shall include a history of serious or uncorrected violations of state or federal law protecting occupational health and safety or the environment, including but not limited to serious or uncorrected violations of occupational safety and health standards enforced by the division of labor services of the department of workforce development pursuant to chapter 84A, or rules enforced by the department of natural resources pursuant to chapter 455B or 459, subchapters II and III.

c. A member of the economic development board, an employee of the department of economic development, an elected state official, or any director or other officer or an employee of the corporation.

5. In order to be eligible as a qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

a. The corporation must only provide financing to persons and ventures eligible under section 15E.209.

b. The corporation must demonstrate that it complies with guiding principles for the corporation as provided in section 15E.207.

c. The corporation must adopt policies and procedures which maximize public oversight into the affairs of the corporation, by providing a forum for public comment, an opportunity for public review of the corporation's actions, and methods to ensure accountability for the expenditure of public moneys loaned to the corporation.

d. The corporation's articles of incorporation must comply with requirements established by the department relating to the capacity and integrity of the corporation to carry out the purposes of this division, including but not limited to all of the following:

(1) The capitalization of the corporation.

(2) The manner in which financing is provided by the corporation, including the manner in which an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan can be used by the corporation.

(3) The composition of the corporation's board of directors. The board must be composed of persons knowledgeable in Iowa agricultural industries including a representative number of individuals experienced and knowledgeable in financing new agricultural industries.

(4) The manner of oversight required by the department or the auditor of state. The articles must provide that the corporation shall submit a report to the governor, the general assembly, and the department. The report shall provide a description of the corporation's activities and a summary of its finances, including financial awards. The report shall be submitted not later than January 10 of each year. The articles shall provide that

an audit of the corporation must be conducted each year for the preceding year by a certified public accountant licensed pursuant to chapter 542. The auditor of state may audit the books and accounts of the corporation at any time. The results of the annual audit and any audit for the current year conducted by the auditor of state shall be included as part of the report.

(5) The execution of an agreement between the corporation and an eligible recipient as required by the department as a condition of providing financing, in which the eligible recipient agrees to become a shareholder in the corporation. If the eligible recipient is an agricultural producer as provided in section 15E.209, the agreement shall provide that the agricultural producer becomes a shareholder of voting common stock in the corporation equal to at least five percent of the financing provided to the agricultural producer pursuant to the agreement. The agreement shall be for a period of not less than ten years. An agreement shall at least provide all of the following:

(a) The establishment of a common stock pricing system. The stock shall be frozen against price appreciation for the first five years of the life of the corporation. The articles shall contain waivers for death and disability.

(b) The maintenance of stock ownership by an eligible recipient until a financial assistance obligation due the corporation is satisfied.

(c) A requirement that the par value of participating common stock be established prior to providing financial assistance to an eligible recipient.

e. To the extent feasible and fiscally prudent, the corporation must maintain a portfolio which is diversified among the various types of agricultural commodities and agribusiness.

f. Not more than seventy-five percent of moneys originating from the state, including moneys loaned to the corporation pursuant to this section, may be used to finance any one Iowa agricultural industry venture.

g. The corporation may only be terminated by the following methods, unless approved by the department:

(1) Merger or share exchange under chapter 490, division XI.

(2) Dissolution as provided in chapter 490, division XIV, part A.

(3) A sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one or more transactions of assets of the corporation which has an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

6. The department shall provide for the default of the loan if the qualified corporation does any of the following:

a. Violates a provision of the articles of incor-

poration or an amendment to the articles of incorporation that is required by this division which violation is not approved by the department.

b. Violates the terms of the loan agreement executed between the department and the corporation, which violation is not approved by the department.

c. Fails to comply with the requirements of section 15E.205.

d. Completes a transaction, if all of the following apply:

(1) The transaction involves any of the following:

(a) A merger or share exchange under chapter 490, division XI.

(b) The sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one or more transactions of assets of the corporation which has an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

(2) The surviving entity of a merger or share exchange, or the entity acquiring the assets of the corporation fails to meet the requirements of section 15E.205.

7. In an action to enforce a judgment against a qualified corporation, the interest of the state shall be subrogated to the interests of holders of bonds issued by the corporation.

8. Moneys repaid or collected by the department under this section shall be deposited into the road use tax fund created pursuant to section 312.1.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

15E.209 Financing provided by an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation.

1. An Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation may only provide financing to a person determined eligible by the corporation according to requirements of the corporation and this section. At a minimum, an eligible person must be one of the following:

a. An agricultural producer participating in an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of an agreement executed by the agricultural producer and the corporation. The agreement may require that the agricultural producer acquire an interest in an agricultural products processor certified by the corporation, or enter into a marketing agreement under which the agricultural producer agrees to market an amount of the agricultural producer's agricultural commodities to the agricultural products processor.

b. An agricultural products processor which participates as part of an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of

an agreement executed by the agricultural products processor and the corporation. The corporation shall only provide financing if the venture involves the construction, expansion, or acquisition of an agricultural products processing facility as certified by the corporation and if all of the following apply:

(1) The certified facility must be located in this state.

(2) Either of the following apply:

(a) More than fifty percent of the ownership interest in the certified facility must be held by qualified investors. If the certified facility is owned by an entity rather than by individuals, more than fifty percent of the interest in the entity and more than fifty percent of the voting interest in the entity must be held by qualified investors.

(b) More than fifty percent of the commodities processed by the certified facility during any twelve-month period is produced in this state. However, the corporation may provide financing, if its board of directors determines that adequate supplies of the commodity are not available for processing as otherwise required in this subparagraph division.

c. An agricultural biotechnology enterprise which qualifies as an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of an agreement executed by the agricultural biotechnology enterprise and the corporation, if the board of directors for the corporation determines that the enterprise would advance the intent and purposes set out in section 15E.203.

2. Financing may be in the form of a loan, loan guarantee, sale and purchase of mortgage instruments for eligible recipients, or other similar forms of financing. The financing shall be awarded pursuant to an agreement between the corporation and the eligible person.

3. A corporation shall not provide financing to support an outstanding debt or other obligation, regardless of whether the original financing was provided by a corporation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

15E.221 through 15E.225 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

Transfer of balances remaining in funds or accounts associated with the loan and credit guarantee program to the grow Iowa values fund established in §15G.111; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9

15E.227 Loan and credit guarantee fund.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15E.231 Economic development regions.

1. In order for an economic development region to receive moneys under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112, an economic development region's regional development plan must be approved by the department. An economic development region

shall consist of not less than three counties, unless two contiguous counties have a combined population of at least three hundred thousand based on the most recent federal decennial census. An economic development region shall establish a focused economic development effort that shall include a regional development plan relating to one or more of the following areas:

- a. Regional marketing strategies.
- b. Development of the information solutions sector.
- c. Development of the advanced manufacturing sector.
- d. Development of the life sciences and biotechnology sector.
- e. Development of the insurance or financial services sector.
- f. Physical infrastructure including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.
- g. Entrepreneurship.
- h. Development of the alternative and renewable energy sector.

2. An economic development region may create an economic development region revolving fund as provided in section 15E.232.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §27

Allocation of funds for regional financial assistance, see §15G.111(9)
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

15E.305 Endow Iowa tax credit.

1. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329 equal to twenty-five percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. A tax credit shall be allowed only for an endowment gift made to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation for a permanent endowment fund established to benefit a charitable cause in this state. The amount of the endowment gift for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be deductible in determining taxable income for state income tax purposes. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

2. The aggregate amount of tax credits authorized pursuant to this section shall not exceed a to-

tal of three million dollars plus such additional credit amount as provided by this section annually. The maximum amount of tax credits granted to a taxpayer shall not exceed five percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized.

a. Ten percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized in a calendar year shall be reserved for those endowment gifts in amounts of thirty thousand dollars or less. If by September 1 of a calendar year the entire ten percent of the reserved tax credits is not distributed, the remaining tax credits shall be available to any other eligible applicants.

b. For purposes of this subsection, the additional credit amount shall be an amount for each applicable calendar year determined by the department of revenue equal to the amount of money credited as provided by section 99F.11, subsection 3, paragraph "d", subparagraph (3), for the prior fiscal year.

3. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other taxpayer.

4. The department shall develop a system for registration and authorization of tax credits under this section and shall control the distribution of all tax credits to taxpayers providing an endowment gift subject to this section. The department shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the qualification and administration of endowment gifts.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §105, 106, 153

2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 take effect January 1, 2010, and apply to tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

15E.306 Reports. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1122, § 16. See § 15.104(8).

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

15E.351 Business accelerators.

1. The department shall establish and administer a business accelerator program to provide financial assistance for the establishment and operation of a business accelerator for technology-based, value-added agricultural, information solutions, alternative and renewable energy including the alternative and renewable energy sectors listed in section 476.42, subsection 1, paragraph "a", or advanced manufacturing start-up businesses or for a satellite of an existing business accelerator. The program shall be designed to foster the accelerated growth of new and existing businesses through the provision of technical assistance. The department, subject to the approval of the economic development board, may provide financial assistance under this section from moneys allocated for regional financial assistance pursuant to section 15G.111, subsection 9.

2. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the depart-

ment must find that a business accelerator meets all of the following criteria:

a. The business accelerator must be a not-for-profit organization affiliated with an area chamber of commerce, a community or county organization, or economic development region.

b. The geographic area served by a business accelerator must include more than one county.

c. The business accelerator must possess the ability to provide service to a specific type of business as well as to meet the broad-based needs of other types of start-up entrepreneurs.

d. The business accelerator must possess the ability to market business accelerator services in the region and the state.

e. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with other business accelerators and similar service providers in the state.

f. The business accelerator must possess the ability to engage various funding sources for start-up entrepreneurs.

g. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with various entities for purposes of locating suitable facilities for clients of the business accelerator.

h. The business accelerator must possess the willingness to accept referrals from the department of economic development.

3. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the department may consider any of the following:

a. The business experience of the business accelerator's professional staff.

b. The business plan review capacity of the business accelerator's professional staff.

c. The business accelerator's professional staff with demonstrated experience in all aspects of business disciplines.

d. The business accelerator's professional staff with access to external service providers including legal, accounting, marketing, and financial services.

4. In order to receive financial assistance under this section, the financial assistance recipient must demonstrate the ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of a two dollar contribution of recipient moneys for every one dollar received in financial assistance.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §28
Subsection 1 amended

15E.352 through 15E.360 Reserved.

DIVISION XXVI

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

15E.361 Small business disaster recovery financial assistance program.

1. The department shall establish and administer a small business disaster recovery financial assistance program. Under the program, the department shall provide grants to administrative entities for purposes of providing financial assistance to eligible businesses that sustained physical damage or economic loss due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008. Moneys shall be allocated to administrative entities on the basis of the percentage of disaster loans awarded by the United States small business administration to businesses located within a city's jurisdiction or a disaster recovery area as defined by the department.

2. An eligible business is a business that sustained physical damage or economic loss due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008, and has executed loan documents for a disaster loan from an eligible lender as defined by the department. Financial assistance shall be in the form of forgivable loans and reimbursement for acquisition of energy-efficient equipment. The maximum amount of a forgivable loan is twenty-five percent of the loan amount from the eligible lender up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars. Up to an additional five thousand dollars of assistance shall be available for the reimbursement of energy-efficient purchases and installation.

3. As determined by the department, unused or unobligated moneys may be reclaimed and reallocated by the department to other administrative agencies.

4. For purposes of this section, "*administrative entity*" means cities identified by the department that administer local disaster recovery programs and councils of government.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §1, 11
Section is effective March 16, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008, for the fiscal year beginning on that date; funding; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §11

NEW section

CHAPTER 15F

COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

15F.201 Definitions.

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

1. "*Fund*" means the community attraction

and tourism fund created in section 15F.204.

2. "*Program*" means the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202.

3. “River enhancement community attraction and tourism project” means a project that creates or enhances recreational opportunities and community attractions on and near lakes or rivers or river corridors within cities across the state under the purview of the program.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §33
NEW subsection 3

15F.202 Community attraction and tourism program.

1. The board shall establish and the department, subject to direction and approval by the board, shall administer a community attraction and tourism program to assist communities in the development, creation, and regional marketing of multiple-purpose attraction or tourism facilities. Any moneys appropriated to the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund created pursuant to section 15F.205 shall be used exclusively for the creation and enhancement of community attractions and tourism opportunities along lakes, rivers, and river corridors in cities across the state, but a recipient of moneys from the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund shall not be precluded from receiving funds from the community attraction and tourism fund created pursuant to section 15F.204.

2. A city or county in the state or public organization may submit an application to the board for financial assistance for a project under the program. The assistance shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancement and financing instruments. The application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

a. The total capital investment of the project, including but not limited to costs for construction, site acquisition, and infrastructure improvement.

b. The amount or percentage of local and private matching moneys which will be or have been provided for the project.

c. The total number of jobs to be created or retained by the project.

d. The need of the community for the project and for the financial assistance.

e. The long-term tax-generating impact of the project.

3. A school district, in cooperation with a city or county, may submit a joint application for financial assistance for a project under the program. The assistance shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancement and financing instruments. In addition to the information required in subsection 2, the application shall include a demonstration that the intended future use of the project shall be by both joint applicants.

Waiver of matching funds requirement during fiscal year beginning July

1, 2009, for applicants located in areas declared to be disaster areas by the governor or federal officials; 2009 Acts, ch 87, §1
Section not amended; footnote added

15F.204 Community attraction and tourism fund.

1. A community attraction and tourism fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the board, consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the board for placement in the fund.

2. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this subchapter, and recaptures of grants or loans shall be deposited in the fund.

3. The fund shall be used to provide assistance only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancements and financing instruments under the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202. A project with a total cost exceeding twenty million dollars may receive financial assistance under the program. An applicant under the community attraction and tourism program shall not receive financial assistance from the fund in an amount exceeding fifty percent of the total cost of the project.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall allocate one hundred thousand dollars for purposes of marketing those projects that are receiving moneys from the fund. After the marketing allocation, the board shall allocate all remaining moneys in the fund in the following manner:

a. One-third of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to cities and counties which meet the following criteria:

(1) A city which has a population of ten thousand or less according to the most recently published census.

(2) A county which has a population that ranks in the bottom thirty-three counties according to the most recently published census.

b. Two-thirds of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to any city and county in the state, which may include a city or county included under paragraph “a”.

6. If two or more cities or counties submit a joint project application for financial assistance under the program, all joint applicants must meet the criteria of subsection 5, paragraph “a”, in order to receive any moneys allocated under that paragraph.

7. If any portion of the allocated moneys under subsection 5, paragraph “a”, has not been awarded by April 1 of the fiscal year for which the allocation

is made, the portion which has not been awarded may be utilized by the board to provide financial assistance under the program to any city or county in the state.

8. *a.* There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the community attraction and tourism fund, the following amounts:

(1) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2005, the sum of twelve million dollars.

(2) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, the sum of five million dollars.

(3) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2007, the sum of five million dollars.

(4) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, the sum of five million dollars.

(5) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the sum of twelve million dollars. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, of the amount appropriated in this subparagraph, one million nine hundred thousand dollars is transferred to the housing assistance fund to be used for the jumpstart housing assistance program established pursuant to section 16.201.

(6) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2011, the sum of five million dollars.

(7) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, and ending June 30, 2012, the sum of five million dollars.

(8) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and ending June 30, 2013, the sum of five million dollars.

b. There is appropriated from the franchise tax revenues deposited in the general fund of the state to the community attraction and tourism fund, the following amounts:

(1) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, the sum of seven million dollars.

(2) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2007, the sum of seven million dollars.

(3) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, the sum of seven million dollars.

(4) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2011, the sum of seven million dollars.

(5) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, and ending June 30, 2012, the sum of seven million dollars.

(6) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and ending June 30, 2013, the sum of seven million dollars.

9. Notwithstanding the allocation requirements in subsection 5, the board may make a mul-

tiyear commitment to an applicant of up to four million dollars in any one fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §2, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §27, 36

2009 amendment to subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) takes effect March 16, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008, for the fiscal year beginning on that date; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §11

Subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

Subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (6) stricken and former subparagraphs (7) – (9) renumbered as (6) – (8)

15F.205 River enhancement community attraction and tourism fund.

1. For purposes of this section, “lake” means a lake of which the state or a political subdivision owns the lake bed up to the ordinary high water line and which is open to the use of the general public.

2. A river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the board, consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the board for placement in the fund.

3. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this subchapter, and recaptures of grants or loans shall be deposited in the fund.

4. The fund shall be used to provide assistance only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board, and the assistance shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancements and financing instruments as described in the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202.

5. An applicant for financial assistance from moneys in the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund for a river or lake enhancement project under the community attraction and tourism program shall receive financial assistance from the fund in an amount not to exceed one third of the total cost of the project.

6. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

7. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall allocate moneys in the fund for financial assistance to projects that promote and enhance recreational opportunities and community attractions on and near rivers or lakes within cities across the state. Such recreational opportunities and community attractions shall be closely connected to a river or lake and may include but is not limited to pedestrian trails and walkways, amphitheaters, bike trails, water trails or white-water courses for watercraft, and any modifications necessary for the safe mitigation of dams.

8. The board may make a multiyear commitment to an applicant or may award assistance for multiple projects to the same applicant provided the fund contains sufficient moneys. Any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year

may be carried over to a subsequent fiscal year, or may be obligated in advance for a subsequent fiscal year.

9. The board is not required to award financial assistance pursuant to this section unless moneys are appropriated to and available from the fund.

Appropriation of funds for FY 2010-2011 through FY 2012-2013; nonreversion of funds until close of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §21, 36

Section not amended; footnote revised

15F.206 River enhancement community attraction and tourism projects — application review.

1. Applications for assistance for river enhancement community attraction and tourism projects shall be submitted to the department. For those applications that meet the eligibility criteria, the department shall provide a staff review analysis and evaluation to the vision Iowa program review committee referred to in section 15F.304, subsection 2, and the board.

2. When reviewing the applications, the vision Iowa program review committee and the department shall consider, at a minimum, all of the following:

a. Whether the wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of the project would improve the quality of life or the quality of attraction or tourism employment in the community.

b. The extent to which such a project would generate additional recreational and cultural attractions or tourism opportunities.

c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term, tax-generating economic impact.

d. The location of the projects and geographic diversity of the applications.

e. The project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project with demonstrated substantial regional or statewide economic impact. For purposes of the program, “vertical infrastructure” means land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails and water trails. “Vertical infrastructure” does not include routine, recurring maintenance, or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

f. Whether the applicant has received financial assistance under the program for the same project.

g. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:

(1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.

(2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.

(3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.

(4) Conservation of open space and farmland and preservation of critical environmental areas.

(5) Promotion of the safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

3. Upon review of the recommendations of the review committee, the board shall approve, defer, or deny the applications.

4. Upon approval of an application for financial assistance under the program, the board shall notify the treasurer of state regarding the amount of moneys needed to satisfy the award of financial assistance and the terms of the award. The treasurer of state shall notify the department anytime moneys are disbursed to a recipient of financial assistance under the program.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §34

NEW section

15F.304 Vision Iowa program application review.

1. Applications for assistance under the program shall be submitted to the department. For those applications that meet the eligibility criteria, the department shall provide a staff review and evaluation to the vision Iowa program review committee referred to in subsection 2 and the board.

2. A review committee composed of eight members of the board shall review vision Iowa program applications and river enhancement community attraction and tourism project applications submitted to the board and make recommendations regarding the applications to the board. The review committee shall consist of members of the board listed in section 15F.102, subsection 2, paragraphs “d” through “h”.

3. When reviewing the applications, the review committee and the department shall consider, in addition to other criteria established in this subchapter, all of the following:

a. Whether wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of the project would improve the quality of other existing regional or statewide cultural, recreational, entertainment, and educational activities or employment in the community.

b. The extent to which the project would generate additional attraction and tourism opportunities.

c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term, tax-generating economic impact in excess of the proposed financial assistance from the vision Iowa fund.

d. The geographic diversity of the project in combination with other proposed projects.

e. The investment of the city, county, or region in the overall project.

f. Other funding mechanisms.

g. The long-term economic viability of the project.

h. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:

(1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.

(2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.

(3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.

(4) Conservation of open space and farmland

and preservation of critical environmental areas.

(5) Promotion of the safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

4. Upon review of the recommendations of the review committee, the board shall approve, defer, or deny the applications. If an application is approved, the board may enter into an agreement with the applicant to provide financial assistance authorized under section 15F.302.

5. The review committee shall consider, review, and make recommendations regarding applications for assistance for river enhancement community attractions and tourism projects as provided in section 15F.206.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §35, 36
Subsection 2 amended
NEW subsection 5

CHAPTER 15G

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

SUBCHAPTER I

GROW IOWA VALUES FUND AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

15G.101 Definitions.

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

1. “*Base employment level*” means the number of full-time equivalent positions at a business, as established by the department and a business using the business’s payroll records, as of the date a business applies for financial assistance under the program.

2. “*Benefit*” means nonwage compensation provided to an employee. Benefits typically include medical and dental insurance plans, pension, retirement, and profit-sharing plans, child care services, life insurance coverage, vision insurance coverage, disability insurance coverage, and any other nonwage compensation as determined by the board.

3. “*Board*” means the Iowa economic development board.

4. “*County wage*” means the county wage calculation performed by the department pursuant to section 15G.112, subsection 3.

5. “*Created job*” means a new, permanent, full-time equivalent position added to a business’s payroll in excess of the business’s base employment level.

6. “*Department*” means the department of economic development.

7. “*Financial assistance*” means assistance

provided only from the funds, rights, and assets legally available to the department pursuant to this chapter and includes but is not limited to assistance in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and royalty payments.

8. “*Fiscal impact ratio*” means a ratio calculated by estimating the amount of taxes to be received from a business by the state and dividing the estimate by the estimated cost to the state of providing certain financial incentives to the business, reflecting a ten-year period of taxation and incentives and expressed in terms of current dollars. For purposes of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, “*fiscal impact ratio*” does not include taxes received by political subdivisions.

9. “*Full-time equivalent position*” means a non-part-time position for the number of hours or days per week considered to be full-time work for the kind of service or work performed for an employer. Typically, a full-time equivalent position requires two thousand eighty hours of work in a calendar year, including all paid holidays, vacations, sick time, and other paid leave.

10. “*Fund*” means the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.111.

11. “*Maintenance period*” means the period of time between the project completion date and maintenance period completion date.

12. “*Maintenance period completion date*” means the date on which the maintenance period ends.

13. “*Project completion date*” means the date by which a recipient of financial assistance has agreed to meet all the terms and obligations con-

tained in an agreement with the department as described in section 15G.112, subsection 1, paragraph “d”.

14. “*Project completion period*” means the period of time between the date financial assistance is awarded and the project completion date.

15. “*Qualifying wage threshold*” means the county wage or the regional wage, as calculated by the department pursuant to section 15G.112, subsection 3, whichever is lower.

16. “*Regional wage*” means the regional wage calculation performed by the department pursuant to section 15G.112, subsection 3.

17. “*Retained job*” means a full-time equivalent position, in existence at the time an employer applies for financial assistance which remains continuously filled or authorized to be filled as soon as possible and which is at risk of elimination if the project for which the employer is seeking assistance does not proceed.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §1
NEW section

15G.102 through 15G.107 Reserved.

2003 amendments made in 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, and establishing former sections 15G.101 through 15G.107, Code Supplement 2003, stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193

Validation of contracts or approved projects or activities originally funded or intended to be funded through grow Iowa values fund, if entered into or approved after June 30, 2003, but before June 16, 2004; appropriation of funds and affirmation of claims payments; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, §1 – 3, 5

Partial transfer of appropriated funds for FY 2008-2009; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §6, 11

Section not amended; footnote added

15G.108 Grow Iowa values fund. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8. See § 15G.111.

15G.110 Appropriation.

1. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2008, and for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated to the department of economic development each fiscal year fifty million dollars from the general fund of the state for deposit in the grow Iowa values fund.

2. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, there is appropriated to the department of economic development each fiscal year fifty million dollars from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for deposit in the grow Iowa values fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph “c”.

Standing appropriation from rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for FY 2009-2010 reduced; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §5

Section not amended; footnote added

15G.111 Grow Iowa values fund — appropriation — allocation of fund moneys.

1. *Fund created.* A grow Iowa values fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of economic development consisting of the following:

a. The moneys appropriated to the depart-

ment pursuant to section 15G.110.

b. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned, and recaptures of grants and loans made pursuant to this chapter.

c. All moneys accruing to the department, including payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned, royalty payments received, and recaptures of grants, loans, or other forms of financial assistance provided to recipients, from the department’s administration of the following preexisting programs:

(1) The community economic betterment program established pursuant to section 15.317, Code 2009.

(2) The entrepreneurial ventures assistance program established pursuant to section 15.339, Code 2009.

(3) The value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance program established pursuant to section 15E.111, Code 2009.

(4) The physical infrastructure assistance program established pursuant to section 15E.175, Code 2009.

(5) The loan and credit guarantee program established pursuant to section 15E.224, Code 2009.

2. *Fund administration.*

a. The department shall administer the fund consistent with the provisions of this chapter and with other pertinent Acts of the general assembly, including providing financial assistance awards pursuant to section 15G.112.

b. Moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

c. Of the moneys accruing to the fund pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “c”, the department, with the approval of the board, may allocate an amount necessary to fund administrative and operations costs. An allocation pursuant to this section may be made in addition to any allocations made pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph “a”.

3. *Appropriation.* For each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2015, there is appropriated from the fund to the department of economic development for purposes of making expenditures pursuant to this chapter fifty million dollars.

4. *Departmental purposes.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate thirty-two million dollars each fiscal year as follows:

a. For administrative costs, an amount not more than six hundred thousand dollars of the moneys subject to allocation under this subsection.

b. For awards of financial assistance pursuant to section 15G.112, an amount approved by the board.

c. For marketing proposals pursuant to section 15G.109, an amount approved by the board.

d. For a statewide labor shed study conducted in coordination with the department of workforce development, an amount approved by the board.

e. For responding to opportunities and threats, as described in section 15G.113, an amount approved by the board.

f. For procuring technical assistance from either the public or private sector and for information technology purposes, an amount approved by the board.

g. For covering existing guarantees made under the loan and credit guarantee program established pursuant to section 15E.224, Code 2009, an amount approved by the board.

h. During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, for deposit in the renewable fuel infrastructure fund as provided in section 15G.205, two million dollars. This paragraph is repealed on July 1, 2010.

5. *Board of regents institutions.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate five million dollars each fiscal year for financial assistance to institutions of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents.

a. The financial assistance allocated pursuant to this subsection is for capacity building infrastructure in areas related to technology commercialization, for marketing and business development efforts in areas related to technology commercialization, entrepreneurship, and business growth, and for infrastructure projects and programs needed to assist in the implementation of activities under chapter 262B.

b. In allocating moneys to institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the board shall require the institutions to provide a one-to-one match of additional moneys for the activities funded with moneys appropriated under this subsection.

c. The state board of regents shall annually prepare a report for submission to the governor, the general assembly, the department, and the legislative services agency regarding the activities, projects, and programs funded with moneys allocated under this subsection.

d. The state board of regents may disburse any moneys allocated under this subsection and received from the department for financial assistance to a single biosciences development organization determined by the department to possess expertise in promoting the area of bioscience entrepreneurship. The organization must be composed of representatives of both the public and the private sector and shall be composed of subunits or subcommittees in the areas of existing identified biosciences platforms, education and workforce development, commercialization, communication, policy and governance, and finance. Such financial assistance shall be used for purposes of activities related to biosciences and bioeconomy development under chapter 262B, and to accred-

ited private universities in this state.

6. *State parks.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate one million dollars each fiscal year for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects in targeted state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks.

a. The department of natural resources shall submit a plan to the board for the proposed expenditure of moneys received from the department pursuant to this subsection. The plan shall focus on improving state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks for economic development purposes. The board shall approve, deny, modify, or defer proposed expenditures under the plan. Based on the plan submitted and the action of the board in regard to the plan, the department of economic development shall provide financial assistance to the department of natural resources for support of state parks, state banner parks, and destination parks.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “*state banner park*” means a park with multiple uses and which focuses on the economic development benefits of a community or area of the state.

7. *Cultural trust fund.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate one million dollars each fiscal year for deposit in the Iowa cultural trust fund created in section 303A.4. The board of trustees of the Iowa cultural trust shall annually prepare a report for submission to the governor, the general assembly, the department, and the legislative services agency regarding the activities, projects, and programs funded with moneys allocated under this subsection.

8. *Community colleges.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate seven million dollars each fiscal year for deposit into the workforce training and economic development funds of the community colleges created pursuant to section 260C.18A.

9. *Regional financial assistance.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate one million dollars each fiscal year for providing economic development region financial assistance under section 15E.232, subsections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and under section 15E.233, and for providing financial assistance for business accelerators pursuant to section 15E.351.

a. Of the moneys allocated in this subsection, the department shall transfer three hundred fifty thousand dollars each fiscal year for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2015, to Iowa state university of science and technology, for purposes of providing financial assistance to establish small business development centers in areas of the state previously served by a small business development center, to develop business succession plans, and to maintain exist-

ing small business development centers. Of the three hundred fifty thousand dollars transferred each fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph, not more than one hundred thousand dollars shall be used for business succession activities. Financial assistance for a small business development center shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per fiscal year and shall not be awarded unless the city or county where the center is located or scheduled to be located demonstrates the ability to obtain local matching moneys on a dollar-for-dollar basis for at least twenty-five percent of the cost of the center.

b. Of the moneys allocated under this subsection, the department may use up to fifty thousand dollars each fiscal year during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2015, for purposes of providing training, materials, and assistance to Iowa business resource centers.

10. *Commercialization services.* Of the moneys appropriated to the department pursuant to subsection 3, the department shall allocate three million dollars for deposit in the innovation and commercialization development fund created in section 15.412.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §2, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §3, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §37
See annual Iowa Acts for temporary exceptions, changes, or other non-codified enactments modifying these statutory provisions

2009 amendment providing for reductions in each appropriation made for FY 2008-2009 in subsections 1 through 9 of this section, as it appeared in Code 2009, by twenty percent and appropriating ten million dollars from the grow Iowa values fund to the department of economic development for FY 2008-2009, to be used for the small business disaster recovery financial assistance program established pursuant to §15E.361, took effect on March 13, 2009, and applied from July 1, 2008, until June 30, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §3, 11

Transfer of balances remaining on June 30, 2009, in funds or accounts associated with the community economic betterment program, the entrepreneurial ventures assistance program, the value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance program, the physical infrastructure financial assistance program, and the loan and credit guarantee program to grow Iowa values fund; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §9

See Code editor's note
Section amended

15G.112 Grow Iowa values financial assistance program.

1. *Program established.*

a. The department shall establish and administer a grow Iowa values financial assistance program for purposes of providing financial assistance from the fund to applicants. The financial assistance shall be provided from moneys credited to the grow Iowa values fund and not otherwise obligated or allocated pursuant to section 15G.111.

b. The program shall consist of the components described in subsections 4 through 9. Each fiscal year, the department, with the approval of the board, shall allocate an amount of financial assistance from the fund that may be awarded under each component of the program to qualifying applicants.

c. In making awards of financial assistance pursuant to subsections 4 and 5, the department shall calculate the fiscal impact ratio, and in reviewing each application to determine the amount of financial assistance to award, the board shall

consider the appropriateness of the award to the fiscal impact ratio of the project and to other factors deemed relevant by the board.

d. For each award of financial assistance under the program, the department and the recipient of the financial assistance shall enter into an agreement describing the terms and obligations under which the financial assistance is being provided. The department may negotiate, subject to approval by the board, the terms and obligations of the agreement. An agreement shall contain but need not be limited to all of the following terms and obligations:

- (1) A project completion date.
- (2) A maintenance period completion date.
- (3) The number of jobs to be created or retained.

(4) The amount of financial assistance to be provided under the program.

(5) An amount of matching funds from a city or county. The department shall adopt by rule a formula for determining the amount of matching funds required.

e. The department may enforce the terms and obligations of agreements described in paragraph "d".

f. A recipient of financial assistance shall meet all terms and obligations in an agreement by the project completion date, but the board may for good cause extend the project completion date.

g. During the maintenance period, a recipient of financial assistance shall continue to comply with the terms and obligations of an agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph "d".

h. If a business that is approved to receive financial assistance experiences a layoff within this state or closes any of its facilities within this state, the board has the discretion to reduce or eliminate some or all of the amount of financial assistance to be received. If a business has received financial assistance under this part and experiences a layoff within this state or closes any of its facilities within this state, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives that the business has received.

2. *Standard program requirements.* In addition to the eligibility requirements of the individual program components applicable to the financial assistance sought, a business shall be subject to all of the following requirements:

a. The business shall submit to the department with its application for financial assistance a report describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the board finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the board shall not make an award of financial assistance to the business unless the board finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or, if such violations

did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

b. The business shall not have closed, or substantially reduced, operations in one area of this state and relocated substantially the same operations in a community in another area of this state. However, this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a business from expanding its operation in a community if existing operations of a similar nature in this state are not closed or substantially reduced.

c. The proposed project shall not negatively impact other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for financial assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for financial assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

d. The business shall only employ individuals legally authorized to work in this state. In addition to any and all other applicable penalties provided by current law, all or a portion of the assistance received by a business which has received financial assistance under the program and is found to knowingly employ individuals not legally authorized to work in this state is subject to recapture by the department.

3. *County and regional wage calculations.*

a. In administering the financial assistance program, the department shall annually calculate a county wage and a regional wage for each county for purposes of determining the eligibility of applicants for financial assistance under the program.

(1) The county wage and the regional wage shall be an hourly wage rate based on data from the most recent four quarters of wage and employment information from the quarterly covered wage and employment data report issued by the department of workforce development.

(2) The department shall not include the value of benefits when calculating the county wage or the regional wage.

b. The county wage shall be the average of the wages paid for jobs performed in the county by employers in all employment categories except the employment categories of government, agriculture, and mining.

c. The regional wage shall be calculated as follows:

(1) Multiplying by four the county wage of a county.

(2) Adding together the county wage of each of

the counties adjacent to the county.

(3) Adding the result obtained in subparagraph (1) to the result obtained in subparagraph (2).

(4) Dividing the result obtained in subparagraph (3) by the sum of the number of counties adjacent to the county plus four.

4. *One hundred thirty percent wage component.*

a. In order to qualify for financial assistance under this component of the program, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) The business shall create or retain jobs as part of a project, and the jobs created or retained shall meet one of the following requirements:

(a) If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs will pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold by the project completion date, and at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold until the maintenance period completion date.

(b) If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least one hundred thirty percent of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period.

(2) The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. The board, at the recommendation of the department, shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

(3) The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on state and local government revenues as determined by the department after calculating the fiscal impact ratio of the project.

(4) The business shall not be a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

b. A business providing a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job shall qualify for a credit against any of the one hundred thirty percent qualifying wage threshold requirements described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1). The credit shall be calculated and applied as follows:

(1) By multiplying the qualifying wage threshold of the county in which the business is located by one and three-tenths.

(2) By multiplying the result of subparagraph (1) by one-tenth.

(3) The amount of the result of subparagraph (2) shall be credited against the amount of the one hundred thirty percent qualifying wage threshold requirement that the business is required to meet under paragraph "a", subparagraph (1).

(4) The credit shall not be applied against the one hundred percent of qualifying wage threshold

requirement described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1).

c. Notwithstanding the qualifying wage threshold requirements described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), if a business is also the recipient of financial assistance under another program administered by the department, and the other program requires the payment of higher wages than the wages required under this subsection, the business shall be required to pay the higher wages.

d. An applicant may apply to the board for a waiver of the qualifying wage threshold requirements of this subsection.

5. *One hundred percent wage component.* In order to qualify for financial assistance under this component of the program, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. The business shall create or retain jobs as part of a project, and the jobs created or retained shall meet one of the following qualifying wage thresholds:

(1) If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, by the project completion date, and until the maintenance period completion date.

(2) If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period.

b. The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. The board, at the recommendation of the department, shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

c. The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on state and local government revenues as determined by the department after calculating the fiscal impact ratio of the project.

d. The business shall not be a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

6. *Entrepreneurial component.*

a. In order to qualify for financial assistance under the entrepreneurial component of the program, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) The business shall be an early-stage business. For purposes of this subparagraph, “*early-stage business*” means a business that has been competing in a particular industry for three years or less.

(2) The business shall have consulted with and obtained a letter of endorsement from either a business accelerator approved by the department or from an entrepreneurial development organization recognized by the department.

b. Notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraph

“d”, subparagraph (5), a business applying for financial assistance under the entrepreneurial component is eligible for financial assistance regardless of whether the business has received matching funds from a city or county.

c. In awarding financial assistance under the entrepreneurial component of the program, the department and the board shall give priority to businesses in those sectors of the Iowa economy with the greatest potential for growth and expansion. Sectors having such potential include but are not limited to biotechnology, recyclable materials, software development, computer-related products, advanced materials, advanced manufacturing, and medical and surgical instruments.

7. *Infrastructure component.* In order to qualify for financial assistance under the infrastructure component of the program, a business or community shall be engaged in a physical infrastructure project. For purposes of this subsection, “*physical infrastructure project*” means a project that creates necessary infrastructure for economic success throughout Iowa, provides the foundation for the creation of jobs, and that involves the investment of a substantial amount of capital. Physical infrastructure projects include but are not limited to projects involving any mode of transportation; public works and utilities such as sewer, water, power, or telecommunications; physical improvements that mitigate, prevent, or eliminate environmental contamination; and other similar projects deemed to be physical infrastructure by the department.

8. *Value-added agriculture component.*

a. In order to qualify for financial assistance under the value-added agriculture component of the program, a business shall be a production facility engaged in the process of adding value to agricultural products. Projects considered eligible under this subsection include but are not limited to innovative agricultural products and processes, innovative and new renewable fuels, agricultural biotechnology, biomass and alternative energy production, and organic products and emerging markets. Financial assistance is available for project development as well as project creation.

b. The board and the department shall not award financial assistance under the value-added agriculture component in an amount exceeding fifty percent of the total capital investment in a project.

c. Notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraph “d”, subparagraph (5), a business applying for financial assistance under the value-added agriculture component is eligible for financial assistance regardless of whether the business has received matching funds from a city or county.

9. *Disaster recovery component.* In order to qualify for financial assistance under the disaster recovery component of the program, a business shall meet all of the following conditions:

a. The business is located in an area declared

a disaster area by a federal official.

b. The business has sustained substantial physical damage and has closed as the result of a natural disaster.

c. The business has a plan for reopening that includes employing a sufficient number of the employees the business employed before the natural disaster occurred. The department shall adopt rules governing the number of employees that is sufficient under this paragraph.

d. The business will pay wages at the same level after reopening as the business paid before the natural disaster occurred.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §3
Additional requirements for applicants which are economic development regions, see §15E.231
Section stricken and rewritten

15G.113 Opportunities and threats.

1. The department, with the approval of the board, may award financial assistance from the fund to a business, an individual, a development corporation, a nonprofit organization, an organization established in section 28H.1, or a political subdivision of this state if, in the opinion of the department, a project presents a unique opportunity for economic development in this state, or if the project addresses a situation constituting a threat to the continued economic prosperity of this state.

2. The board shall adopt rules governing the eligibility of projects for financial assistance pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §4
NEW section

15G.114 Rules.

1. The board, upon the recommendation of the department, shall adopt rules for the administration of this chapter in accordance with chapter 17A.

2. To the extent necessary, the rules shall provide for the inclusion of uniform terms and obligations in agreements between the department and the recipients of financial assistance under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, the high quality jobs program, and the enterprise zone program. For purposes of this section, “*terms and obligations*” includes but is not limited to the created or retained jobs, qualifying wage thresholds, project completion dates, project completion periods, maintenance periods, and maintenance period completion dates that are applicable to the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, the high quality job creation program, and the enterprise zone program.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §5
NEW section

15G.115 Applications — advisory body recommendations — final board actions.

1. The department shall accept and process applications for financial assistance under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program.

After processing the applications, the department shall prepare them for review by advisory committees and for final action by the board as described in this section.

2. a. Each application from a business for financial assistance under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program shall be reviewed by the due diligence committee established by the board pursuant to section 15.103, subsection 6. The due diligence committee shall make a recommendation on each application to the board.

b. Each application from a business for financial assistance under the value-added agriculture component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program shall be reviewed by the agricultural products advisory council established in section 15.203, which shall make a recommendation on each application to the board.

c. Each application for financial assistance from funds allocated by the department for deposit in the innovation and commercialization development fund pursuant to section 15G.111, subsection 10, shall be reviewed by the technology commercialization committee established in section 15.116, which shall make a recommendation on each application to the board.

3. In overseeing the administration of the grow Iowa values fund and grow Iowa values financial assistance program pursuant to this chapter, the board shall do all of the following:

a. At the first scheduled meeting of the board after the start of a new fiscal year, take final action on all of the following:

(1) The department’s recommendations for the annual fiscal year allocation of moneys in the fund, as provided in section 15G.111, subsection 4. The board may adjust the allocation of moneys during the fiscal year as necessary.

(2) The department’s recommendations for the allocation of moneys among the program components referred to in section 15G.112, subsection 1, paragraph “b”. The board may adjust the allocation of moneys during the fiscal year as necessary.

b. Consider the recommendation of the due diligence committee and the agricultural products advisory council on each application for financial assistance, as described in subsection 2, and take final action on each application.

c. Take final action on the required plans for proposed expenditures submitted by the entities receiving moneys allocated under section 15G.111, subsections 5 through 8.

d. Take final action on any rules recommended by the department for the implementation of the provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §6, 33
NEW section

15G.201A Classification of renewable fuel.

For purposes of this subchapter, ethanol blended fuel and biodiesel fuel shall be classified in the

same manner as provided in section 214A.2.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §17
Section amended

15G.203 Renewable fuel infrastructure program for retail motor fuel sites.

A renewable fuel infrastructure program for retail motor fuel sites is established in the department under the direction of the renewable fuel infrastructure board created pursuant to section 15G.202.

1. The purpose of the program is to improve retail motor fuel sites by installing, replacing, or converting infrastructure to be used to store, blend, or dispense renewable fuel. The infrastructure shall be ethanol infrastructure or biodiesel infrastructure.

a. (1) Ethanol infrastructure shall be designed and used exclusively to do any of the following:

(a) Store and dispense E-85 gasoline.

(b) Store, blend, and dispense motor fuel from a motor fuel blender pump, as required in this subparagraph division. The ethanol infrastructure must provide for the storage of ethanol or ethanol blended gasoline, or for blending ethanol with gasoline. The ethanol infrastructure must at least include a motor fuel blender pump which dispenses different classifications of ethanol blended gasoline and allows E-85 gasoline to be dispensed at all times that the blender pump is operating.

(2) Biodiesel infrastructure shall be designed and used exclusively to do any of the following:

(a) Store and dispense biodiesel or biodiesel blended fuel.

(b) Blend or dispense biodiesel fuel from a motor fuel blender pump.

b. The infrastructure must be part of the premises of a retail motor fuel site operated by a retail dealer. The infrastructure shall not include a tank vehicle.

2. A person may apply to the department to receive financial incentives on a cost-share basis. The department shall forward the applications to the underground storage tank fund board as required by that board for evaluation and recommendation. The underground storage tank fund board may rank the applications with comments and shall forward them to the infrastructure board for approval or disapproval. The department shall award financial incentives on a cost-share basis to an eligible person whose application was approved by the infrastructure board.

3. The infrastructure board shall approve cost-share agreements executed by the department and persons that the infrastructure board determines are eligible as provided in this section, according to terms and conditions required by the infrastructure board. The infrastructure board shall determine the amount of the financial incentives to be awarded to a person participating in the program. In order to be eligible to participate in

the program all of the following must apply:

a. The person must be an owner or operator of the retail motor fuel site.

b. The person must apply to the department in a manner and according to procedures required by the infrastructure board. The application must contain all information required by the infrastructure board and shall at least include all of the following:

(1) The name of the person and the address of the retail motor fuel site to be improved.

(2) A detailed description of the infrastructure to be installed, replaced, or converted, including but not limited to the model number of each installed, replaced, or converted motor fuel storage tank if available.

(3) A statement describing how the retail motor fuel site is to be improved, the total estimated cost of the planned improvement, and the date when the infrastructure will be first used.

(4) A statement certifying that the infrastructure shall only be used to comply with the provisions of this section and as specified in the cost-share agreement, unless granted a waiver by the infrastructure board pursuant to this section.

4. A retail motor fuel site which is improved using financial incentives must comply with federal and state standards governing new or upgraded motor fuel storage tanks used to store and dispense the renewable fuel. A site classified as a no further action site pursuant to a certificate issued by the department of natural resources under section 455B.474 shall retain its classification following modifications necessary to store and dispense the renewable fuel and the owner or operator shall not be required to perform a new site assessment unless a new release occurs or if a previously unknown or unforeseen risk condition should arise.

5. An award of financial incentives to a participating person shall be on a cost-share basis in the form of a grant. To participate in the program, an eligible person must execute a cost-share agreement with the department as approved by the infrastructure board in which the person contributes a percentage of the total costs related to improving the retail motor fuel site. A cost-share agreement shall be for a three-year period or a five-year period. A cost-share agreement shall include provisions for standard financial incentives or standard financial incentives and supplemental financial incentives as provided in this subsection. The infrastructure board may approve multiple improvements to the same retail motor fuel site for the full amount available for both ethanol infrastructure and biodiesel infrastructure so long as the improvements for ethanol infrastructure and for biodiesel infrastructure are made under separate cost-share agreements.

a. (1) Except as provided in paragraph "b", a participating person may be awarded standard financial incentives to make improvements to a retail motor fuel site. The standard financial incen-

tives awarded to a participating person shall not exceed the following:

(a) For a three-year cost-share agreement, fifty percent of the actual cost of making the improvement or thirty thousand dollars, whichever is less.

(b) For a five-year cost-share agreement, seventy percent of the actual cost of making the improvement or fifty thousand dollars, whichever is less.

(2) The infrastructure board may approve multiple awards of standard financial incentives to make improvements to a retail motor fuel site so long as the total amount of the awards for ethanol infrastructure or biodiesel infrastructure does not exceed the limitations provided in subparagraph (1).

b. In addition to any standard financial incentives awarded to a participating person under paragraph "a", the participating person may be awarded supplemental financial incentives to make improvements to a retail motor fuel site to do any of the following:

(1) Upgrade or replace a dispenser which is part of gasoline storage and dispensing infrastructure used to store and dispense E-85 gasoline as provided in section 455G.31. The participating person is only eligible to be awarded the supplemental financial incentives if the person installed the dispenser not later than sixty days after the date of the publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin of the state fire marshal's order providing that a commercially available dispenser is listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline by an independent testing laboratory as provided in section 455G.31. The supplemental financial incentives awarded to the participating person shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the actual cost of making the improvement or thirty thousand dollars, whichever is less.

(2) To improve additional retail motor fuel sites owned or operated by a participating person within a twelve-month period as provided in the cost-share agreement. The supplemental financial incentives shall be used for the installation of an additional tank and associated infrastructure at each such retail motor fuel site. A participating person may be awarded supplemental financial incentives under this subparagraph and standard financial incentives under paragraph "a" to improve the same motor fuel site. The supplemental financial incentives awarded to the participating person shall not exceed twenty-four thousand dollars. The participating person shall be awarded the supplemental financial incentives on a cumulative basis according to the schedule provided in this subparagraph, which shall not exceed the following:

(a) For the second retail motor fuel site, six thousand dollars.

(b) For the third retail motor fuel site, six thousand dollars.

(c) For the fourth retail motor fuel site, six thousand dollars.

(d) For the fifth retail motor fuel site, six thousand dollars.

6. A participating person shall not use the infrastructure to store and dispense motor fuel other than the type of renewable fuel approved by the board in the cost-share agreement, unless one of the following applies:

a. The participating person is granted a waiver by the infrastructure board. The participating person shall store or dispense the motor fuel according to the terms and conditions of the waiver.

b. The renewable fuel infrastructure fund created in section 15G.205 is immediately repaid the total amount of moneys awarded to the participating person together with a monetary penalty equal to twenty-five percent of that awarded amount. The amount shall be deposited in the renewable fuel infrastructure fund created in section 15G.205.

7. A participating person who acts in violation of an agreement executed with the department pursuant to this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars a day for each day of the violation. The civil penalty shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

15G.205 Renewable fuel infrastructure fund.

1. A renewable fuel infrastructure fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The infrastructure fund is separate from the general fund of the state.

2. The renewable fuel infrastructure fund is composed of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States government or private sources for placement in the infrastructure fund.

3. Moneys in the renewable fuel infrastructure fund are appropriated to the department exclusively to support and market the renewable fuel infrastructure programs as provided in sections 15G.203 and 15G.204, and as allocated in financial incentives by the renewable fuel infrastructure board created in section 15G.202. Up to fifty thousand dollars shall be allocated each fiscal year to the department to support the administration of the programs. The department may use up to one and one-half percent of the program funds to market the programs. Otherwise the moneys shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except to allocate as financial incentives under the programs.

4. a. The recapture of awards or penalties, or other repayments of moneys originating from the renewable fuel infrastructure fund shall be deposited into the infrastructure fund.

b. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or

earnings on moneys in the infrastructure fund shall be credited to the infrastructure fund.

c. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered and unobligated moneys remaining in the infrastructure fund at the close of each fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available in the infrastructure fund for expenditure for the same purposes until the end of the fiscal year that be-

gins July 1, 2011, at which time the unencumbered and unobligated moneys remaining shall revert to the funds from which appropriated.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §18
Subsection 3 amended

15G.206 Report. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1122, § 16. See § 15.104(8).

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 15H

IOWA COMMISSION ON VOLUNTEER SERVICE

15H.5 Iowa summer youth corps.

1. For the purposes of this section, “*service-learning*” means a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities.

2. The Iowa summer youth corps program is established to provide meaningful summer enrichment programming to Iowa youth. The program shall be administered by the Iowa commission on volunteer service using a competitive grant process to implement projects in accordance with program requirements. The commission shall adopt administrative rules for the program, including but not limited to incentives, grant criteria, and grantee selection processes. A percentage of the grants shall be designated by the commission to address the needs of city enterprise zones that meet the distress criteria outlined in section 15E.194.

3. The program shall provide grants for projects that utilize a service-learning approach during the summer months to enhance student achievement and summer learning retention, teach meaningful job skills to Iowa youth, engage Iowa youth in their communities, provide positive youth development experiences, and address the needs of youth from families with low income. The service-learning approach shall be integrated into the program using science, technology, engineering, mathematics, social studies, civic literacy, or other appropriate curricula identified by the department of education.

4. The program shall involve the youth participating in the program in service-learning activities with one or more of the following focuses:

a. Energy conservation in the youth’s community, including conducting educational outreach on energy conservation and working to improve energy efficiency in low-income housing and public spaces.

b. Emergency and disaster preparedness.

c. Improving access to and obtaining the benefits from providing computers and other emerging technologies in underserved and other appropri-

ate areas of counties and cities, including but not limited to low-income communities, senior centers and communities, schools, libraries, and other public settings.

d. Mentoring of middle school youth while involving all participants in service-learning to address unmet human, educational, environmental, public safety, or emergency disaster preparedness needs in the participants’ community.

e. Establishing or implementing summer of service projects during the summer months. Budgeting for a summer of service project shall include the cost of recruitment, training, and placement of service-learning coordinators. A summer of service project shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) Youth participating in a project will be enrolled in grades six through twelve in the school year which begins immediately following the end of a project.

(2) The focus of each project shall be community-based, service-learning activities that address unmet human, educational, environmental, emergency and disaster preparedness, and public service needs. Environmental needs addressed may include energy conservation, water quality, and land stewardship.

(3) The activities for each project shall be intensive, structured, supervised, and designed to produce identifiable improvements to the community. The activities may include the extension of school year service-learning programs into the summer months.

f. Performing community improvement projects, which may include but are not limited to a green corps program activity under section 15H.6 or other youth training program.

5. a. Funding for the Iowa summer youth corps program and the Iowa green corps program established pursuant to section 15H.6 shall be obtained from private sector, and local, state, and federal government sources, or from other available funds credited to the community programs account, which shall be created within the department of economic development under the authority of the commission. Moneys available in the ac-

count for a fiscal year are appropriated to the commission to be used for the programs.

b. The commission shall manage the program in a manner to maximize the leveraging of federal, local, and private funding opportunities that increase or amplify program impact and service-learning opportunities. The commission shall also encourage collaboration with, and utilization of, other national, local, and nonprofit programs engaged in community service or addressing the needs of youth from families with low income.

c. The commission shall give priority consideration to approving those projects that target communities that have disproportionately high rates of juvenile crime or low rates of high school graduation or that have been designated as city enterprise zones that meet the distress criteria outlined in section 15E.194.

d. The commission shall include progress information concerning implementation of the program in the quarterly reports made to the governor and the general assembly in accordance with section 15H.2.

6. a. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or chapter 96, a person participating in the Iowa summer youth corps program shall be exempt from merit system requirements and shall not be eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits.

b. If a stipend is provided to a youth participating in the program, the youth shall be age fourteen through eighteen.

c. A youth participating in a summer of service project that either has an education award or no compensation shall comply with the grade level requirements specified for summer of service project participation.

d. A project that uses funding for an AmeriCorps young adult component within the project design shall limit participation in the component to young persons who are age sixteen through

twenty-four at the time of enrollment in the project.

2009 Acts, ch 161, §1, 4
NEW section

15H.6 Iowa green corps program.

1. The Iowa commission on volunteer service, in collaboration with the department of natural resources, the department of workforce development, the office of energy independence, and the utilities board of the department of commerce, shall establish an Iowa green corps program. The commission shall work with the collaborating agencies and nonprofit agencies in developing a strategy for attracting additional financial resources for the program from other sources which may include but are not limited to utilities, private sector, and local, state, and federal government funding sources. The financial resources received shall be credited to the community programs account created pursuant to section 15H.5.

2. The program shall utilize AmeriCorps or Iowa summer youth corps program volunteers to provide capacity building activities, training, and implementation of major transformative projects in communities. The project selection shall emphasize energy efficiency, historic preservation, neighborhood development, and storm water reduction and management.

3. The capacity building activities shall be targeted in communities that are already working with existing community improvement programs, including but not limited to the Iowa great places program established under section 303.3C, the green streets and main street Iowa programs administered by the department of economic development, and disaster remediation activities by communities located within an area declared to be a disaster area in a declaration issued by the president of the United States or the governor.

2009 Acts, ch 161, §2, 4
NEW section

CHAPTER 16

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY

16.1 Definitions.

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

a. When used in the context of an assumption of a loan, “*assume*” or “*assumed*” means any type of transaction involving the sale or transfer of an ownership interest in real estate financed by the authority, whether the conveyance involves a transfer by deed or real estate contract or some other device.

b. “*Authority*” means the Iowa finance authority established in section 16.2.

c. “*Bond*” means a bond issued by the author-

ity pursuant to sections 16.26 to 16.30, and includes a note or other instrument evidencing a debt authorized or referred to in this chapter.

d. “*Child foster care facilities*” means the same as defined in section 237.1.

e. “*Cost*” as applied to economic development loan program projects means the cost of acquisition, construction, or both including the cost of acquisition of all land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements, franchise rights, and interests required for acquisition, construction, or both. It also means the cost of demolishing or removing structures on acquired land, the cost of access

roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements, and the cost of all machinery, furnishings, and equipment, financing charges, and interest prior to and during construction and for no more than the greater of eighteen months or the period authorized to be capitalized under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code after completion of construction. Cost also means the cost of engineering, legal expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, estimates of cost and revenues, as well as other expenses incidental to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing a project. It also means other expenses incidental to the acquisition or construction of the project, the financing of the acquisition or construction, including the amount to be paid into any special funds from the proceeds of bonds issued for the project, and the financing of the placing of a project in operation. It also means all grants, payments, and amounts necessary to pay or refund outstanding bonds and all costs for which federally tax-exempt bonds may be issued under the Internal Revenue Code.

f. *“Dilapidated”* means decayed, deteriorated, or fallen into partial disuse through neglect or misuse.

g. *“Displaced”* means displaced by governmental action, or by having one’s dwelling extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster.

h. *“Division”* means the title guaranty division.

i. *“Elderly families”* means families of low or moderate income where the head of the household or the head’s spouse is at least sixty-two years of age or older, or the surviving member of any such tenant family.

j. (1) *“Families”* includes but is not limited to families consisting of a single adult person who is primarily responsible for the person’s own support, is at least sixty-two years of age, is a person with a disability, is displaced, or is the remaining member of a tenant family.

(2) *“Families”* includes but is not limited to two or more persons living together who are at least sixty-two years of age, are persons with disabilities, or one or more such individuals living with another person who is essential to such individual’s care or well-being.

k. *“Goals”* means legislative goals and policies as articulated in this chapter.

l. *“Guiding principles”* means the principles provided in section 16.4 which shall be considered for amplification and interpretation of the goals of the authority.

m. *“Health care facilities”* means those facilities referred to in section 135C.1, subsection 6, which contain fifteen beds or less.

n. (1) *“Housing”* means single family and multifamily dwellings, and facilities incidental or ap-

purtenant to the dwellings, and includes group homes of fifteen beds or less licensed as health care facilities or child foster care facilities and modular or mobile homes which are permanently affixed to a foundation and are assessed as realty.

(2) *“Adequate housing”* means housing which meets minimum structural, heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary, occupancy, and maintenance standards compatible with applicable building and housing codes, as determined under rules of the authority.

o. *“Housing program”* means any work or undertaking of new construction or rehabilitation of one or more housing units, or the acquisition of existing residential structures, for the provision of housing, which is financed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for the primary purpose of providing housing for low or moderate income families. A housing program may include housing for other economic groups as part of an overall plan to develop new or rehabilitated communities or neighborhoods, where housing low or moderate income families is a primary goal. A housing program may include any buildings, land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal property which is necessary or convenient in connection with the provision of housing, including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, utilities, parks, site preparation, landscaping, and other nonhousing facilities, such as administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, and commercial facilities, as the authority determines to be necessary or convenient in relation to the purposes of this chapter.

p. *“Housing sponsor”* means any individual, joint venture, partnership, limited partnership, trust, corporation, housing cooperative, local public entity, governmental unit, or other legal entity, or any combination thereof, approved by the authority or pursuant to standards adopted by the authority as qualified to either own, construct, acquire, rehabilitate, operate, manage, or maintain a housing program, whether for profit, nonprofit or limited profit, subject to the regulatory powers of the authority and other terms and conditions set forth in this chapter.

q. *“Income”* means income from all sources of each member of the household, with appropriate exceptions and exemptions reasonably related to an equitable determination of the family’s available income, as established by rule of the authority.

r. *“Internal Revenue Code”* means the Internal Revenue Code of the United States as it may exist at the time of its applicability to the provisions of this chapter.

s. *“Legislative findings”* or *“findings”* means the findings established by the general assembly with respect to the authority as provided in this chapter.

t. *“Lower income families”* means families

whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the area with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to unusual prevailing conditions in the area, and includes, but is not limited to, very low income families.

u. “*Low income housing credit*” means the low income housing credit as defined in Internal Revenue Code § 42(a).

v. “*Low or moderate income families*” means families who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise in their locality to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use, and also includes, but is not limited to, (1) elderly families, families in which one or more persons are persons with disabilities, lower income families and very low income families, and (2) families purchasing or renting qualified residential housing.

w. “*Mortgage*” means a mortgage, mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other instrument creating a first lien, subject only to title exceptions acceptable to the authority, on a fee interest in real property which includes completed housing located within this state, or on a leasehold on such a fee interest which has a remaining term at the time of computation that exceeds by not less than ten years the maturity date of the mortgage loan.

x. “*Mortgage-backed security*” means a security issued by the authority which is secured by residential mortgage loans owned by the authority.

y. “*Mortgage lender*” means any bank, trust company, mortgage company, national banking association, savings and loan association, life insurance company, any governmental agency, or any other financial institution authorized to make mortgage loans in this state and includes a financial institution as defined in section 496B.2, subsection 2, which lends moneys for industrial or business purposes.

z. “*Mortgage loan*” means a financial obligation secured by a mortgage.

aa. “*Note*” means a bond anticipation note or a housing development fund note issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter. “*Note*” also includes bonds.

ab. “*Person with a disability*” means a person who is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment, or a person having a physical or mental impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes the ability to live independently, and is of a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

ac. “*Powers*” means all of the general and specific powers of the authority as provided in this chapter which shall be broadly and liberally interpreted to authorize the authority to act in accor-

dance with the goals of the authority and in a manner consistent with the legislative findings and guiding principles.

ad. “*Programs*” means any program administered by the authority or any program in which the authority is directed or authorized to participate pursuant to any statute, executive order, or inter-agency agreement, or any other program participation or administration of which the authority finds useful and convenient to further the goals and purposes of the authority. “*Program*” shall include but not be limited to all of the following:

- (1) The housing assistance payments program.
- (2) The rent supplements program.
- (3) The emergency housing fund program.
- (4) The special housing assistance program.
- (5) The single-family housing program.
- (6) The multifamily housing program.
- (7) The title guaranty program.
- (8) The housing improvement fund program.
- (9) The economic development loan program.
- (10) The Iowa economic development bond bank program.

(11) The sewage treatment and drinking facilities financing program.

(12) The Iowa tank assistance bond program.

(13) The residential treatment facilities program.

(14) The E-911 program.

(15) The community college dormitory program.

(16) The prison infrastructure program.

(17) The wastewater treatment financial assistance program.

(18) Any other program established by the authority which the authority finds useful and convenient to further goals of the authority and which is consistent with the legislative findings. Such additional programs shall be administered in accordance with the guiding principles of the authority after such notice and hearing as is determined to be reasonable by the authority under the circumstances. Such additional programs shall be administered in accordance with rules, if any, which the authority determines useful and convenient to adopt pursuant to chapter 17A.

ae. “*Project*” means any of the following:

(1) Real or personal property connected with a facility to be acquired, constructed, financed, refinanced, improved, or equipped pursuant to one or more of the programs.

(2) Refunds, loans, refinancings, grants, or other assistance or programs which the authority finds useful and convenient to carry out and further the goals of the authority and the Iowa economic development bond program. In furtherance thereof and not in limitation, “*project*” shall include projects for which bonds or notes may be issued by a city or a county pursuant to any power

so long as the authority finds it is consistent with the goals and legislative findings of the authority and the Iowa economic development bond program.

(3) Any project for which tax exempt financing is authorized by the Internal Revenue Code, together with any taxable financing necessary or desirable in connection with such project, which the authority finds furthers the goals of the authority and is consistent with the legislative findings.

af. "Property improvement loan" means a financial obligation secured by collateral acceptable to the authority, the proceeds of which shall be used for improvement or rehabilitation of housing which is deemed by the authority to be substandard in its protective coatings or its structural, plumbing, heating, cooling, or electrical systems; and regardless of the condition of the property the term "*property improvement loan*" may include loans to increase the energy efficiency of housing or to finance solar or other renewable energy systems for use in that housing.

ag. "Qualified residential housing" means any of the following:

(1) Owner-occupied residences purchased in a manner which satisfies the requirements contained in section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code in order to be financed with tax exempt mortgage subsidy bonds.

(2) Residential property qualifying pursuant to section 103(b)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code to be financed with tax exempt residential rental property bonds.

(3) Housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons with disabilities.

ah. "State agency" means any board, commission, department, public officer, or other agency of the state of Iowa.

ai. "State housing credit ceiling" means the state housing credit ceiling as defined in Internal Revenue Code § 42(h)(3)(C).

aj. "Title guaranty" means a guaranty against loss or damage caused by defective title to real property.

ak. "Very low income families" means families whose incomes do not exceed fifty percent of the median income for the area, with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to unusual prevailing conditions in the area.

2. The authority may establish by rule further definitions applicable to this chapter, and clarification of the definitions in this section, as it deems convenient and necessary including any rules necessary to assure eligibility for funds available under federal housing laws, or to assure compliance with federal tax laws relating to the issuance of tax exempt bonds pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code or relating to the allowance of low in-

come credits under Internal Revenue Code § 42.

2009 Acts, ch 43, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §8
Subsection 1, paragraph ac amended
Subsection 1, paragraph ae, subparagraph (3) amended

16.2 Establishment of authority.

1. The Iowa finance authority is established, and constituted a public instrumentality and agency of the state exercising public and essential governmental functions, to undertake programs which assist in attainment of adequate housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons with disabilities, and to undertake the various finance programs. The powers of the authority are vested in and shall be exercised by a board of nine members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. No more than five members shall belong to the same political party. As far as possible, the governor shall include within the membership persons who represent community and housing development industries, housing finance industries, the real estate sales industry, elderly families, minorities, lower income families, very low income families, families which include persons with disabilities, average taxpayers, local government, business interests, and any other person specially interested in community housing, finance, or small business.

2. Members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment. A member of the authority may be removed from office by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or willful neglect of duty or other just cause, after notice and hearing, unless the notice and hearing is expressly waived in writing.

3. Five members of the authority constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the appointed members is necessary for any substantive action taken by the authority. The majority shall not include any member who has a conflict of interest and a statement by a member of a conflict of interest shall be conclusive for this purpose. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the authority.

4. Members of the authority are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties as members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.

5. Members of the authority and the executive director shall give bond as required for public officers in chapter 64.

6. Meetings of the authority shall be held at the call of the chairperson or whenever two mem-

bers so request.

7. Members shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson annually, and other officers as they determine, but the executive director shall serve as secretary to the authority.

8. The net earnings of the authority, beyond that necessary for retirement of its notes, bonds or other obligations, or to implement the public purposes and programs herein authorized, shall not inure to the benefit of any person other than the state. Upon termination of the existence of the authority, title to all property owned by the authority, including any such net earnings of the authority, shall vest in the state. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that no law shall ever be passed impairing the obligation of any contract or contracts entered into by the authority to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

9. Neither members of the authority, nor persons acting on behalf of the authority while acting within the scope of their agency or employment, are subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties in this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 43, §2
Confirmation, see §2.32
NEW subsection 9

16.5 General powers.

1. The authority has any and all powers necessary and convenient to carry out its purposes and duties, and exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to the power to:

- a. Issue its negotiable bonds and notes as provided in this chapter in order to finance its programs.
- b. Sue and be sued in its own name.
- c. Have and alter a corporate seal.
- d. Make and alter bylaws for its management consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- e. Make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments of any and all types on such terms and conditions as the authority may find necessary or convenient to the purposes of the authority, with any public or private entity, including but not limited to contracts for goods and services. All political subdivisions, public housing agencies, other public agencies and state departments and agencies may enter into contracts and otherwise cooperate with the authority.
- f. By rule, adopt procedures relating to competitive bidding, including the identification of those circumstances under which competitive bidding by the authority, either formally or informally, shall be required. In any bidding process, the authority may administer its own bidding and procurement or may utilize the services of the depart-

ment of administrative services or any other agency. Except when such rules apply, the authority and all contracts made by it in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions with respect to any of its programs shall be exempt from the provisions and requirements of all laws or rules of the state which require competitive bids in connection with the letting of such contracts.

g. Acquire, hold, improve, mortgage, lease, and dispose of real and personal property, including but not limited to the power to sell at public or private sale, with or without public bidding, any such property, mortgage loan, or other obligation held by it.

h. Procure insurance against any loss in connection with its operations and property interests.

i. Fix and collect fees and charges for its services.

j. Subject to an agreement with bondholders or noteholders, invest or deposit moneys of the authority in a manner determined by the authority, notwithstanding chapter 12B or 12C.

k. Accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities. A record of all gifts or grants, stating the type, amount and donor, shall be clearly set out in the authority's annual report along with the record of other receipts.

l. Provide technical assistance and counseling related to the authority's purposes, to public and private entities.

m. In cooperation with other local, state, or federal governmental agencies, conduct research studies, develop estimates of unmet housing needs, gather and compile data useful to facilitating decision making, and enter into agreements to carry out programs within or without the state which the authority finds to be consistent with the goals of the authority.

n. Cooperate in the development of and initiate housing demonstration projects.

o. Contract with architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, housing construction and finance experts, and other advisors. However, the authority may enter into contracts or agreements for such services with local, state, or federal governmental agencies.

p. Through the title guaranty division, make and issue title guaranties on Iowa real property in a form acceptable to the secondary market, to fix and collect the charges for the guaranties and to procure reinsurance against any loss in connection with the guaranties.

q. Own or acquire intellectual property rights including but not limited to copyrights, trademarks, service marks, and patents, and enforce the rights of the authority with respect to such intellectual property rights.

r. Make, alter, and repeal rules consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and subject to chapter 17A.

s. Establish one or more funds within the state treasury under the control of the authority and invest moneys of the authority therein. Notwithstanding section 8.33 or 12C.7, or any other provision to the contrary, moneys invested by the treasurer of state pursuant to this subsection shall not revert to the general fund of the state and interest accrued on the moneys shall be moneys of the authority and shall not be credited to the general fund. For purposes of this paragraph, the treasurer of state shall enter into an agreement with the authority to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

t. Select projects to receive assistance by the exercise of diligence and care and apply customary and acceptable business and lending standards in the selection and subsequent implementation of such projects.

u. Exercise generally all powers typically exercised by private enterprises engaged in business pursuits unless the exercise of such a power would violate the terms of this chapter or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any purchase or lease of real property, other than on a temporary basis, when necessary in order to implement the programs of the authority, protect the investments of the authority by means of foreclosure or other means, or to facilitate the transfer of real property for the use of low or moderate income families, shall require written notice from the authority to the government oversight standing committees of the general assembly and the prior approval of the executive council.

3. The powers enumerated in this section are cumulative of and in addition to those powers enumerated elsewhere in this chapter and no such powers limit or restrict any other powers of the authority.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority may elect whether to utilize any or all of the goods or services available from other state agencies in the conduct of its affairs. Departments, boards, commissions, or other agencies of the state shall provide reasonable assistance and services to the authority upon the request of the executive director.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §19
Subsection 1, paragraph f amended

16.6 Executive director — responsibilities.

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

2. The executive director shall advise the authority on matters relating to housing and housing finance, carry out all directives from the authority, and hire and supervise the authority's staff pursuant to its directions. All employees of the authority are exempt from the merit system.

3. The executive director, as secretary of the authority, shall keep a record of the proceedings of the authority and shall be custodian of all books, documents, and papers filed with the authority and of its minute book and seal. The executive director shall have authority to cause to be made copies of all minutes and other records and documents of the authority and to give certificates under the seal of the authority to the effect that such copies are true copies and all persons dealing with the authority may rely upon such certificates.

4. The executive director may establish administrative divisions within the authority in order to most efficiently and effectively carry out the authority's responsibilities, provided that any creation or modification of authority divisions be established only after consultation with the board of the authority.

2009 Acts, ch 43, §3
Confirmation, see §2.32
Merit system, see chapter 8A, subchapter IV
NEW subsection 4

16.100 Housing improvement fund program.

1. A housing improvement fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the housing improvement fund are annually appropriated to the authority which shall allocate the available funds among and within the programs authorized by this section. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall be available for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund. The authority may expend up to four percent of the moneys appropriated for the programs in this section for administrative costs of the authority for those programs. The authority may provide financial assistance to a housing sponsor or an individual in the form of loans, guarantees, grants, interest subsidies, or by other means for the programs authorized by this section.

2. By rule, the authority shall establish the following financial assistance programs and provide the requirements for their proper administration:

a. A home maintenance and repair program providing repair services to families which include persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities and which qualify as lower income or very low income families.

b. A rental rehabilitation program for the construction or rehabilitation of single or multifamily rental properties leased to lower income or very

low income families.

c. (1) A home ownership incentive program to help lower income and very low income families achieve single family home ownership. Funds provided under this program shall not be restricted to first-time home buyers but shall be limited to mortgages under fifty-five thousand dollars, except in those areas of the state where the median price of homes exceeds the state average. The assistance provided shall include at least one of the following kinds of assistance:

- (a) Closing costs assistance.
- (b) Down payment assistance.
- (c) Home maintenance and repair assistance.
- (d) Loan processing assistance through a loan endorser review contractor who acts on behalf of the authority in assisting lenders in processing loans that will qualify for government insurance or guarantee or for financing under the authority's mortgage revenue bond program.
- (e) Mortgage insurance program.

(2) Five percent of the moneys expended under this program shall be used to finance the purchase or acquisition, in communities with a population of less than ten thousand, of manufactured homes as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5403. Moneys available for this purpose which are unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the housing improvement fund for reallocation for the next fiscal year.

(3) Not more than fifty percent of the assistance provided under this program shall be provided under subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (d) and (e). So long as at least one of the kinds of assistance described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (a) through (e) is provided, additional assistance not described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (a) through (e) may also be provided.

3. The authority shall coordinate the programs authorized by this section with the other programs under the jurisdiction of the authority.

4. Each application for financial assistance shall be rated based on local, housing sponsor, and recipient financial commitment, proposals for leveraging other financial assistance, experience with the recipient group involved, consideration for the housing project in the context of overall community needs, including vacancy rate of rental property and ratio of subsidized rental housing to nonsubsidized housing, ability to provide a counseling support system to the recipients, and a demonstrated capability by the housing sponsor to provide follow-up monitoring of recipients to determine if identifiable results have been achieved.

5. For the purposes of this section, "housing sponsor" is a for-profit entity, nonprofit corporation, local government, or a joint venture involving a for-profit entity, nonprofit corporation or local government.

6. None of the funds provided to a housing

sponsor under this section shall be used for the costs of administration.

7. During each regular session of the general assembly, the authority shall present, to the appropriate appropriations subcommittee, a report concerning the total estimated resources to be available for expenditure under this section for the next fiscal year and the amount the authority proposes to allocate to each program under this section.

8. A homelessness advisory committee is created consisting of the executive director or the executive director's designee, the directors or their designees from the departments of economic development, human services, and human rights, the director of the department on aging or the director's designee, and at least three individuals from the private sector to be selected by the executive director. The advisory committee shall advise the authority in coordinating programs that provide for the homeless.

9. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, all assets held in the housing improvement fund shall be transferred to the housing trust fund created in section 16.181. On and after July 1, 2006, any moneys or assets received for deposit in the housing improvement fund shall be transferred to the housing trust fund.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Additional housing programs funding, see §16.40
Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 8 amended

16.100A Council on homelessness.

1. A council on homelessness is established consisting of thirty-eight voting members. At least one voting member at all times shall be a member of a minority group.

2. Members of the council shall consist of all of the following:

a. Twenty-six members of the general public appointed to two-year staggered terms by the governor in consultation with the nominating committee under subsection 4, paragraph "a".

(1) Voting members from the general public may include but are not limited to the following types of individuals and representatives of the following programs: homeless or formerly homeless individuals and their family members, youth shelters, faith-based organizations, local homeless service providers, emergency shelters, transitional housing providers, family and domestic violence shelters, private business, local government, and community-based organizations.

(2) Five of the twenty-six voting members selected from the general public shall be individuals who are homeless, formerly homeless, or family members of homeless or formerly homeless individuals.

(3) One of the twenty-six members selected from the general public shall be a representative of the Iowa state association of counties.

(4) One of the twenty-six members selected from the general public shall be a representative of the Iowa league of cities.

b. Twelve agency director members consisting of all of the following:

(1) The director of the department of education or the director's designee.

(2) The director of the department of economic development or the director's designee.

(3) The director of human services or the director's designee.

(4) The attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

(5) The director of the department of human rights or the director's designee.

(6) The director of public health or the director's designee.

(7) The director of the department on aging or the director's designee.

(8) The director of the department of corrections or the director's designee.

(9) The director of the department of workforce development or the director's designee.

(10) The director of the department of public safety or the director's designee.

(11) The director of the department of veterans affairs or the director's designee.

(12) The executive director of the Iowa finance authority or the executive director's designee.

3. An agency director's designee may vote on council matters in the absence of the director.

4. *a.* A nominating committee initially comprised of all twelve agency director members shall nominate persons to the governor to fill the general public member positions. Following appointment of all twenty-six general public members, the composition of the nominating committee may be modified by rule.

b. The council may establish other committees and subcommittees comprised of members of the council.

5. A vacancy on the council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the remainder of the unexpired term.

6. *a.* A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the council must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its membership.

b. The council shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from the membership of the council. The chairperson and vice chairperson shall each serve two-year terms. The positions of chairperson and vice chairperson shall not be held by members who are both either general public members or agency directors. The position of chairperson shall rotate between agency director members and general public members.

c. The council shall meet at least six times per year. Meetings of the council may be called by the chairperson or by a majority of the members.

d. General public members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in their official duties. Expense payments shall be made from appropriations made for purposes of this section.

7. The Iowa finance authority shall provide staff assistance and administrative support to the council.

8. The duties of the council shall include but are not limited to the following:

a. Develop a process for evaluating state policies, programs, statutes, and rules to determine whether any state policies, programs, statutes, or rules should be revised to help prevent and alleviate homelessness.

b. Evaluate whether state agency resources could be more efficiently coordinated with other state agencies to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

c. Work to develop a coordinated and seamless service delivery system to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

d. Use existing resources to identify and prioritize efforts to prevent persons from becoming homeless and to eliminate factors that keep people homeless.

e. Identify and use federal and other funding opportunities to address and reduce homelessness within the state.

f. Work to identify causes and effects of homelessness and increase awareness among policymakers and the general public.

g. Advise the governor's office, the Iowa finance authority, state agencies, and private organizations on strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.

9. *a.* The council shall make annual recommendations to the governor regarding matters which impact homelessness on or before September 15.

b. The council shall prepare and file with the governor and the general assembly on or before the first day of December in each odd-numbered year, a report on homelessness in Iowa.

c. The council shall assist in the completion of the state's continuum of care application to the United States department of housing and urban development.

10. *a.* The Iowa finance authority, in consultation with the council, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for carrying out the duties of the council pursuant to this section.

b. The council shall establish internal rules of procedure consistent with the provisions of this section.

c. Rules adopted or internal rules of procedure established pursuant to paragraph "a" or "b" shall be consistent with the requirements of the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11301 et seq.

11. The council shall comply with the requirements of chapters 21 and 22. The Iowa finance au-

thority shall be the official repository of council records.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §20; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §4
 Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (7) amended
 Subsection 6, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 9 stricken and former subsections 10 – 12 renumbered as 9

– 11

16.102 Establishment of bond bank program — bonds and notes — projects.

The authority may assist the development and expansion of family farming, soil conservation, housing, and business in the state through the establishment of the Iowa economic development bond bank program. The authority may issue its bonds or notes, or series of bonds or notes for the purpose of defraying the cost of one or more projects and make secured and unsecured loans for the acquisition and construction of projects on terms the authority determines.

2009 Acts, ch 43, §5
 Section amended

16.131 Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program — funding — bonds and notes.

1. The authority shall cooperate with the department of natural resources in the creation, administration, and financing of the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program established in sections 455B.291 through 455B.299.

2. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of funding the funds created under section 16.133A and the state matching funds required pursuant to the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

3. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purposes established and may enter into one or more loan agreements or purchase agreements with one or more bondholders or noteholders containing the terms and conditions of the repayment of and the security for the bonds or notes. The authority and the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee agent designated by the authority may enter into agreements to provide for any of the following:

a. That the proceeds of the bonds and notes and the investments of the proceeds may be received, held, and disbursed by the authority or by a trustee or agent designated by the authority.

b. That the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority may collect, invest, and apply the amount payable under the loan agreements or any other instruments securing the debt obligations under the loan agreements.

c. That the bondholders or noteholders may enforce the remedies provided in the loan agreements or other instruments on their own behalf without the appointment or designation of a trustee. If there is a default in the principal of or interest on the bonds or notes or in the performance

of any agreement contained in the loan agreements or other instruments, the payment or performance may be enforced in accordance with the loan agreement or other instrument.

d. Other terms and conditions as deemed necessary or appropriate by the authority.

4. The powers granted the authority under this section are in addition to other powers contained in this chapter. All other provisions of this chapter, except section 16.28, subsection 4, apply to bonds or notes issued and powers granted to the authority under this section except to the extent they are inconsistent with this section.

5. All bonds or notes issued by the authority in connection with the program are exempt from taxation by this state and the interest on the bonds or notes is exempt from state income tax.

6. The authority shall determine the interest rate and repayment terms for loans made under the program, in cooperation with the department, and the authority shall enter into loan agreements with eligible entities in compliance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and any other applicable federal law.

7. The authority shall process, review, and approve or deny loan applications pursuant to eligibility requirements established by rule of the authority and in accordance with the intended use plan applications approved by the department.

8. The authority may charge loan recipients fees and assess costs against such recipients necessary for the continued operation of the program. Fees and costs collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the appropriate fund or funds described in section 16.133A.

9. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, moneys received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and deposited in the revolving loan funds may be used in any manner permitted or required by applicable federal law.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §1 – 4; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §3, 21
 Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 3 amended and renumbered as 2
 Subsections 4 – 6 renumbered as 3 – 5
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 NEW subsections 6 – 9

16.131A Definitions.

As used in section 16.131, this section, and sections 16.132 through 16.134, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Clean Water Act*” means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, Pub. L. No. 92-500, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-4, as published in 33 U.S.C. § 1251 – 1376, as amended.

2. “*Commission*” means the environmental protection commission created under section 455A.6.

3. “*Cost*” means all costs, charges, expenses, or other indebtedness incurred by a loan recipient

and determined by the department as reasonable and necessary for carrying out all works and undertakings necessary or incidental to the accomplishment of any project.

4. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources created in section 455A.2.

5. “*Eligible entity*” means a person eligible under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the commission rules to receive loans for projects from any of the revolving loan funds.

6. “*Loan recipient*” means an eligible entity that has received a loan under the program.

7. “*Municipality*” means a city, county, sanitary district, state agency, or other governmental body or corporation empowered to provide sewage collection and treatment services or drinking water, or any combination of two or more of the governmental bodies or corporations acting jointly, in connection with a project.

8. “*Program*” means the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program created pursuant to section 455B.294.

9. “*Project*” means one of the following:

a. In the context of water pollution control facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, equipping, improvement, or rehabilitation of any works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner including treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act, or the implementation and development of management programs established under sections 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, including construction and undertaking of non-point source water pollution control projects and related development activities authorized under those sections.

b. In the context of drinking water facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extending, remodeling, improving, repairing, or equipping of waterworks, water mains, extensions, or treatment facilities useful for providing potable water to residents served by a water system, including the acquisition of real property needed for any of the foregoing purposes, and such other purposes and programs as may be authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

10. “*Revolving loan funds*” means the funds of the program established under sections 16.133A and 455B.295.

11. “*Safe Drinking Water Act*” means Tit. XIV of the federal Public Health Service Act, commonly known as the “Safe Drinking Water Act”, 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq., as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-182, as amended.

12. “*Water system*” means any community water system or nonprofit noncommunity water system, each as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act, that is eligible under the rules of the depart-

ment to receive a loan under the program for the purposes of undertaking a project.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §5
NEW section

16.132 Security — reserve funds — pledges — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.

1. The authority may provide in the resolution, trust agreement, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of its bonds or notes pursuant to section 16.131 that the principal of, premium, and interest on the bonds or notes are payable from any of the following and may pledge the same to its bonds and notes:

a. The income and receipts or other money derived from the projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

b. The income and receipts or other money derived from designated projects whether or not the projects are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

c. The amounts on deposit in the revolving loan funds.

d. The amounts payable to the authority by eligible entities pursuant to loan agreements with eligible entities.

e. Any other funds or accounts established by the authority in connection with the program or the sale and issuance of its bonds or notes.

2. The authority may establish reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of its bonds or notes. The authority may deposit in a reserve fund established under this subsection the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which is made available from any other source.

3. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against the parties.

4. Neither the members of the authority nor persons executing the bonds or notes are liable personally on the bonds or notes or are subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds or notes.

5. The bonds or notes issued by the authority are not an indebtedness or other liability of the state or of a political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations but are special obligations of the

authority, and are payable solely from the income and receipts or other funds or property of the authority, and the amounts on deposit in the revolving loan funds, and the amounts payable to the authority under its loan agreements with eligible entities to the extent that the amounts are designated in the resolution, trust agreement, or other instrument of the authority authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes as being available as security for such bonds or notes. The authority shall not pledge the faith or credit of the state or of a political subdivision of the state to the payment of any bonds or notes. The issuance of any bonds or notes by the authority does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply money from, or levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to the payment of the bonds or notes.

6. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of bonds or notes issued under the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program, that the state will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of a contract made by the authority with respect to the bonds or notes, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds or notes, together with the interest on them including interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state, as it refers to holders of bonds or notes of the authority, in a contract with the holders.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §6, 7
Subsection 1, paragraph d amended
Subsection 5 amended

16.133A Funds and accounts — program funds and accounts not part of state general fund.

1. The authority may establish and maintain funds and accounts determined to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the program and shall provide for the funding, administration, investment, restrictions, and disposition of the funds and accounts. The department and the authority may combine administration of the revolving loan funds and cross collateralize the same to the extent permitted by the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other applicable federal law. Moneys appropriated to and used by the authority and department for purposes of paying the costs and expenses associated with the administration of the program shall be administered as determined by the authority and department.

2. The funds or accounts held by the authority, or a trustee acting on behalf of the authority pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state, are not subject to appropriation for any

other purpose by the general assembly, and in determining a general fund balance shall not be included in the general fund of the state, but shall remain in the funds and accounts maintained by the authority or trustee pursuant to a trust agreement. Funds and accounts held by the authority, or a trustee acting on behalf of the authority pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, are separate dedicated funds and accounts under the administration and control of the authority and subject to section 16.31.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §8
NEW section

16.134 Wastewater treatment financial assistance program.

1. The Iowa finance authority shall establish and administer a wastewater treatment financial assistance program. The purpose of the program shall be to provide financial assistance to enhance water quality. The program shall be administered in accordance with rules adopted by the authority pursuant to chapter 17A. For purposes of this section, “program” means the wastewater treatment financial assistance program.

2. A wastewater treatment financial assistance fund is created and shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, earnings, and moneys from other funds as provided by law. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

3. Financial assistance under the program shall be used to install or upgrade wastewater treatment facilities and systems, and for engineering or technical assistance for facility planning and design.

4. The authority shall distribute financial assistance in the fund in accordance with the following:

a. The goal of the program shall be to base awards on the impact of the grant combined with other sources of financing to ensure that sewer rates do not exceed one and one-half percent of a community’s median household income.

b. Communities shall be eligible for financial assistance by qualifying as a disadvantaged community and seeking financial assistance for the installation or upgrade of wastewater treatment facilities due to regulatory activity by the department of natural resources. For purposes of this section, the term “disadvantaged community” means the same as defined by the department.

c. Priority shall be given to projects in which the financial assistance is used to obtain financing under the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program pursuant to section 16.131 or other federal or state financing.

d. Priority shall also be given to projects whose completion will provide significant improvement

to water quality in the relevant watershed.

e. Priority shall also be given to communities that employ an alternative wastewater treatment technology pursuant to section 455B.199C.

f. Priority shall be also given to those communities where sewer rates are the highest as a percentage of that community's median household income.

g. Financial assistance in the form of grants shall be issued on an annual basis.

h. An applicant shall not receive a grant that exceeds five hundred thousand dollars.

5. The authority in cooperation with the department of natural resources shall share information and resources when determining the qualifications of a community for financial assistance from the fund.

6. The authority may use an amount of not more than four percent of any moneys appropriated for deposit in the fund for administration purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §9, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 72, §1
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

16.135 Wastewater viability assessment.

1. The authority, in cooperation with the department of natural resources and the department of economic development, shall require the use of a wastewater viability assessment for any wastewater treatment facility seeking a grant under the wastewater treatment financial assistance program. A wastewater viability assessment shall determine the long-term operational and financial capacity of the facility and its rate-payers. The authority shall develop minimum criteria for eligibility based on the viability assessment.

2. The authority, in cooperation with the department of natural resources, shall develop a wastewater viability assessment. The assessment shall include as part of the assessment all of the following factors:

a. The ability of the applicant to provide proper oversight and management through a certified operator.

b. The financial ability of the users to support the existing system, improvements to the system, and the long-term maintenance of the system.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §2
NEW section

16.136 through 16.140 Reserved.

UNSEWERED COMMUNITY
REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM

16.141 Unsewered community revolving loan program — fund.

1. The authority shall establish and administer an unsewered community revolving loan pro-

gram. Assistance under the program shall consist of no-interest loans with a term not to exceed forty years and shall be used for purposes of installing sewage disposal systems in a city without a sewage disposal system or in an area where a cluster of homes is located.

2. An unsewered community may apply for assistance under the program. In awarding assistance, the authority shall encourage the use of innovative, cost-effective sewage disposal systems and technologies. The authority shall adopt rules that prioritize applications for disadvantaged unsewered communities.

3. For purposes of this section, "*an area where a cluster of homes is located*" means an area located in the unincorporated area of a county which includes six or more homes but less than five hundred homes.

4. An unsewered community revolving loan fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority and consisting of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

5. Repayments of moneys loaned and recaptures of loans shall be deposited in the fund.

6. Moneys in the fund shall be used to provide assistance under the unsewered community revolving loan program established in this section.

7. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 76, §1
NEW section

16.142 through 16.150 Reserved.

16.181 Housing trust fund.

1. a. A housing trust fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the housing trust fund are annually appropriated to the authority to be used for the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income people in the state. Payment of interest, recaptures of awards, or other repayments to the housing trust fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the housing trust fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered and unobligated moneys remaining in the fund at the close of each fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the same purposes in the succeeding fiscal year.

b. Assets in the housing trust fund shall consist of all of the following:

(1) Any moneys received by the authority from the national housing trust fund created pursuant to the federal Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-289.

(2) Any assets transferred by the authority for

deposit in the housing trust fund.

(3) Any other moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the housing trust fund.

c. The authority shall create the following programs within the housing trust fund:

(1) Local housing trust fund program. At least sixty percent of available moneys in the housing trust fund shall be allocated for the local housing trust fund program.

(2) Project-based housing program. Moneys remaining in the housing trust fund after the allocation in subparagraph (1) shall be used to make awards to project-based housing programs located in areas where a local housing trust fund does not exist or for a project-based housing program that is not eligible for funding through a local housing trust fund.

2. a. In order to be eligible to apply for funding from the local housing trust fund program, a local housing trust fund must be approved by the authority and have all of the following:

(1) A local governing board recognized by the city, county, council of governments, or regional officials as the board responsible for coordinating local housing programs.

(2) A housing assistance plan approved by the authority.

(3) Sufficient administrative capacity in regard to housing programs.

(4) A local match requirement approved by the authority.

b. An award from the local housing trust fund program shall not exceed ten percent of the balance in the program at the beginning of the fiscal year plus ten percent of any deposits made during the fiscal year.

c. By December 31 of each year, a local housing trust fund receiving moneys from the local housing trust fund program shall submit a report to the authority itemizing expenditures of the awarded moneys.

3. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 43, §6 - 8
Transfer to housing trust fund of unobligated funds in or received for deposit in the local housing assistance program fund created in §15.354, Code 2007; 2008 Acts, ch 1097, §5
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) stricken and rewritten
Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended
Subsection 3 stricken and former subsection 4 renumbered as 3

16.183 Home and community-based services revolving loan program fund.

1. A home and community-based services revolving loan program fund is created within the authority to further the goals specified in section 231.3, adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments. The moneys in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be used by the authority

for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to develop and expand facilities and infrastructure that provide adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, and programming space for health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments that address the needs of persons with low incomes.

2. Moneys received by the authority from the senior living trust fund, transferred by the authority for deposit in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the home and community-based services revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the senior living revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The authority, in cooperation with the department on aging, shall annually allocate moneys available in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund to develop and expand facilities and infrastructure that provide adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, and programming space for health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments that address the needs of persons with low incomes.

4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §5
Subsection 3 amended

PUBLIC SERVICE SHELTER GRANT FUND

16.185 Public service shelter grant fund.

1. A public service shelter grant fund is created under the authority of the Iowa finance authority. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

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

used as appropriated by the general assembly for grants for construction, renovations, or improvements of homeless shelters, emergency shelters, and family and domestic violence shelters, to assist communities in providing certain essential social services including supportive services and other kinds of assistance to individuals in need of temporary housing necessary to improve their living situations.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation for the public service shelter grant fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

5. Payment of moneys from appropriations from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87.

6. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §28, 36
NEW section

DISASTER DAMAGE HOUSING
ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

16.186 Disaster damage housing assistance grant fund.

1. A disaster damage housing assistance grant fund is created under the authority of the Iowa finance authority. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for grants to ease and speed recovery efforts from the natural disasters of 2008, including stabilizing neighborhoods damaged by the natural disasters, preventing population loss and neighborhood deterioration, and improving the health, safety, and welfare of persons living in such disaster-damaged neighborhoods.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropria-

tion for the disaster damage housing assistance grant fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

5. Payment of moneys from appropriations from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87.

6. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §29, 36
NEW section

AFFORDABLE HOUSING
ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

16.187 Affordable housing assistance grant fund.

1. An affordable housing assistance grant fund is created under the authority of the Iowa finance authority. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for grants for housing for certain elderly, disabled, and low-income persons and public servants in professions meeting critical skill shortages in the state, to assist communities in providing safe and affordable housing for the general welfare and security of the citizens of the state.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation for the affordable housing assistance grant fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

5. Payment of moneys from appropriations from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87.

6. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §30, 36
NEW section

16.188 through 16.190 Reserved.

IOWA JOBS PROGRAM

16.191 Iowa jobs board.

1. An Iowa jobs board is established consisting of eleven members and is located for administrative purposes within the Iowa finance authority. The executive director of the Iowa finance authority shall provide staff assistance and necessary supplies and equipment for the board. The executive director shall budget funds received pursuant to section 16.193 to operate the program including but not limited to paying the per diem expenses of the board members. In performing its functions, the board is performing a public function on behalf of the state and is a public instrumentality of the state.

2. The membership of the board shall be as follows:

a. Six members of the general public appointed by the governor.

b. The director of the department of economic development or the director's designee.

c. The executive director of the Iowa finance authority or the director's designee.

d. The director of the department of workforce development or the director's designee.

e. The executive director of the rebuild Iowa office or the director's designee until June 30, 2011, and then the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense or the administrator's designee.

f. The treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee.

3. *a.* All public member appointments made pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a" shall comply with sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.16C, and shall be subject to confirmation by the senate.

b. Three of the public members appointed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a" shall have demonstrable experience or expertise in the field of public financing, architecture, engineering, or major facility development or construction and one of the public members appointed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a", shall be an employee of a not-for-profit organization.

c. All public members shall be from geographically diverse areas of this state.

d. All public members shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term.

4. The chairperson and vice chairperson of the board shall be designated by the governor from the public members appointed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a". In case of the absence or disability of the chairperson and vice chairperson, the members of the board shall elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote of those members who are present and voting.

5. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §5, 36
Confirmation, see §2.32
NEW section

16.192 Board duties and powers.

The Iowa jobs board has any and all powers necessary to carry out its purposes and duties, and to exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to doing all of the following:

1. Organize.

2. Establish the Iowa jobs program pursuant to section 16.194.

3. Oversee and provide approval of the administration of the Iowa jobs program.

4. Award financial assistance in the form of grants under the Iowa jobs program pursuant to sections 16.194 and 16.195.

5. Enter into and enforce grant agreements as necessary or convenient to implement the Iowa jobs program.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §6, 36
NEW section

16.193 Iowa finance authority duties — appropriation.

1. The Iowa finance authority, subject to approval by the Iowa jobs board, shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the Iowa jobs program. The authority shall provide the board with assistance in implementing administrative functions, providing technical assistance and application assistance to applicants under the programs, negotiating contracts, and providing project follow up. The authority, in cooperation with the board, may conduct negotiations on behalf of the board with applicants regarding terms and conditions applicable to awards under the program.

2. During the term of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194, two hundred thousand dollars of the moneys deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund shall be allocated each fiscal year to the Iowa finance authority for purposes of administering the Iowa jobs program, not-

withstanding section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph “c”.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §7, 36
NEW section

16.194 Iowa jobs program.

1. An Iowa jobs program is created to assist in the development and completion of public construction projects relating to disaster relief and mitigation and to local infrastructure. “*Local infrastructure*” includes projects relating to disaster rebuilding, reconstruction and replacement of local public buildings, flood control and flood protection, and future flood prevention.

2. A city or county or a public organization in this state may submit an application to the Iowa jobs board for financial assistance for a local infrastructure competitive grant for an eligible project under the program, notwithstanding any limitation on the state’s percentage in funding as contained in section 29C.6, subsection 17.

3. Financial assistance under the program shall be awarded in the form of grants.

4. The board shall consider the following criteria in evaluating eligible projects to receive financial assistance under the program:

a. The total number and quality of jobs to be created and the benefits likely to accrue to areas distressed by high unemployment.

b. Financial feasibility, including the ability of projects to fund depreciation costs or replacement reserves, and the availability of other federal, state, local, and private sources of funds.

c. Sustainability and energy efficiency.

d. Benefits for disaster recovery.

e. The project’s readiness to proceed.

5. An applicant must demonstrate local support for the project as defined by rule.

6. Any award of financial assistance to a project shall be limited as follows:

a. Up to seventy-five percent of the total cost of a project for replacing or rebuilding existing disaster-related damaged property.

b. Up to fifty percent of the total cost for all other projects.

7. In order for a project to be eligible to receive financial assistance from the board, the project must be a public construction project pursuant to subsection 1 with a demonstrated substantial local, regional, or statewide economic impact.

8. The board shall not approve an application for assistance for any of the following purposes:

a. To refinance a loan existing prior to the date of the initial financial assistance application.

b. For a project that has previously received financial assistance under the program, unless the applicant demonstrates that the financial assistance would be used for a significant expansion of a project.

9. *a.* The total amount of allocations for future flood prevention, reconstruction and replacement of local public buildings, disaster rebuilding, flood

control and flood protection projects shall not exceed one hundred sixty-five million dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009.

b. Any portion of an amount allocated for projects that remains unexpended or unencumbered one year after the allocation has been made may be reallocated to another project category, at the discretion of the board. The board shall ensure that all bond proceeds be expended within three years from when the allocation was initially made.

10. The board shall ensure that funds obligated under this section are coordinated with other federal program funds received by the state, and that projects receiving funds are located in geographically diverse areas of the state.

11. For purposes of this section, “*public organization*” means a nonprofit organization that sponsors or supports the public needs of the local community.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §§, 36
NEW section

16.195 Iowa jobs program application review.

1. Applications for assistance under the Iowa jobs program shall be submitted to the Iowa finance authority. The authority shall provide a staff review and evaluation of applications to the Iowa jobs program review committee referred to in subsection 2 and to the Iowa jobs board.

2. A review committee composed of members of the board as determined by the board shall review Iowa jobs program applications submitted to the board and make recommendations regarding the applications to the board. When reviewing the applications, the review committee and the authority shall consider the project criteria specified in section 16.194. The board shall develop the appropriate level of transparency regarding project fund allocations.

3. Upon approval of an application for financial assistance under the program, the board shall notify the treasurer of state regarding the amount of moneys needed to satisfy the award of financial assistance and the terms of the award. The treasurer of state shall notify the Iowa finance authority any time moneys are disbursed to a recipient of financial assistance under the program.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §9, 36
NEW section

16.196 Iowa jobs restricted capitals fund — appropriations.

1. An Iowa jobs restricted capitals fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The fund consists of moneys appropriated from the revenue bonds capitals fund created in section 12.88. The moneys in the fund are appropriated to the Iowa jobs board for purposes of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the

purposes of the Iowa jobs program. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund. The fund shall be administered by the board which shall make allocations from the fund consistent with the purposes of the Iowa jobs program.

2. There is appropriated from the revenue bonds capitals fund created in section 12.88, to the Iowa jobs restricted capitals fund, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, one hundred sixty-five million dollars to be allocated as follows:

a. One hundred eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars for competitive grants for local infrastructure projects relating to disaster rebuilding, reconstruction and replacement of local buildings, flood control and flood protection, and future flood prevention public projects. An applicant for a local infrastructure grant shall not receive more than fifty million dollars in financial assistance from the fund.

b. Forty-six million five hundred thousand dollars for disaster relief and mitigation and local infrastructure grants for the following renovation and construction projects, notwithstanding any limitation on the state's percentage participation in funding as contained in section 29C.6, subsection 17:

(1) For grants to a county with a population between one hundred eighty-nine thousand and one hundred ninety-six thousand in the latest preceding certified federal census, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Ten million dollars for the construction of a new, shared facility between nonprofit human service organizations serving the public, especially the needs of low-income Iowans, including those displaced as a result of the disaster of 2008.

(b) Five million dollars for the construction or renovation of a facility for a county-funded workshop program serving the public and particularly persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities.

(2) For grants to a city with a population between one hundred ten thousand and one hundred twenty thousand in the latest preceding certified federal census, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Five million dollars for an economic redevelopment project benefiting the public by improving energy efficiency and the development of alternative and renewable energy technologies.

(b) Ten million dollars for a museum serving the public and dedicated to the preservation of an eastern European cultural heritage through the collection, exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of historical artifacts.

(c) Five million dollars for a theater serving the public and promoting culture, entertainment, and tourism.

(d) Five million dollars for a public library.

(e) Five million dollars for a public works building.

(3) One million five hundred thousand dollars, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Five hundred thousand dollars to a city with a population between six hundred and six hundred fifty in the latest preceding certified federal census, for a public fire station.

(b) Five hundred thousand dollars to a city with a population between one thousand four hundred and one thousand five hundred in the latest preceding certified federal census, for a public fire station.

(c) Five hundred thousand dollars for a city with a population between seven thousand eight hundred and seven thousand eight hundred fifty, for a public fire station.

3. Grant awards for a project under subsection 2, paragraph "b", are contingent upon submission of a plan for each project by the applicable county or city governing board or in the case of a project submitted pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), by the board of directors, to the Iowa jobs board, no later than September 1, 2009, detailing a description of the project, the plan to rebuild, and the amount or percentage of federal, state, local, or private matching moneys which will be or have been provided for the project. Funds not utilized in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph "b", due to failure to file a plan by the September 1 deadline shall revert to the Iowa jobs restricted capitals fund to be available for local infrastructure competitive grants. A grant recipient under subsection 2, paragraph "b", shall not be precluded from applying for a local infrastructure competitive grant pursuant to this section and section 16.195.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, the board shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects receiving moneys from the fund completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

6. Payment of moneys appropriated from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §10, 36
NEW section

16.197 Limitation of liability.

A member of the Iowa jobs board, a person acting on behalf of the board while acting within the

scope of their employment or agency, or the treasurer of state, shall not be subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties of the board or the treasurer, as applicable, in sections 16.192 through 16.196.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §11, 36
NEW section

16.198 through 16.200 Reserved.

JUMPSTART HOUSING ASSISTANCE

16.201 Jumpstart housing assistance program.

1. The Iowa finance authority shall establish and administer a jumpstart housing assistance program. Under the program, the authority shall provide grants to local government participants for purposes of distributing the moneys to eligible residents for eligible purposes which relate to disaster-affected homes.

2. An eligible resident is a person residing in a disaster-affected home who is the owner of record of a right, title, or interest in the disaster-affected home and who has been approved by the federal emergency management agency for housing assistance. An eligible resident must have a family income equal to or less than one hundred fifty percent of the area median family income.

3. Eligible purposes include forgivable loans for down payment assistance, emergency housing repair or rehabilitation, and interim mortgage assistance. An eligible resident who receives a forgivable loan may also receive energy efficiency assistance which shall be added to the principal of the forgivable loan.

4. A local government participant may retain a portion of the grant moneys for administrative purposes as provided in a grant agreement between the authority and the local government participant.

5. Any money paid to a local government participant by an eligible resident shall be remitted to the authority for deposit in the housing assistance fund created in section 16.40.

6. As determined by the authority, unused or unobligated moneys may be reclaimed and reallocated by the authority to other local government participants.

7. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *“Disaster-affected home”* means a primary residence that was destroyed or damaged due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008.

b. *“Local government participant”* means the cities of Ames, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Waterloo, and West Des Moines; a council of governments whose territory includes at least one county that was declared a disaster area by the

president of the United States after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008; and any county that is not part of any council of governments and was declared a disaster area by the president of the United States after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §4, 11
Section takes effect March 16, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008, for the fiscal year beginning on that day; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §11
NEW section

16.202 through 16.210 Reserved.

DISASTER RECOVERY HOUSING
PROJECT TAX CREDIT

16.211 Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.

1. a. A tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II and III, for a portion of a taxpayer’s qualifying investment, as provided in subsection 3, in a qualifying disaster recovery housing project. To qualify as a disaster recovery housing project, a property, and the activities affecting the property, shall meet all of the following conditions:

(1) The property is owned by a taxpayer who is an individual, business, or corporation subject to taxation under chapter 422, division II or III.

(2) A qualifying investment, as defined in subsection 3, is made by the taxpayer.

(3) The project involves the construction or rehabilitation of housing on the property.

(4) The property is located in an area that the governor proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States declared a major disaster during the period of time beginning May 1, 2008, and ending August 31, 2008.

(5) An application for low-income housing tax credits pursuant to section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code has been submitted to the Iowa finance authority on behalf of the project and has been determined by the authority to meet the threshold requirements for an award of credits as set forth in the applicable qualified allocation plan.

(6) The project meets the requirements relating to the density of residential housing in the area as established by the authority.

(7) The project meets the requirements relating to the availability of and the accessibility to educational services as established by the authority. For the purposes of this section, *“educational services”* includes but is not limited to public schools, job training, and financial literacy services.

(8) The project is designed to avoid, prevent, or mitigate the effects of a future natural disaster.

b. An individual may claim a tax credit under this subsection of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earn-

ings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

2. *a.* To claim a disaster recovery housing project tax credit under this section, a taxpayer must attach one or more tax credit certificates to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate or certificates attached to the taxpayer's tax return shall be issued in the taxpayer's name, expire on or after the last day of the taxable year for which the taxpayer is claiming the tax credit, and show a tax credit amount equal to or greater than the tax credit claimed on the taxpayer's tax return.

b. After verifying the eligibility of a taxpayer for a tax credit pursuant to this section, the authority shall issue a disaster recovery housing project tax credit certificate to be attached to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number; the amount of the credit; and any other information required by the department of revenue.

c. The tax credit certificate, unless otherwise void, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, division II or III, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of this section.

d. Tax credit certificates issued under this section are not transferable to any person or entity.

3. *a.* The tax credit equals seventy-five percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. For the purposes of this section, "*qualifying investment*" means the costs incurred by the taxpayer that are directly related to a disaster recovery housing project, as defined in subsection 1, and which are incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010.

b. The amount of the tax credit calculated under paragraph "*a*" shall be divided by five and applied equally to the taxpayer's tax liability for five consecutive tax years commencing with the tax year beginning in the 2011 calendar year. Any tax

credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year is not refundable.

4. For purposes of individual and corporate income taxes, the increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed under this section.

5. The maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority under this section shall not exceed three million dollars in each of the five tax years. The authority shall issue the tax credit certificates on a first-come, first-served basis.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §31, 35
Section takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and before July 1, 2010;
2009 Acts, ch 100, §35
NEW section

16.212 Approval — requirements — repayment.

1. A taxpayer seeking to claim a tax credit pursuant to section 16.211 shall apply to the authority which shall have the power to approve the amount of tax credit available for each disaster recovery housing project.

2. A taxpayer applying for a tax credit shall provide the authority with all of the following:

a. Information showing the total qualified investment made in the disaster recovery housing project.

b. Information about the financing sources that are directly related to the disaster recovery housing project for which the taxpayer is seeking approval for the tax credit.

3. If a taxpayer receives a tax credit pursuant to section 16.211, but fails to comply with any of the requirements in this section or section 16.211, or fails to comply with local zoning or construction ordinances, the tax credit is void, and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of the credit received.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §32, 35
Section takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and before July 1, 2010;
2009 Acts, ch 100, §35
NEW section

CHAPTER 20

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS (COLLECTIVE BARGAINING)

20.4 Exclusions.

The following public employees shall be excluded from the provisions of this chapter:

1. Elected officials and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices, and members of any board or commission.

2. Representatives of a public employer, including the administrative officer, director or chief

executive officer of a public employer or major division thereof as well as the officer's or director's deputy, first assistant, and any supervisory employees. "*Supervisory employee*" means any individual having authority in the interest of the public employer to hire, transfer, suspend, layoff, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward or discipline other public employees, or the responsibility

to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if, in connection with the foregoing, exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. All school superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals and assistant principals shall be deemed to be supervisory employees.

3. Confidential employees.

4. Students working as part-time public employees twenty hours per week or less, except graduate or other postgraduate students in preparation for a profession who are engaged in academically related employment as a teaching, research, or service assistant.

5. Temporary public employees employed for a period of four months or less.

6. Commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Iowa national guard.

7. Judicial officers, and confidential, profes-

sional, or supervisory employees of the judicial branch.

8. Patients and inmates employed, sentenced or committed to any state or local institution.

9. Persons employed by the state department of justice, except nonsupervisory employees of the consumer advocate division who are employed primarily for the purpose of performing technical analysis of nonlegal issues.

10. Persons employed by the credit union division of the department of commerce.

11. Persons employed by the banking division of the department of commerce.

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

See also §12.9

Section not amended; footnote added and subsection 2, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially combined

CHAPTER 21

OFFICIAL MEETINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC (OPEN MEETINGS)

21.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Governmental body*” means:

a. A board, council, commission, or other governing body expressly created by the statutes of this state or by executive order.

b. A board, council, commission, or other governing body of a political subdivision or tax-supported district in this state.

c. A multimembered body formally and directly created by one or more boards, councils, commissions, or other governing bodies subject to paragraphs “a” and “b” of this subsection.

d. Those multimembered bodies to which the state board of regents or a president of a university has delegated the responsibility for the management and control of the intercollegiate athletic programs at the state universities.

e. An advisory board, advisory commission, or task force created by the governor or the general assembly to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.

f. A nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D or a nonprofit corporation which is a successor to the nonprofit corporation which built the facility.

g. A nonprofit corporation licensed to conduct gambling games pursuant to chapter 99F.

h. An advisory board, advisory commission,

advisory committee, task force, or other body created by statute or executive order of this state or created by an executive order of a political subdivision of this state to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.

i. The governing body of a drainage or levee district as provided in chapter 468, including a board as defined in section 468.3, regardless of how the district is organized.

j. An advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, task force, or other body created by an entity organized under chapter 28E, or by the administrator or joint board specified in a chapter 28E agreement, to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.

2. “*Meeting*” means a gathering in person or by electronic means, formal or informal, of a majority of the members of a governmental body where there is deliberation or action upon any matter within the scope of the governmental body’s policy-making duties. Meetings shall not include a gathering of members of a governmental body for purely ministerial or social purposes when there is no discussion of policy or no intent to avoid the purposes of this chapter.

3. “*Open session*” means a meeting to which all members of the public have access.

2009 Acts, ch 132, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §31

Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs i and j

21.5 Closed session.

1. A governmental body may hold a closed session only by affirmative public vote of either two-

thirds of the members of the body or all of the members present at the meeting. A governmental body may hold a closed session only to the extent a closed session is necessary for any of the following reasons:

a. To review or discuss records which are required or authorized by state or federal law to be kept confidential or to be kept confidential as a condition for that governmental body's possession or continued receipt of federal funds.

b. To discuss application for letters patent.

c. To discuss strategy with counsel in matters that are presently in litigation or where litigation is imminent where its disclosure would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the position of the governmental body in that litigation.

d. To discuss the contents of a licensing examination or whether to initiate licensee disciplinary investigations or proceedings if the governmental body is a licensing or examining board.

e. To discuss whether to conduct a hearing or to conduct hearings to suspend or expel a student, unless an open session is requested by the student or a parent or guardian of the student if the student is a minor.

f. To discuss the decision to be rendered in a contested case conducted according to the provisions of chapter 17A.

g. To avoid disclosure of specific law enforcement matters, such as current or proposed investigations, inspection or auditing techniques or schedules, which if disclosed would enable law violators to avoid detection.

h. To avoid disclosure of specific law enforcement matters, such as allowable tolerances or criteria for the selection, prosecution, or settlement of cases, which if disclosed would facilitate disregard of requirements imposed by law.

i. To evaluate the professional competency of an individual whose appointment, hiring, performance, or discharge is being considered when necessary to prevent needless and irreparable injury to that individual's reputation and that individual requests a closed session.

j. To discuss the purchase of particular real estate only where premature disclosure could be reasonably expected to increase the price the governmental body would have to pay for that property. The minutes and the tape recording of a session closed under this paragraph shall be available for public examination when the transaction discussed is completed.

k. To discuss information contained in records in the custody of a governmental body that are confidential records pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 50.

l. To discuss patient care quality and process improvement initiatives in a meeting of a public hospital or to discuss marketing and pricing strategies or similar proprietary information in a meeting of a public hospital, where public disclosure of

such information would harm such a hospital's competitive position when no public purpose would be served by public disclosure. The minutes and the audio recording of a closed session under this paragraph shall be available for public inspection when the public disclosure would no longer harm the hospital's competitive position. For purposes of this paragraph, "public hospital" means the same as defined in section 249J.3. This paragraph does not apply to the information required to be disclosed pursuant to section 347.13, subsection 11, or to any discussions relating to terms or conditions of employment, including but not limited to compensation of an officer or employee or group of officers or employees.

2. The vote of each member on the question of holding the closed session and the reason for holding the closed session by reference to a specific exemption under this section shall be announced publicly at the open session and entered in the minutes. A governmental body shall not discuss any business during a closed session which does not directly relate to the specific reason announced as justification for the closed session.

3. Final action by any governmental body on any matter shall be taken in an open session unless some other provision of the Code expressly permits such actions to be taken in closed session.

4. A governmental body shall keep detailed minutes of all discussion, persons present, and action occurring at a closed session, and shall also tape record all of the closed session. The detailed minutes and tape recording of a closed session shall be sealed and shall not be public records open to public inspection. However, upon order of the court in an action to enforce this chapter, the detailed minutes and tape recording shall be unsealed and examined by the court in camera. The court shall then determine what part, if any, of the minutes should be disclosed to the party seeking enforcement of this chapter for use in that enforcement proceeding. In determining whether any portion of the minutes or recording shall be disclosed to such a party for this purpose, the court shall weigh the prejudicial effects to the public interest of the disclosure of any portion of the minutes or recording in question, against its probative value as evidence in an enforcement proceeding. After such a determination, the court may permit inspection and use of all or portions of the detailed minutes and tape recording by the party seeking enforcement of this chapter. A governmental body shall keep the detailed minutes and tape recording of any closed session for a period of at least one year from the date of that meeting.

5. Nothing in this section requires a governmental body to hold a closed session to discuss or act upon any matter.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §1
 Subsection 1, paragraph "l" does not apply to litigation before any court that was filed prior to July 1, 2008; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §99
 Subsection 1, paragraph "l" amended

CHAPTER 22

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS (OPEN RECORDS)

22.1 Definitions.

1. The term “*government body*” means this state, or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, tax-supported district, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D; the governing body of a drainage or levee district as provided in chapter 468, including a board as defined in section 468.3, regardless of how the district is organized; or other entity of this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, committee, official, or officer of any of the foregoing or any employee delegated the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter.

2. The term “*lawful custodian*” means the government body currently in physical possession of the public record. The custodian of a public record in the physical possession of persons outside a government body is the government body owning that record. The records relating to the investment of public funds are the property of the public body responsible for the public funds. Each government body shall delegate to particular officials or employees of that government body the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter and shall publicly announce the particular officials or employees to whom responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter has been delegated. “*Lawful custodian*” does not mean an automated data processing unit of a public body if the data processing unit holds the records solely as the agent of another public body, nor does it mean a unit which holds the records of other public bodies solely for storage.

3. As used in this chapter, “*public records*” includes all records, documents, tape, or other information, stored or preserved in any medium, of or belonging to this state or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D, or tax-supported district in this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, or committee of any of the foregoing.

“*Public records*” also includes all records relating to the investment of public funds including but not limited to investment policies, instructions, trading orders, or contracts, whether in the custo-

dy of the public body responsible for the public funds or a fiduciary or other third party.

2009 Acts, ch 132, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §32
Subsection 1 amended

22.7 Confidential records.

The following public records shall be kept confidential, unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of the records, or by another person duly authorized to release such information:

1. Personal information in records regarding a student, prospective student, or former student maintained, created, collected or assembled by or for a school corporation or educational institution maintaining such records. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a postsecondary education institution from disclosing to a parent or guardian information regarding a violation of a federal, state, or local law, or institutional rule or policy governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if the child is under the age of twenty-one years and the institution determines that the student committed a disciplinary violation with respect to the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance regardless of whether that information is contained in the student’s education records.

2. Hospital records, medical records, and professional counselor records of the condition, diagnosis, care, or treatment of a patient or former patient or a counselee or former counselee, including outpatient. However, confidential communications between a crime victim and the victim’s counselor are not subject to disclosure except as provided in section 915.20A. However, the Iowa department of public health shall adopt rules which provide for the sharing of information among agencies and providers concerning the maternal and child health program including but not limited to the statewide child immunization information system, while maintaining an individual’s confidentiality.

3. Trade secrets which are recognized and protected as such by law.

4. Records which represent and constitute the work product of an attorney, which are related to litigation or claim made by or against a public body.

5. Peace officers’ investigative reports, and specific portions of electronic mail and telephone billing records of law enforcement agencies if that information is part of an ongoing investigation, except where disclosure is authorized elsewhere in this Code. However, the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances sur-

rounding a crime or incident shall not be kept confidential under this section, except in those unusual circumstances where disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual. Specific portions of electronic mail and telephone billing records may only be kept confidential under this subsection if the length of time prescribed for commencement of prosecution or the finding of an indictment or information under the statute of limitations applicable to the crime that is under investigation has not expired.

6. Reports to governmental agencies which, if released, would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose.

7. Appraisals or appraisal information concerning the purchase of real or personal property for public purposes, prior to public announcement of a project.

8. Iowa department of economic development information on an industrial prospect with which the department is currently negotiating.

9. Criminal identification files of law enforcement agencies. However, records of current and prior arrests and criminal history data shall be public records.

10. Personal information in confidential personnel records of the military division of the department of public defense of the state.

11. Personal information in confidential personnel records of public bodies including but not limited to cities, boards of supervisors and school districts.

12. Financial statements submitted to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 203 or chapter 203C, by or on behalf of a licensed grain dealer or warehouse operator or by an applicant for a grain dealer license or warehouse license.

13. The records of a library which, by themselves or when examined with other public records, would reveal the identity of the library patron checking out or requesting an item or information from the library. The records shall be released to a criminal or juvenile justice agency only pursuant to an investigation of a particular person or organization suspected of committing a known crime. The records shall be released only upon a judicial determination that a rational connection exists between the requested release of information and a legitimate end and that the need for the information is cogent and compelling.

14. The material of a library, museum or archive which has been contributed by a private person to the extent of any limitation that is a condition of the contribution.

15. Information concerning the procedures to be used to control disturbances at adult correctional institutions. Such information shall also be exempt from public inspection under section

17A.3. As used in this subsection disturbance means a riot or a condition that can reasonably be expected to cause a riot.

16. Information in a report to the Iowa department of public health, to a local board of health, or to a local health department, which identifies a person infected with a reportable disease.

17. Records of identity of owners of public bonds or obligations maintained as provided in section 76.10 or by the issuer of the public bonds or obligations. However, the issuer of the public bonds or obligations and a state or federal agency shall have the right of access to the records.

18. Communications not required by law, rule, procedure, or contract that are made to a government body or to any of its employees by identified persons outside of government, to the extent that the government body receiving those communications from such persons outside of government could reasonably believe that those persons would be discouraged from making them to that government body if they were available for general public examination. As used in this subsection, "*persons outside of government*" does not include persons or employees of persons who are communicating with respect to a consulting or contractual relationship with a government body or who are communicating with a government body with whom an arrangement for compensation exists. Notwithstanding this provision:

a. The communication is a public record to the extent that the person outside of government making that communication consents to its treatment as a public record.

b. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it can be disclosed without directly or indirectly indicating the identity of the person outside of government making it or enabling others to ascertain the identity of that person.

c. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it indicates the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding the occurrence of a crime or other illegal act, except to the extent that its disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize a continuing investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any person. In any action challenging the failure of the lawful custodian to disclose any particular information of the kind enumerated in this paragraph, the burden of proof is on the lawful custodian to demonstrate that the disclosure of that information would jeopardize such an investigation or would pose such a clear and present danger.

19. Examinations, including but not limited to cognitive and psychological examinations for law enforcement officer candidates administered by or on behalf of a governmental body, to the extent that their disclosure could reasonably be believed

by the custodian to interfere with the accomplishment of the objectives for which they are administered.

20. Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource or site if, in the opinion of the state archaeologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the state historic preservation officer pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of archaeological site records.

21. Information concerning the nature and location of any ecologically sensitive resource or site if, in the opinion of the director of the department of natural resources after consultation with the state ecologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the director of the department of natural resources and the state ecologist pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of the ecologically sensitive site records.

22. Reports or recommendations of the Iowa insurance guaranty association filed or made pursuant to section 515B.10, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2).

23. Information or reports collected or submitted pursuant to section 508C.12, subsections 3 and 5, and section 508C.13, subsection 2, except to the extent that release is permitted under those sections.

24. Records of purchases of alcoholic liquor from the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce which would reveal purchases made by an individual class "E" liquor control licensee. However, the records may be revealed for law enforcement purposes or for the collection of payments due the division pursuant to section 123.24.

25. Financial information, which if released would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose, relating to commercial operations conducted or intended to be conducted by a person submitting records containing the information to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for the purpose of obtaining assistance in business planning.

26. Applications, investigation reports, and case records of persons applying for county general assistance pursuant to section 252.25.

27. Marketing and advertising budget and strategy of a nonprofit corporation which is subject to this chapter. However, this exemption does not apply to salaries or benefits of employees who are employed by the nonprofit corporation to handle the marketing and advertising responsibilities.

28. The information contained in records of the centralized employee registry created in chapter 252G, except to the extent that disclosure is authorized pursuant to chapter 252G.

29. Records and information obtained or held by independent special counsel during the course of an investigation conducted pursuant to section 68B.31A. Information that is disclosed to a legislative ethics committee subsequent to a determination of probable cause by independent special counsel and made pursuant to section 68B.31 is not a confidential record unless otherwise provided by law.

30. Information contained in a declaration of paternity completed and filed with the state registrar of vital statistics pursuant to section 144.12A, except to the extent that the information may be provided to persons in accordance with section 144.12A.

31. Memoranda, work products, and case files of a mediator and all other confidential communications in the possession of a mediator, as provided in chapters 86 and 216. Information in these confidential communications is subject to disclosure only as provided in sections 86.44 and 216.15B, notwithstanding any other contrary provision of this chapter.

32. Social security numbers of the owners of unclaimed property reported to the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.11, subsection 2, included on claim forms filed with the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.19, included in outdated warrant reports received by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.2C, or stored in record systems maintained by the treasurer of state for purposes of administering chapter 556, or social security numbers of payees included on state warrants included in records systems maintained by the department of administrative services for the purpose of documenting and tracking outdated warrants pursuant to section 556.2C.

33. Data processing software, as defined in section 22.3A, which is developed by a government body.

34. A record required under the Iowa financial transaction reporting Act listed in section 529.2, subsection 9.

35. Records of the Iowa department of public health pertaining to participants in the gambling treatment program except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

36. Records of a law enforcement agency or the state department of transportation regarding the issuance of a driver's license under section 321.189A.

37. Mediation communications as defined in section 679C.102, except written mediation agreements that resulted from a mediation which are signed on behalf of a governing body. However, confidentiality of mediation communications resulting from mediation conducted pursuant to

chapter 216 shall be governed by chapter 216.

38. *a.* Records containing information that would disclose, or might lead to the disclosure of, private keys used in an electronic signature or other similar technologies as provided in chapter 554D.

b. Records which if disclosed might jeopardize the security of an electronic transaction pursuant to chapter 554D.

39. Information revealing the identity of a packer or a person who sells livestock to a packer as reported to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to section 202A.2.

40. The portion of a record request that contains an internet protocol number which identifies the computer from which a person requests a record, whether the person using such computer makes the request through the IowAccess network or directly to a lawful custodian. However, such record may be released with the express written consent of the person requesting the record.

41. Medical examiner records and reports, including preliminary reports, investigative reports, and autopsy reports. However, medical examiner records and reports shall be released to a law enforcement agency that is investigating the death, upon the request of the law enforcement agency, and autopsy reports shall be released to the decedent's immediate next of kin upon the request of the decedent's immediate next of kin unless disclosure to the decedent's immediate next of kin would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual. Information regarding the cause and manner of death shall not be kept confidential under this subsection unless disclosure would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual.

42. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance in the course of an investigation as provided in section 523C.23.

43. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 502.607.

44. Information provided to the court and state public defender pursuant to section 13B.4, subsection 5; section 814.11, subsection 7; or section 815.10, subsection 5.

45. The critical asset protection plan or any part of the plan prepared pursuant to section 29C.8 and any information held by the homeland security and emergency management division that was supplied to the division by a public or private agency or organization and used in the development of the critical asset protection plan to include, but not be limited to, surveys, lists, maps, or photographs. However, the administrator shall make the list of assets available for examination by any person. A person wishing to examine the list of assets shall make a written request to the administrator on a form approved by the adminis-

trator. The list of assets may be viewed at the division's offices during normal working hours. The list of assets shall not be copied in any manner. Communications and asset information not required by law, rule, or procedure that are provided to the administrator by persons outside of government and for which the administrator has signed a nondisclosure agreement are exempt from public disclosures. The homeland security and emergency management division may provide all or part of the critical asset plan to federal, state, or local governmental agencies which have emergency planning or response functions if the administrator is satisfied that the need to know and intended use are reasonable. An agency receiving critical asset protection plan information from the division shall not disseminate the information without prior approval of the administrator.

46. Military personnel records recorded by the county recorder pursuant to section 331.608.

47. A report regarding interest held in agricultural land required to be filed pursuant to chapter 10B.

48. Sex offender registry records under chapter 692A, except as provided in section 692A.121.

49. Confidential information, as defined in section 86.45, subsection 1, filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

50. Information concerning security procedures or emergency preparedness information developed and maintained by a government body for the protection of governmental employees, visitors to the government body, persons in the care, custody, or under the control of the government body, or property under the jurisdiction of the government body, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize such employees, visitors, persons, or property.

a. Such information includes but is not limited to information directly related to vulnerability assessments; information contained in records relating to security measures such as security and response plans, security codes and combinations, passwords, restricted area passes, keys, and security or response procedures; emergency response protocols; and information contained in records that if disclosed would significantly increase the vulnerability of critical physical systems or infrastructures of a government body to attack.

b. This subsection shall only apply to information held by a government body that has adopted a rule or policy identifying the specific records or class of records to which this subsection applies and which is contained in such a record.

51. The information contained in the information program established in section 124.551, except to the extent that disclosure is authorized pursuant to section 124.553.

52. *a.* The following records relating to a charitable donation made to a foundation acting solely for the support of an institution governed by the

state board of regents, to a foundation acting solely for the support of an institution governed by chapter 260C, to a private foundation as defined in section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code organized for the support of a government body, or to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation, as defined in section 15E.303, organized for the support of a government body:

(1) Portions of records that disclose a donor's or prospective donor's personal, financial, estate planning, or gift planning matters.

(2) Records received from a donor or prospective donor regarding such donor's prospective gift or pledge.

(3) Records containing information about a donor or a prospective donor in regard to the appropriateness of the solicitation and dollar amount of the gift or pledge.

(4) Portions of records that identify a prospective donor and that provide information on the appropriateness of the solicitation, the form of the gift or dollar amount requested by the solicitor, and the name of the solicitor.

(5) Portions of records disclosing the identity of a donor or prospective donor, including the specific form of gift or pledge that could identify a donor or prospective donor, directly or indirectly, when such donor has requested anonymity in connection with the gift or pledge. This subparagraph does not apply to a gift or pledge from a publicly held business corporation.

b. The confidential records described in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) through (5), shall not be construed to make confidential those portions of records disclosing any of the following:

(1) The amount and date of the donation.

(2) Any donor-designated use or purpose of the donation.

(3) Any other donor-imposed restrictions on the use of the donation.

(4) When a pledge or donation is made expressly conditioned on receipt by the donor, or any person related to the donor by blood or marriage within the third degree of consanguinity, of any privilege, benefit, employment, program admission, or other special consideration from the government body, a description of any and all such consideration offered or given in exchange for the pledge or donation.

c. Except as provided in paragraphs "a" and "b", portions of records relating to the receipt, holding, and disbursement of gifts made for the benefit of regents institutions and made through foundations established for support of regents institutions, including but not limited to written fund-raising policies and documents evidencing fund-raising practices, shall be subject to this chapter.

d. This subsection does not apply to a report filed with the ethics and campaign disclosure board pursuant to section 8.7.

53. Information obtained and prepared by the

commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 507.14.

54. Information obtained and prepared by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 507E.5.

55. An intelligence assessment and intelligence data under chapter 692, except as provided in section 692.8A.

56. Individually identifiable client information contained in the records of the state database created as a homeless management information system pursuant to standards developed by the United States department of housing and urban development and utilized by the Iowa department of economic development.

57. The following information contained in the records of any governmental body relating to any form of housing assistance:

a. An applicant's social security number.

b. An applicant's personal financial history.

c. An applicant's personal medical history or records.

d. An applicant's current residential address when the applicant has been granted or has made application for a civil or criminal restraining order for the personal protection of the applicant or a member of the applicant's household.

58. Information filed with the commissioner of insurance pursuant to sections 523A.204 and 523A.502A.

59. The information provided in any report, record, claim, or other document submitted to the treasurer of state pursuant to chapter 556 concerning unclaimed or abandoned property, except the name and last known address of each person appearing to be entitled to unclaimed or abandoned property paid or delivered to the treasurer of state pursuant to that chapter.

60. Information possessed by the office of energy independence, the Iowa power fund board, or the due diligence committee associated with the office and the board, relating to a prospective applicant with which the office, board, or committee is currently negotiating, or an award recipient, shall only be released as provided in section 469.6, subsection 6.

61. Information in a record that would permit a governmental body subject to chapter 21 to hold a closed session pursuant to section 21.5 in order to avoid public disclosure of that information, until such time as final action is taken on the subject matter of that information. Any portion of such a record not subject to this subsection, or not otherwise confidential, shall be made available to the public. After the governmental body has taken final action on the subject matter pertaining to the information in that record, this subsection shall no longer apply. This subsection shall not apply more than ninety days after a record is known to exist by the governmental body, unless it is not possible for the governmental body to take final action within ninety days. The burden shall be on the

governmental body to prove that final action was not possible within the ninety-day period.

62. Records of the department on aging pertaining to clients served by the office of substitute decision maker.

63. Records of the department on aging pertaining to clients served by the elder abuse prevention initiative.

64. Information obtained by the superintendent of credit unions in connection with a com-

plaint response process as provided in section 533.501, subsection 3.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 48, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 119, §33
Future repeal of subsection 39 if substantially similar federal legislation or regulation is implemented; finding and order by secretary of agriculture; 99 Acts, ch 88, §11

Subsection 60 takes effect May 7, 2008, and applies to requests relating to applications in process on that date; 2008 Acts, ch 1144, §12, 13

Subsection 61 does not apply to litigation before any court that was filed prior to July 1, 2008; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §99

Subsection 48 amended
NEW subsections 62 – 64

CHAPTER 23A

NONCOMPETITION BY GOVERNMENT

23A.2 State agencies and political subdivisions not to compete with private enterprise.

1. A state agency or political subdivision shall not, unless specifically authorized by statute, rule, ordinance, or regulation:

a. Engage in the manufacturing, processing, sale, offering for sale, rental, leasing, delivery, dispensing, distributing, or advertising of goods or services to the public which are also offered by private enterprise unless such goods or services are for use or consumption exclusively by the state agency or political subdivision.

b. Offer or provide goods or services to the public for or through another state agency or political subdivision, by intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, in violation of this chapter.

2. The state board of regents or a school corporation may, by rule, provide for exemption from the application of this chapter for any of the following:

a. Goods and services that are directly and reasonably related to the educational mission of an institution or school.

b. Goods and services offered only to students, employees, or guests of the institution or school and which cannot be provided by private enterprise at the same or lower cost.

c. Use of vehicles owned by the institution or school for charter trips offered to the public, or to full, part-time, or temporary students.

d. Durable medical equipment or devices sold or leased for use off premises of an institution, school, or university of Iowa hospitals or clinics.

e. Goods or services which are not otherwise available in the quantity or quality required by the institution or school.

f. Telecommunications other than radio or television stations.

g. Sponsoring or providing facilities for fitness and recreation.

h. Food service and sales.

i. Sale of books, records, tapes, software, educational equipment, and supplies.

3. After July 1, 1988, before a state agency is permitted to continue to engage in an existing practice specified in subsection 1, that state agency must prepare for public examination documentation showing that the state agency can provide the goods or services at a competitive price. The documentation required by this subsection shall be in accordance with that required by generally accepted accounting principles.

4. If a state agency is authorized by statute to compete with private enterprise, or seeks to gain authorization to compete, the state agency shall prepare for public inspection documentation of all actual costs of the project as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

5. Subsections 1 and 3 do not apply to activities of community action agencies under community action programs, as both are defined in section 216A.91.

6. The director of the department of corrections, with the advice of the state prison industries advisory board, may, by rule, provide for exemptions from this chapter.

7. However, this chapter shall not be construed to impair cooperative agreements between Iowa state industries and private enterprise.

8. The director of the department of corrections, with the advice of the board of corrections, may by rule, provide for exemption from this chapter for vocational-educational programs and farm operations of the department.

9. The state department of transportation may, in accordance with chapter 17A, provide for exemption from the application of subsection 1 for the activities related to highway maintenance, highway design and construction, publication and distribution of transportation maps, state aircraft pool operations, inventory sales to other state agencies and political subdivisions, equipment management and disposal, vehicle maintenance and repair services for other state agencies, and other similar essential operations.

10. This chapter does not apply to any of the following:

a. The operation of a city enterprise, as defined in section 384.24, subsection 2.

b. The performance of an activity that is an essential corporate purpose of a city, as defined in section 384.24, subsection 3, or which carries out the essential corporate purpose, or which is a general corporate purpose of a city as defined in section 384.24, subsection 4, or which carries out the general corporate purposes.

c. The operation of a city utility, as defined by section 390.1, subsection 3.

d. The performance of an activity by a city that is intended to assist in economic development or tourism.

e. The operation of a county enterprise, as defined in section 331.461, subsection 1 or 2.

f. The performance of an activity that is an essential county purpose, as defined in section 331.441, subsection 2, or which carries out the essential county purpose, or which is a general county purpose as defined in section 331.441, subsection 2, or which carries out the general county purpose.

g. The performance of an activity listed as a duty relating to a county service in section 331.381.

h. The performance of an activity listed in section 331.424, as a service for which a supplemental levy may be certified.

i. The performance of an activity by a county that is intended to assist in economic development or tourism.

j. The operation of a public transit system, as defined in chapter 324A, except that charter services, outside of a public transit system's normal service area, shall be conducted in Iowa intrastate commerce under the same conditions, restrictions, and obligations as those contained in 49 C.F.R. pt. 604. For purposes of this chapter, the definition and conduct of charter services shall be the same as those contained in 49 C.F.R. pt. 604.

k. The following on-campus activities of an institution or school under the control of the state board of regents or a school corporation:

- (1) Residence halls.
- (2) Student transportation, except as specifically listed in subsection 2, paragraph "c".
- (3) Overnight accommodations for participants in programs of the institution or school, visitors to the institution or school, parents, and alumni.
- (4) Sponsoring or providing facilities for cultural and athletic events.
- (5) Items displaying the emblem, mascot, or logo of the institution or school, or that otherwise promote the identity of the institution or school and its programs.
- (6) Souvenirs and programs relating to events sponsored by or at the institution or school.
- (7) Radio and television stations.
- (8) Services to patients and visitors at the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, except as spe-

cifically listed in subsection 2, paragraph "d".

(9) Goods, products, or professional services which are produced, created, or sold incidental to the schools' teaching, research, and extension missions.

(10) Services to the public at the Iowa state university college of veterinary medicine.

l. The offering of goods and services to the public as part of a client training program operated by a state resource center under the control of the department of human services provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Any off-campus vocational or employment training program developed or operated by the department of human services for clients of a state resource center is a supported vocational training program or a supported employment program offered by a community-based provider of services or other employer in the community.

(2) (a) If a resident of a state resource center is to participate in an employment or training program which pays a wage in compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the state resource center shall develop a community placement plan for the resident. The community placement plan shall identify the services and supports the resident would need in order to be discharged from the state resource center and to live and work in the community. The state resource center shall make reasonable efforts to implement the community placement plan including referring the resident to community-based providers of services.

(b) If a community-based provider of services is unable to accept a resident who is referred by the state resource center, the state resource center shall request and the provider shall indicate in writing to the state resource center the provider's reasons for its inability to accept the resident and describe what is needed to accept the resident.

(c) A resident who cannot be placed in a community placement plan with a community-based provider of services may be placed by the state resource center in an on-campus or off-campus vocational or employment training program.

(i) However, prior to placing a resident in an on-campus vocational or employment training program, the state resource center shall seek an off-campus vocational or employment training program offered by a community-based provider who serves the county in which the state resource center is based or the counties contiguous to the county, provided that the resident will not be required to travel for more than thirty minutes one way to obtain services.

(ii) If off-campus services cannot be provided by a community-based provider, the state resource center shall offer the resident an on-campus vocational or employment training program. The on-campus program shall be operated in compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. At least semiannually, the state resource center shall seek an off-campus community-based vocational

or employment training option for each resident placed in an on-campus program.

(iii) The state resource center shall not place a resident in an off-campus program in which the cost to the state resource center would be in excess of the provider's actual cost as determined by purchase of service rules or if the service would not be reimbursed under the medical assistance program.

(3) The price of any goods and services offered to anyone other than a state agency or a political subdivision shall be at a minimum sufficient to cover the cost of any materials and supplies used in the program and to cover client wages as established in accordance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit a state resource center from providing a service a resident needs for compliance with accreditation standards for intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation.

m. The repair, calibration, or maintenance of radiological detection equipment by the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense.

n. The performance of an activity authorized pursuant to section 8D.11A.

o. The performance of an activity authorized pursuant to section 8A.202, subsection 2, paragraph "j".

2009 Acts, ch 41, §21

Subsection 10, paragraph e amended

CHAPTER 24

LOCAL BUDGETS

24.6 Emergency fund — levy.

1. A municipality may include in the estimate required, an estimate for an emergency fund. A municipality may assess and levy a tax for the emergency fund at a rate not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of taxable property of the municipality. However, an emergency tax levy shall not be made until the municipality has first petitioned the state board and received its approval.

2. *a.* Transfers of moneys may be made from the emergency fund to any other fund of the municipality for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in a fund arising from any cause. However, a transfer shall not be made except upon the written approval of the state board, and then only when that approval is requested by a two-thirds vote of the governing body of the municipality.

b. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph "a", if the municipality is a school corpora-

tion, the school corporation may transfer money from the emergency fund to any other fund of the school corporation for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in a fund arising within two years of a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1. However, a transfer under this paragraph "b" shall not be made without the written approval of the school budget review committee.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §1

Section amended

24.20 Tax rates final.

The several tax rates and levies of a municipality that are determined and certified in the manner provided in sections 24.1 through 24.19, except such tax rates and levies as are authorized by a vote of the people, shall stand as the tax rates and levies of said municipality for the ensuing fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §9

Section amended

CHAPTER 26

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION BIDDING

26.3 Competitive bids for public improvement contracts.

1. If the estimated total cost of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold of one hundred thousand dollars, or the adjusted competitive bid threshold established in section 314.1B, the governmental entity shall advertise for sealed bids for the proposed public improvement by publishing a notice to bidders. The notice to bidders shall be published at least once, not less than four and not more than forty-five days before

the date for filing bids, in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having general circulation in the geographic area served by the governmental entity. Additionally, the governmental entity may publish a notice in a relevant contractor organization publication and a relevant contractor plan room service with statewide circulation, provided that a notice is posted on a website sponsored by either a governmental entity or a statewide association that represents the governmental entity.

2. A governmental entity shall have an engineer licensed under chapter 542B, a landscape architect licensed under chapter 544B, or an architect registered under chapter 544A prepare plans and specifications, and calculate the estimated total cost of a proposed public improvement. A governmental entity shall ensure that sufficient paper copies of the plans, specifications, and estimated total costs of the proposed public improvement are available for prospective bidders.

3. Sections 26.4 through 26.13 apply to all competitive bidding pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §107
Subsection 2 amended

26.14 Competitive quotations for public improvement contracts.

1. Competitive quotations shall be required for a public improvement having an estimated total cost that exceeds the applicable threshold amount provided in this section, but is less than the competitive bid threshold established in section 26.3.

2. Unless the threshold amounts are adjusted pursuant to section 314.1B, the following threshold amounts shall apply:

a. Sixty-seven thousand dollars for a county, including a county hospital.

b. Fifty-one thousand dollars for a city having a population of fifty thousand or more.

c. Fifty-one thousand dollars for a school district having a population of fifty thousand or more.

d. Fifty-one thousand dollars for an aviation authority created within a city having a population of fifty thousand or more.

e. Thirty-six thousand dollars for a city having a population of less than fifty thousand, for a school district having a population of less than fifty thousand, and for any other governmental entity.

f. The threshold amount applied to a city applies to a city hospital.

3. *a.* When a competitive quotation is required, the governmental entity shall make a good faith effort to obtain quotations for the work from at least two contractors regularly engaged in such work prior to letting a contract. Good faith effort shall include advising all contractors who have filed with the governmental entity a request for notice of projects. The governmental entity shall provide such notice in a timely manner so that a requesting contractor will have a reasonable opportunity to submit a competitive quotation. Quotations may be obtained from contractors after the governmental entity provides a description of the work to be performed, including the plans

and specifications prepared by an architect, landscape architect, or engineer, if required under chapter 542B, 544B, or 544A, and an opportunity to inspect the work site. The contractor shall include in the quotation the price for labor, materials, equipment, and supplies required to perform the work. If the work can be performed by an employee or employees of the governmental entity, the governmental entity may file a quotation for the work to be performed in the same manner as a contractor. If the governmental entity receives no quotations after making a good faith effort to obtain quotations from at least two contractors regularly engaged in such work, the governmental entity may negotiate a contract with a contractor regularly engaged in such work.

b. The governmental entity shall designate the time, place, and manner for filing quotations, which may be received by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail. The governmental entity shall award the contract to the contractor submitting the lowest responsive, responsible quotation subject to section 26.9, or the governmental entity may reject all of the quotations. The unconditional acceptance and approval of the lowest responsive, responsible quotation shall constitute the award of a contract. The governmental entity shall record the approved quotation in its meeting minutes. The contractor awarded the contract shall not commence work until the contractor's performance and payment bond has been approved by the governmental entity. A governmental entity may delegate the authority to award a contract, to execute a contract, to authorize work to proceed under a contract, or to approve the contractor's performance and payment bond to an officer or employee of the governmental entity. A quotation approved outside a meeting of the governing body of a governmental entity shall be included in the minutes of the next regular or special meeting of the governing body.

c. If a public improvement may be performed by an employee of the governmental entity, the amount of estimated sales and fuel tax and the premium cost for the performance and payment bond which a contractor identifies in its quotation shall be deducted from the contractor's price for determining the lowest responsive, responsible quotation. If no quotations are received to perform the work, or if the governmental entity's estimated cost to do the work with its employee is less than the lowest responsive, responsible quotation received, the governmental entity may authorize its employee or employees to perform the work.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §10
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 28

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACT

28.8 School ready children grant program — establishment and administration.

1. The departments of education, human services, and public health shall jointly develop and promote a school ready children grant program which shall provide for all of the following components:

a. Identify the indicators that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the school ready children grants, including the amount of early intellectual stimulation of very young children, the basic skill levels of students entering school, the health status of children, the incidence of child abuse and neglect, the level of parental involvement with their children, and the degree of quality of and accessibility to child care.

b. Identify guidelines and a process to be used for determining the readiness of a community empowerment area for administering school ready children grants.

c. Provide for technical assistance concerning funding sources, program design, and other pertinent areas.

2. The program developed and components identified under subsection 1 are subject to approval by the Iowa empowerment board. The Iowa empowerment board shall provide maximum flexibility to grantees for the use of the grant moneys included in a school ready children grant.

3. A school ready children grant shall, at a minimum, be used to provide the following:

a. Preschool services provided on a voluntary basis to children deemed at risk of not succeeding in elementary school as determined by the community board and specified in the grant plan developed in accordance with this section.

b. Family support services and parent education programs promoted to parents of children from birth through five years of age. The services and programs shall be offered in a flexible manner to accommodate the varying schedules, meeting place requirements, and other needs of working parents. Family support services shall include but are not limited to home visitation.

c. A comprehensive school ready children grant plan developed by a community board for providing services for children from birth through five years of age including but not limited to child development services, child care services, training child care providers to encourage early intellectual stimulation of very young children, children's health and safety services, assessment services to identify chemically exposed infants and children, family support services, and parent education programs. At a minimum, the plan shall do all of the following:

(1) Describe community needs for children

from birth through five years of age as identified through ongoing assessments.

(2) Describe the current and desired levels of community coordination of services for children from birth through five years of age, including the involvement and specific responsibilities of all related organizations and entities.

(3) Identify all federal, state, local, and private funding sources available in the community empowerment area that will be used to provide services to children from birth through five years of age.

(4) Describe how funding sources will be used collaboratively and the degree to which the moneys can be combined to provide necessary services to children.

(5) Identify the results the community board expects to achieve through implementation of the school ready children grant program, and identify community-specific quantifiable performance indicators to be reported in the annual report.

4. The community board shall submit an annual report on the effectiveness of the grant program in addressing school readiness and children's health and safety needs to the Iowa empowerment board and to the local governing bodies. The annual report shall indicate the effectiveness of the community board in achieving state and locally determined goals.

5. *a.* A school ready children grant shall be awarded to a community board annually. The Iowa empowerment board may grant an extension from the award date and any application deadlines based upon the award date, to allow for a later implementation date in the initial year in which a community board submits a comprehensive school ready grant plan to the Iowa empowerment board. However, receipt of continued funding is subject to submission of the required annual report and the Iowa board's determination that the community board is measuring, through the use of performance and results indicators developed by the Iowa board with input from community boards, progress toward and is achieving the desired results identified in the grant plan. If progress is not measured through the use of performance and results indicators toward achieving the identified results, the Iowa board may request a plan of corrective action, withhold any increase in funding, or withdraw grant funding.

b. The Iowa board shall distribute school ready children grant moneys to community boards with approved comprehensive school ready children grant plans based upon a determination of readiness of the community empowerment area to effectively utilize the moneys, with the grant moneys being adjusted for other federal and state

grant moneys to be received by the area for services to children from birth through five years of age.

c. A community board's readiness shall be ascertained by evidence of successful collaboration among public or private early care, education, health, or human services interests or a documented program design evincing a strong likelihood of leading to a successful collaboration between these interests. Other criteria which may be used by the Iowa board to ascertain readiness and to determine funding amounts include one or more of the following:

(1) Experience or other evidence of capacity to successfully implement the services in the plan.

(2) Local public and private funding and other resources committed to implementation of the plan.

(3) Adequacy of plans for commitment of local funding and other resources for implementation of the plan.

d. The Iowa board's provisions for distribution of school ready grant moneys shall take into account contingencies for possible increases and decreases in the provision of state and local funding in future fiscal years which may be used for purposes of school ready children grants and for early childhood programs grants and for differences in local capacity for program implementation and provision of local funding. In developing these provisions, the Iowa board shall consider equity concerns; options for making capacity adjustments by restricting grant amounts based on service population size groupings to accommodate small, medium, and large population groupings; and options for making adjustments to accommodate varying amounts of time and assistance needed for implementation, such as extending the grant period to more than one year.

e. The amount of school ready children grant funding the Iowa empowerment board may carry forward annually shall not exceed twenty percent. School ready children grant funds received by a community empowerment board in a fiscal year shall be carried forward to the following fiscal year. However, any funds which remain unencumbered and unobligated in excess of twenty percent of the funds received in a fiscal year shall be subtracted by the Iowa empowerment board from the allocation to the community empowerment board for the following fiscal year.

6. The priorities for school ready children grant funds shall include providing preschool services on a voluntary basis to children deemed at risk of not succeeding in elementary school, training child care providers and others to encourage early intellectual stimulation of very young children, and offering family support services and parent education programs on a voluntary basis to parents of children from birth through five years of age. The grant funds also may be used to provide other services to children from birth through five years of age as specified in the comprehensive

school ready children grant plan.

7. It is the intent of the general assembly that community empowerment areas consider whether support services to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, prevent child injuries, develop health emergency protocols, help with medication, and care for children with special health needs are being provided to child care facilities registered or licensed under chapter 237A.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §14

If sufficient funding is available, a community empowerment area board may extend eligibility to children with a family income in excess of the basic income eligibility requirement; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §6

Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

28.9 Iowa empowerment fund.

1. An Iowa empowerment fund is created in the state treasury. The moneys credited to the Iowa empowerment fund are not subject to section 8.33 and moneys in the fund shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided by law. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Iowa empowerment fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. A school ready children grants account is created in the Iowa empowerment fund under the authority of the director of the department of education. Moneys credited to the account shall be distributed by the department of education in the form of grants to community empowerment areas pursuant to criteria established by the Iowa board in accordance with law.

3. Unless a different amount is authorized by law, up to three percent of the school ready children grant moneys distributed under the auspices of the Iowa board to a community empowerment area board may be used by the community board for administrative costs and other implementation expenses.

4. a. An early childhood programs grant account is created in the Iowa empowerment fund under the authority of the director of human services. Moneys credited to the account are appropriated to and shall be distributed by the department of human services in the form of grants to community empowerment areas pursuant to criteria established by the Iowa board in accordance with law. The criteria shall include but are not limited to a requirement that a community empowerment area must be designated by the Iowa board in accordance with section 28.5, in order to be eligible to receive an early childhood programs grant.

b. The maximum funding amount a community empowerment area is eligible to receive from the early childhood programs grant account for a fiscal year shall be determined by applying the area's percentage of the state's average monthly family investment program population in the preceding fiscal year to the total amount credited to the account for the fiscal year.

c. A community empowerment area receiving

funding from the early childhood programs grant account shall comply with any federal reporting requirements associated with the use of that funding and other results and reporting requirements established by the Iowa empowerment board. The department of human services shall provide technical assistance in identifying and meeting the federal requirements. The availability of funding provided from the account is subject to changes in federal requirements and amendments to Iowa law.

d. The moneys distributed from the early childhood programs grant account shall be used by community empowerment areas for the purposes of enhancing quality child care capacity in support of parent capability to obtain or retain employment. The moneys shall be used with a primary emphasis on low-income families and children from birth to five years of age. Moneys shall be provided in a flexible manner and shall be used to implement strategies identified by the community empowerment area to achieve such purposes. The department of human services may use a portion of the funding appropriated to the department under this subsection for provision of technical assis-

tance and other support to community empowerment areas developing and implementing strategies with grant moneys distributed from the account.

e. Moneys from a federal block grant that are credited to the early childhood programs grant account but are not distributed to a community empowerment area or otherwise remain unobligated or unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the fund created in section 8.41 to be available for appropriation by the general assembly in a subsequent fiscal year.

5. A first years first account is created in the Iowa empowerment fund under the authority of the department of management. The account shall consist of gift or grant moneys obtained from any source, including but not limited to the federal government. Moneys credited to the account are appropriated to the department of management to be used for the community empowerment-related purposes for which the moneys were received.

For FY 2009-2010, a portion of moneys deposited in first years first account to be distributed to community empowerment areas using the distribution formula for school ready grants; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §8

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 28E

JOINT EXERCISE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS

28E.6 Additional provisions.

1. If the agreement does not establish a separate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall also include:

a. Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint board, public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented.

b. The manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

2. The joint board specified in the agreement shall be a governmental body for purposes of chapter 21 and the entity created shall be a government body for purposes of chapter 22 unless the entity created or agreement includes public agencies from more than one state.

3. *a.* A summary of the proceedings of each regular, adjourned, or special meeting of the joint board of the entity created in the agreement, including the schedule of bills allowed, shall be published after adjournment of the meeting in one newspaper of general circulation within the geographic area served by the joint board of the entity created in the agreement. The summary of the proceedings shall include the date, time, and place the meeting was held, the members present, and the actions taken at the meeting. The joint board

of the entity created in the agreement shall furnish the summary of the proceedings to be submitted for publication to the newspaper within twenty days following adjournment of the meeting. The publication of the schedule of bills allowed shall include a list of all salaries paid for services performed, showing the name of the person or firm performing the service and the amount paid. The publication of the schedule of bills allowed may consolidate amounts paid to the same claimant if the purpose of the individual bills is the same. However, the names and gross salaries of persons regularly employed by the entity created in the agreement shall only be published annually.

b. An entity created which had a cash balance, including investments, of less than one hundred thousand dollars at the end of the previous fiscal year and which had total expenditures of less than one hundred thousand dollars during the prior fiscal year is not required to publish as required in paragraph "a". However, such an entity shall file without charge, in an electronic format, the information described in paragraph "a" with the office of the county recorder in the most populous county served by the entity. The county recorder shall make the information submitted available to the public, which information shall also include access to a copy of the agreement creating the entity.

c. This subsection shall not apply to an entity

created in an agreement that includes public agencies from more than one state or to a contract entered into pursuant to section 28E.12.

4. A joint board of an entity created in an agreement that is responsible for the operation of a public facility or a public improvement may undertake the emergency repair of the facility or improvement in the manner provided in section

384.103, subsection 2. If an emergency repair is undertaken by the joint board, the chairperson, chief officer, or chief official of the joint board shall perform the duties assigned to the chief officer or official of the governing body of the city under section 384.103, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §4, 21
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 28H

COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS

28H.2 Work program — coordination.

1. Each council of governments shall adopt each year a work program to establish guidelines for delivery of services and activities to communities in the area. The work program shall include but is not limited to the following:

a. Cooperation in delivery of community development programs and services to units of local government.

b. Cooperation with the regional coordinating

council in the development of plans and programs for community development.

2. The councils of governments shall receive information and recommendations on issues of regional economic importance from the regional coordinating council for possible use in the regional community development plan.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §15
Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 3 renumbered as 2

CHAPTER 28N

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses;
2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

28N.1 Mississippi river partnership council — findings.

The state of Iowa finds and declares all of the following:

1. The preservation, enhancement, and intelligent use of the Mississippi river is in the ecological and economic interests of the citizens of the state of Iowa.

2. The public interest is advanced by the stimulation of sustainable economic development initiatives and watershed management projects by local, state, and federal agencies, local communities, not-for-profit conservation organizations, and private landowners and other stakeholders along the Mississippi river.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §1, 14
Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14
NEW section

28N.2 Mississippi river partnership council — establishment and procedures.

1. A Mississippi river partnership council is established. The purpose of the council is to be a forum for city, county, state, agriculture, business, conservation, and environmental representatives

and other stakeholders to discuss matters relevant to the health, management, and use of the Mississippi river. In furthering its purpose, the council may work with local communities to develop local and regional strategies, and make recommendations to appropriate state and federal agencies.

2. The Mississippi river partnership council may consist of all of the following:

a. One nonvoting person appointed by the governor who shall serve as the chairperson of the council.

b. Six voting members appointed by the governor, each of whom shall reside in one of the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river, including all of the following:

(1) One member representing soil and water conservation districts.

(2) One person representing business.

(3) One person representing recreational interests.

(4) One person representing conservation interests.

(5) One person representing environmental interests.

(6) One person representing agricultural in-

terests who is actively engaged in farming.

c. Ten voting members appointed by county boards of supervisors, one by each of the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river.

d. Ten voting members appointed by city councils, one each by the council of the largest Iowa city adjacent to the Mississippi river in each county bordering the river.

e. Four voting members, each appointed by the heads of the following departments:

(1) The department of agriculture and land stewardship.

(2) The department of natural resources.

(3) The department of economic development.

(4) The department of transportation.

f. Two members of the senate and two members of the house of representatives, serving as ex officio, nonvoting members. The members may be appointed, one each by the majority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of representatives, after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and by the minority leader of the house of representatives. Members shall receive compensation pursuant to section 2.12.

g. The council may, at its discretion, appoint individuals representing federal agencies or other state agencies or commissions to serve as ex officio, nonvoting members.

3. Members of the Mississippi river partnership council, other than members of the general assembly, shall be appointed to serve for three-year terms. However, among the initial appointments, the persons making the appointments of voting members shall coordinate appointments of members to serve terms for less than three years to ensure staggered terms. The persons making the appointments of voting members shall also coordinate appointments to meet the requirements of sections 69.16 and 69.16A.

4. The Mississippi river partnership council shall meet at least quarterly in one or more Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river during its first three years of existence and shall meet at least twice a year in one or more Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river after that time. The council shall meet at any time on the call of the chairperson.

5. A majority of the voting members of the Mississippi river partnership council constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the council must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting membership.

6. Until the Mississippi river partnership council provides for its permanent staffing and support, the east central intergovernmental association, in cooperation with councils of governments and county boards of supervisors in counties adjacent to the Mississippi river, shall be re-

sponsible for providing the council with administrative support.

7. The Mississippi river partnership council may adopt bylaws and rules of operation consistent with this section.

8. The Mississippi river partnership council, including any of its committees, is a governmental body for purposes of chapter 21 and a government body for purposes of chapter 22.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §2, 14
Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

NEW section

28N.3 Mississippi river partnership council — powers and duties.

1. The Mississippi river partnership council may collaborate with the water resources coordinating council established pursuant to section 466B.3.

2. *a.* The Mississippi river partnership council's duties shall include all of the following:

(1) Reviewing activities and programs administered by state and federal agencies that directly impact the Mississippi river.

(2) Working with local communities, organizations, and other states to encourage partnerships that promote sustainable economic development opportunities in counties along the Mississippi river; enhance awareness about the river and its uses; encourage the protection, restoration, and expansion of critical habitats; and promote the adoption of soil conservation and water quality best management practices.

(3) Working with federal agencies to optimize the implementation of programs and the expenditure of moneys affecting the Mississippi river and counties in Iowa along the Mississippi river, including the upper Mississippi river basin association and the Mississippi parkway planning commission.

(4) Advising and making recommendations to the water resources coordinating council established in section 466B.3, the governor, the general assembly, and state agencies, regarding strategic plans and priorities impacting the Mississippi river, methods to optimize the implementation of associated programs, and the expenditure of moneys affecting the river and counties bordering the Mississippi river.

(5) Encouraging communities in counties bordering the Mississippi river to develop watershed management plans for their communities to address storm water, erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and pollution problems and encouraging projects for the natural conveyance and storage of floodwaters; the enhancement of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation opportunities; the recovery, management, and conservation of the Mississippi river; and the preservation of farmland, prairies, and forests.

(6) Identifying and promoting opportunities to enhance economic development and job creation in communities along the Mississippi river, as well as other measurable development efforts, which are compatible with the ecological health of the Mississippi river and the state.

(7) Helping identify possible sources of funding for watershed management projects and sustainable economic development opportunities.

(8) Functioning as a forum for discussion and providing advice or recommendations on matters of public interest that are reasonably related to the purpose of the council.

b. The Mississippi river partnership council

shall only administer its duties as provided in paragraph “a” within the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river.

3. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, the department of natural resources, the department of economic development, and the department of transportation may apply for grant moneys or may solicit moneys from sources to support the work of the Mississippi river partnership council.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §3, 14

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

NEW section

CHAPTER 29

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE

29.3 Homeland security and emergency management division.

There shall be within the department of public defense of the state government, as a division of the department, an office of emergency management which shall be known as the “*homeland security and emergency management division, department of public defense*”, with an administrator of

the division who shall be the head of the division. The adjutant general, as the director of the department of public defense, shall exercise supervisory authority over the division.

See chapter 29C

Rebuild Iowa office created with administrative support provided by division; executive director; duties; coordinating council; future repeal; 2009 Acts, ch 169, §10, 11

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 29A

MILITARY CODE

29A.33 Per capita allowance to unit.

Each unit of the national guard showing attendance and actual drill of those present for such drills as are prescribed in compliance with the National Defense Act or its amendments and such regulations as prescribed by the secretary of defense, shall receive an annual allowance for military purposes, in the sum of five dollars per capita, to be paid in semiannual installments on the basis of two dollars and fifty cents per capita. For the purpose of computing each semiannual installment the per capita strength shall be the average enlisted strength of the unit, for that semiannual period; however, if the average attendance of any unit during any semiannual period falls below fifty percent of the average enlisted strength of such unit in that period, the allowance shall not be paid for that period. The semiannual periods shall begin January 1 and July 1. The allowance shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard, and the adjutant general shall prescribe regulations requiring an itemized statement of the allowance and governing its expenditure. The allowance shall be used for morale purposes and for the wel-

fare of the troops. The allowance shall not be used to purchase an alcoholic beverage or beer.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §22

Section amended

29A.102 Installment contracts.

1. The creditor of a service member who, prior to entry into military service, has entered into an installment contract for the purchase or lease of real or personal property, including a motor vehicle, shall not terminate the contract or repossess the property for nonpayment or for any breach occurring during military service without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. The court, upon application to it under this section, shall, unless the court finds on the record that the ability of the service member to comply with the terms of the contract is not materially affected by reason of military service, do one or more of the following:

a. Order repayment of any prior installments or deposits as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property.

b. Order a stay of the proceedings on its own motion, or on motion by the service member or an-

other person on behalf of the service member.

c. Make any other disposition of the case it considers to be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

3. A person who knowingly repossesses property which is the subject of this section, other than as provided in subsection 1, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 166, §1
Subsection 3 amended

29A.103 Mortgage foreclosures.

1. The creditor of a service member who, prior to entry into military service, has entered into a mortgage contract with the service member for the purchase of real or personal property shall not foreclose on the mortgage or repossess the property for nonpayment or for any breach occurring during military service without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. The court, upon application to it under this section, shall, unless the court finds on the record that the ability of the service member to comply with the terms of the mortgage is not materially affected by reason of military service, do one or more of the following:

a. Order repayment of any prior installments

or deposits as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property.

b. Order a stay of the proceedings on its own motion, or on motion by the service member or another person on behalf of the service member.

c. Make any other disposition of the case as it considers to be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

3. In order to come within the provisions of this section, the service member must establish all of the following:

a. That relief is sought on an obligation secured by a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage on either real or personal property.

b. That the obligation originated prior to the service member's entry into military service.

c. That the property was owned by the service member prior to the commencement of military service.

d. That the property is owned by the service member at the time relief is sought.

4. A person who knowingly forecloses on property that is the subject of this section, other than as provided in subsection 1, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 166, §2
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 29B

MILITARY JUSTICE

29B.17 Jurisdiction of general courts-martial.

Subject to section 29B.16, general courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense made punishable by this code and may, under such limitations as the adjutant general may prescribe, adjudge any one or a combination of the following punishments:

1. A fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

2. Forfeiture of not more than twenty days' pay and allowances.

3. A reprimand.

4. Dismissal or dishonorable discharge.

5. Reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §23
Section amended

CHAPTER 29C

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

29C.2 Definitions.

1. "*Disaster*" means man-made and natural occurrences, such as fire, flood, drought, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, hazardous substance or nuclear power plant accident or incident, which threaten the public peace, health, and safety of the people or which damage and destroy public or private property. The term includes attack, sabotage, or other hostile action from within or without the state.

2. "*Homeland security*" means the detection, prevention, preemption, deterrence of, and protection from attacks targeted at state territory, population, and infrastructure.

3. "*Local emergency management agency*" means a countywide joint county-municipal public agency organized to administer this chapter under the authority of the local emergency management commission.

4. "*Public disorder*" means such substantial

interference with the public peace as to constitute a significant threat to the health and safety of the people or a significant threat to public or private property. The term includes insurrection, rioting, looting, and persistent violent civil disobedience.

Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17
Section not amended; footnote added

29C.6 Proclamation of disaster emergency by governor.

In exercising the governor's powers and duties under this chapter and to effect the policy and purpose, the governor may:

1. After finding a disaster exists or is threatened, proclaim a state of disaster emergency. This proclamation shall be in writing, indicate the area affected and the facts upon which it is based, be signed by the governor, and be filed with the secretary of state. If the state of disaster emergency specifically constitutes a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, the written proclamation shall include a statement to that effect. A state of disaster emergency shall continue for thirty days, unless sooner terminated or extended in writing by the governor. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, rescind this proclamation. If the general assembly is not in session, the legislative council may, by majority vote, rescind this proclamation. Rescission shall be effective upon filing of the concurrent resolution or resolution of the legislative council with the secretary of state. A proclamation of disaster emergency shall activate the disaster response and recovery aspect of the state, local, and interjurisdictional disaster emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area in question and be authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan applies, and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available.

2. When, at the request of the governor, the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, enter into purchase, lease, or other arrangements with any agency of the United States for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make such units available to any political subdivision of the state, to assist any political subdivision of this state which is the locus of temporary housing for disaster victims, to acquire sites necessary for such temporary housing and to do all things required to prepare such sites to receive and utilize temporary housing units, by advancing or lending funds available to the governor from any appropriation made by the legislature or from any other source, allocating funds made available by any agency, public or private, or becoming a copartner with the political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disas-

ter victims project. Any political subdivision of this state is expressly authorized to acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, sites required for installation of temporary housing units for disaster victims, and to enter into whatever arrangements are necessary to prepare or equip such sites to utilize the housing units. The governor may temporarily suspend or modify, for not to exceed sixty days, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of law or regulation within this state when by proclamation, the governor deems such suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

3. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that a local government of the state will suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues from a major disaster and has demonstrated a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions, apply to the federal government, on behalf of the local government for a loan, receive and disburse the proceeds of any approved loan to any applicant local government, determine the amount needed by any applicant local government to restore or resume its governmental functions, and certify the same to the federal government; however, no application amount shall exceed twenty-five percent of the annual operating budget of the applicant for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs. The governor may recommend to the federal government, based upon the governor's review, the cancellation of all or any part or repayment when, in the first three full fiscal year period following the major disaster, the revenues of the local government are insufficient to meet its operating expenses, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character.

4. When a disaster emergency is proclaimed, notwithstanding any other provision of law, through the use of state agencies or the use of any of the political subdivisions of the state, clear or remove from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage which may threaten public health or safety or public or private property. The governor may accept funds from the federal government and utilize such funds to make grants to any local government for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water. Authority shall not be exercised by the governor unless the affected local government, corporation, organization or individual shall first present an additional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, such corporation, organization or individual shall first agree to hold harmless the state or local government against any claim arising from such remov-

al. When the governor provides for clearance of debris or wreckage, employees of the designated state agencies or individuals appointed by the state may enter upon private land or waters and perform any tasks necessary to the removal or clearance operation. Any state employee or agent complying with orders of the governor and performing duties pursuant to such orders under this chapter shall be considered to be acting within the scope of employment within the meaning specified in chapter 669.

5. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund such financial assistance, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed upon the grant and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent thereof, and, if state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, accept an advance of the state share from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

6. Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules, of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency by stating in a proclamation such reasons. Upon the request of a local governing body, the governor may also suspend statutes limiting local governments in their ability to provide services to aid disaster victims.

7. On behalf of this state, enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and to coordinate mutual aid plans between political subdivisions of this state.

8. Delegate any administrative authority vested in the governor under this chapter and provide for the subdelegation of any such authority.

9. Cooperate with the president of the United States and the heads of the armed forces, the emergency management agencies of the United States and other appropriate federal officers and agencies and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to emergency management of the state and nation.

10. Utilize all available resources of the state government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency and of each political subdivision of the state.

11. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units

thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management.

12. Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if the governor finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency.

13. Direct the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if the governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.

14. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.

15. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in such area.

16. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.

17. *a.* When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of local and state government adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund the financial assistance, subject to terms and conditions imposed upon the grant, and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to local government and eligible private nonprofit agencies in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state disaster-related expenses or serious needs, the state shall participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the total eligible expenses. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to a local government in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state-related hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized, not to exceed fifty percent of the total eligible expenses. If state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, an advance of the state share may be accepted from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

b. State participation in funding financial assistance under paragraph "a" is contingent upon

the local government having on file a state-approved, comprehensive, countywide emergency operations plan which meets the standards adopted pursuant to section 29C.9, subsection 8.

Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17
Section not amended; footnote added

29C.20A Disaster aid individual assistance grant fund.

1. A disaster aid individual assistance grant fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council. Moneys in the fund may be expended following the governor's proclamation of a state of disaster emergency. The executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a disaster which cannot otherwise be met by other means of financial assistance. The aggregate total of grants awarded shall not be more than one million dollars during a fiscal year. However, within the same fiscal year, additional funds may be specifically authorized by the executive council to meet additional needs.

2. The grant funds shall be administered by the department of human services. The department shall adopt rules to create the Iowa disaster aid individual assistance grant program. The rules shall specify the eligibility of applicants and eligible items for grant funding. The executive council shall use grant funds to reimburse the department of human services for its actual expenses associated with the administration of the grants.

3. To be eligible for a grant, an applicant shall have an annual household income that is less than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level based on the number of people in the applicant's household as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. The amount of a grant for a household shall not exceed five thousand dollars. Expenses eligible for grant funding shall be limited to personal property, home repair, food assistance, and temporary housing assistance. An applicant for a grant shall sign an affidavit committing to refund any part of the grant that is duplicated by any other assistance, such as but not limited to insurance or assistance from community development groups, charities, the small business administration, and the federal emergency management agency.

4. The homeland security and emergency management division shall submit an annual report, by January 1 of each year, to the legislative fiscal committee and the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight concerning the activities of the grant program in the previous fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 86, §3
Subsection 4 amended

29C.22 Statewide mutual aid compact.

This statewide mutual aid compact is entered into with all other emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions that enter into this compact in substantially the following form:

1. *Article I — Purpose and authorities.*

a. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and political subdivisions which enact this compact. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "participating governments" means emergency management commissions, counties, cities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the state which have not, through ordinance or resolution of the governing body, acted to withdraw from this compact. The inclusion of emergency management commissions in the term "participating governments" shall not convey taxing authority or other legal authority to emergency management commissions that is not otherwise granted in this chapter.

b. The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the participating governments entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is declared in accordance with a countywide comprehensive emergency operations plan or by the governor, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, community disorder, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

c. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by participating governments during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods.

2. *Article II — General implementation.*

a. Each participating government entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each participating government further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to the emergency. This is because few, if any, individual governments have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

b. The prompt, full, and effective use of resources of the participating governments, including any resources on hand or available from any source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency

or disaster declared by the governor or any participating government, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

c. On behalf of the participating government in the compact, the legally designated official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate intrastate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. *Article III — Participating government responsibilities.*

a. It shall be the responsibility of each participating government to formulate procedural plans and programs for intrastate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating the plans, and in carrying them out, the participating governments, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the participating governments might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil disorders, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

(2) Review the participating governments' individual emergency plans and develop a plan that will determine the mechanism for the intrastate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop intrastate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the participating governments' boundaries.

(5) Protect and ensure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the intrastate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

b. The authorized representative of a participating government may request assistance of another participating government by contacting the authorized representative of that participating government. The provisions of this compact shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide all of the following:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time that the personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting participating government's response and a point of contact at that location.

c. The authorized representative of a participating government may initiate a request by contacting the homeland security and emergency management division of the state department of public defense. When a request is received by the division, the division shall directly contact other participating governments to coordinate the provision of mutual aid.

d. Frequent consultation shall occur between officials who have been assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the participating governments with affected jurisdictions and state government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

e. For purposes of this subsection, "*authorized representative of a participating government*" means a mayor or the mayor's designee, a member of the county board of supervisors or a representative of the board, or an emergency management coordinator or the coordinator's designee.

4. *Article IV — Limitations.* Any participating government requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take the necessary action to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms of the compact. However, it is understood that the participating government rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for the participating government. Each participating government shall afford to the emergency forces of any other participating government, while operating within its jurisdictional limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving participating government, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the participating government in which the emergency forces are performing emergency services. Emergency forces shall continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units shall come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the participating government receiving assistance. These conditions

may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor or by competent authority of the participating government that is to receive assistance, or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid, and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving jurisdiction, whichever is longer.

5. *Article V — Licenses and permits.* If a person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any participating government to this compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when the assistance is requested by another participating government, the person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the participating government requesting assistance to render aid involving the skill to a declared emergency or disaster, subject to the limitations and conditions as the governor may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. *Article VI — Liability.* Officers or employees of a participating government rendering aid in another participating government jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting participating government for tort liability and immunity purposes and a participating government or its officers or employees rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of the forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection with the aid. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

7. *Article VII — Supplementary agreements.* Because it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more participating governments may differ from that among other participating governments, this compact contains elements of a broad base common to all political subdivisions, and this compact shall not preclude any political subdivision from entering into supplementary agreements with another political subdivision or affect any other agreements already in force between political subdivisions. Supplementary agreements may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. *Article VIII — Workers' compensation.* Each participating government shall provide for the payment of workers' compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that participating government and representatives of deceased members of the emergency

forces in case the members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own jurisdiction.

9. *Article IX — Reimbursement.* Any participating government rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the participating government receiving the emergency aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with the requests. However, an aiding political subdivision may assume in whole or in part the loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan the equipment or donate the services to the receiving participating government without charge or cost, and any two or more participating governments may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among the participating governments. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. *Article X — Evacuation and sheltering.* Plans for the orderly evacuation and reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster shall be worked out and maintained between the participating governments and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. The plans shall be put into effect by request of the participating government from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting the evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of the evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. The plans shall provide that the participating government receiving evacuees and the participating government from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for the evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. The expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the participating government from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the participating government from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. *Article XI — Implementation.*

a. This compact shall become operative July 1, 2009.

b. Any participating government may withdraw from this compact by adopting an ordinance

or resolution repealing the same, but a withdrawal shall not take effect until thirty days after the governing body of the withdrawing participating government has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division who shall notify all other participating governments. The action shall not relieve the withdrawing political subdivision from obligations assumed under this compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

c. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and any supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall be deposited, at the time of their approval, with the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division

who shall notify all participating governments and other appropriate agencies of state government.

12. *Article XII — Validity.* This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in article I. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability of the compact to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of this compact to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected.

2009 Acts, ch 67, §1 – 4
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 3, NEW paragraph e
Subsection 11, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 34A

ENHANCED 911 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

34A.7A Wireless communications surcharge — fund established — distribution and permissible expenditures.

1. *a.* Notwithstanding section 34A.6, the administrator shall adopt by rule a monthly surcharge of up to sixty-five cents to be imposed on each wireless communications service number provided in this state. The surcharge shall be imposed uniformly on a statewide basis and simultaneously on all wireless communications service numbers as provided by rule of the administrator.

b. The program manager shall provide no less than one hundred days' notice of the surcharge to be imposed to each wireless communications service provider. The program manager, subject to the sixty-five cent limit in paragraph "a", may adjust the amount of the surcharge as necessary, but no more than once in any calendar year.

c. (1) The surcharge shall be collected as part of the wireless communications service provider's periodic billing to a subscriber. The surcharge shall appear as a single line item on a subscriber's periodic billing indicating that the surcharge is for E911 emergency telephone service. In the case of prepaid wireless telephone service, this surcharge shall be remitted based upon the address associated with the point of purchase, the customer billing address, or the location associated with the mobile telephone number for each active prepaid wireless telephone that has a sufficient positive balance as of the last days of the information, if that information is available.

(2) In compensation for the costs of billing and collection, the wireless communications service provider may retain one percent of the gross surcharges collected.

(3) The surcharges shall be remitted quarterly by the wireless communications service provider

to the program manager for deposit into the fund established in subsection 2.

(4) A wireless communications service provider is not liable for an uncollected surcharge for which the wireless communications service provider has billed a subscriber but which has not been paid.

2. Moneys collected pursuant to subsection 1 shall be deposited in a separate wireless E911 emergency communications fund within the state treasury under the control of the program manager. Section 8.33 shall not apply to moneys in the fund. Moneys earned as income, including as interest, from the fund shall remain in the fund until expended as provided in this section. Moneys in the fund shall be expended and distributed in the following priority order:

a. An amount as appropriated by the general assembly to the administrator shall be allocated to the administrator and program manager for implementation, support, and maintenance of the functions of the administrator and program manager and to employ the auditor of state to perform an annual audit of the wireless E911 emergency communications fund.

b. The program manager shall allocate twenty-one percent of the total amount of surcharge generated to wireless carriers to recover their costs to deliver E911 phase 1 services. If the allocation in this paragraph is insufficient to reimburse all wireless carriers for such carrier's eligible expenses, the program manager shall allocate a prorated amount to each wireless carrier equal to the percentage of such carrier's eligible expenses as compared to the total of all eligible expenses for all wireless carriers for the calendar quarter during which such expenses were submitted. When prorated expenses are paid, the remaining

unpaid expenses shall no longer be eligible for payment under this paragraph.

c. The program manager shall reimburse wire-line carriers on a calendar quarter basis for carriers' eligible expenses for transport costs between the selective router and the public safety answering points related to the delivery of wireless E911 phase 1 services.

d. The program manager shall reimburse wire-line carriers and third-party E911 automatic location information database providers on a calendar quarterly basis for the costs of maintaining and upgrading the E911 components and functionalities beyond the input to the E911 selective router, including the E911 selective router and the automatic location information database.

e. The program manager shall apply an amount up to five hundred thousand dollars per calendar quarter to any outstanding wireless E911 phase 1 obligations incurred pursuant to this chapter prior to July 1, 2004.

f. (1) The program manager shall allocate an amount up to one hundred fifty-nine thousand dollars per calendar quarter equally to the joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety that have submitted an annual written request to the program manager in a form approved by the program manager by May 15 of each year. The program manager shall allocate to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety a minimum of one thousand dollars per calendar quarter for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board.

(2) Upon retirement of outstanding obligations referred to in paragraph "e", the amount allocated under this paragraph "f" shall be twenty-five percent of the total amount of surcharge generated per calendar quarter allocated as follows:

(a) Sixty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the square miles of the service area to the total square miles in this state.

(b) Thirty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the wireless E911 calls taken at the public safety answering point in the service area to the total number of wireless E911 calls originating in this state.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraph divisions (a) and (b), the minimum amount allocated to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety shall be no less than one thousand dollars for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board.

(3) The funds allocated in this paragraph "f" shall be used for communication equipment located inside the public safety answering points for the implementation and maintenance of wireless E911 phase 2. The joint E911 service boards and

the department of public safety shall provide an estimate of phase 2 implementation costs to the program manager by January 1, 2005.

g. If moneys remain in the fund after fully paying all obligations under paragraphs "a" through "f", the remainder may be accumulated in the fund as a carryover operating surplus. This surplus shall be used to fund future phase 2 network and public safety answering point improvements and wireless carriers' transport costs related to wireless E911 services, if those costs are not otherwise recovered by wireless carriers through customer billing or other sources and approved by the program manager. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall remain available for the purposes of the fund.

h. The administrator, in consultation with the program manager and the E911 communications council, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A governing the distribution of the surcharge collected and distributed pursuant to this subsection. The rules shall include provisions that all joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety which answer or service wireless E911 calls are eligible to receive an equitable portion of the receipts.

3. a. The program manager shall submit an annual report by January 15 of each year to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight advising the general assembly of the status of E911 implementation and operations, including both wire-line and wireless services, the distribution of surcharge receipts, and an accounting of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program.

b. The program manager shall submit a calendar quarter report of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program to the fiscal services division of the legislative services agency.

c. The general assembly's standing committees on government oversight shall review the priorities of distribution of funds under this chapter at least every two years.

4. The amount collected from a wireless service provider and deposited in the fund, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 6, information provided by a wireless service provider to the program manager consisting of trade secrets, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3, and other financial or commercial operations information provided by a wireless service provider to the program manager, shall be kept confidential as provided under section 22.7. This subsection does not prohibit the inclusion of information in any report providing aggregate amounts and information which does not identify numbers of accounts or customers, revenues, or expenses attributable to an individual wireless communications service provider.

5. For purposes of this section, "wireless com-

munications service” means commercial mobile radio service, as defined under sections 3(27) and 332(d) of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. § 151 et seq.; federal communications commission rules; and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. “*Wireless communications service*” includes any wireless two-way communications used in cellular telephone service, personal communications service, or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network access line. “*Wireless communications service*” does not include services whose customers do not have access to 911 or a 911-like service, a communications channel utilized only for data transmission, or a private telecommunications system.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §4
Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 3 amended

34A.8 Local exchange service information — penalty.

1. A local exchange service provider shall furnish to the E911 service provider, designated by the joint E911 service board, all names, addresses, and telephone number information concerning its subscribers which will be served by the E911 system and shall periodically update the local exchange service information. The local exchange

service provider shall receive as compensation for the provision of local exchange service information charges according to its tariffs on file with and approved by the Iowa utilities board. The tariff charges shall be the same whether or not the local exchange service provider is designated as the E911 service provider by the joint E911 service board.

2. *a.* Subscriber information remains the property of the local exchange service provider.

b. The program manager, joint E911 service board, the designated E911 service provider, and the public safety answering point, their agents, employees, and assigns shall use local exchange service information provided by the local exchange service provider solely for the purposes of providing E911 emergency telephone service or providing related 911 call alert services utilizing only the subscriber’s information to a subscriber who consents to the provision of such services, and it shall otherwise be kept confidential. A person who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

c. This chapter does not require a local exchange service provider to sell or provide its subscriber names, addresses, or telephone number information to any person other than the E911 service provider designated by the joint E911 service board.

2009 Acts, ch 32, §1
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 35

VETERANS AFFAIRS

35.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and chapters 35A through 35D:

1. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs created in section 35A.4.

2. *a.* “*Veteran*” means a resident of this state who served in the armed forces of the United States at any time during the following dates and who was discharged under honorable conditions:

(1) World War I from April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918.

(2) Occupation of Germany from November 12, 1918, through July 11, 1923.

(3) American expeditionary forces in Siberia from November 12, 1918, through April 30, 1920.

(4) Second Haitian suppression of insurrections from 1919 through 1920.

(5) Second Nicaragua campaign with marines or navy in Nicaragua or on combatant ships from 1926 through 1933.

(6) Yangtze service with navy and marines in

Shanghai or in the Yangtze valley from 1926 through 1927 and 1930 through 1932.

(7) China service with navy and marines from 1937 through 1939.

(8) World War II from December 7, 1941, through December 31, 1946.

(9) Korean Conflict from June 25, 1950, through January 31, 1955.

(10) Vietnam Conflict from February 28, 1961, through May 7, 1975.

(11) Lebanon or Grenada service from August 24, 1982, through July 31, 1984.

(12) Panama service from December 20, 1989, through January 31, 1990.

(13) Persian Gulf Conflict from August 2, 1990, through the date the president or the Congress of the United States declares a cessation of hostilities. However, if the United States Congress enacts a date different from August 2, 1990, as the beginning of the Persian Gulf Conflict for purposes of determining whether a veteran is enti-

ted to receive military benefits as a veteran of the Persian Gulf Conflict, that date shall be substituted for August 2, 1990.

b. “Veteran” includes the following persons:

(1) Former members of the reserve forces of the United States who served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the reserve forces of the United States who completed a minimum aggregate of ninety days of active federal service, other than training, and was discharged under honorable conditions, or was retired under Title X of the United States Code shall be included as a veteran.

(2) Former members of the Iowa national guard who served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the Iowa national guard who was activated for federal duty, other than training, for a minimum aggregate of ninety days, and was discharged under honorable conditions or was retired under Title X of the United States Code shall be included as a veteran.

(3) Former members of the active, oceangoing merchant marines who served during World War II at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, who were discharged under honorable conditions.

(4) Former members of the women’s air force service pilots and other persons who have been conferred veterans status based on their civilian duties during World War II in accordance with federal Pub. L. No. 95-202, 38 U.S.C. § 106.

(5) Former members of the armed forces of the United States if any portion of their term of enlistment would have occurred within the time period specified in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (9), but who instead opted to serve five years in the reserve forces of the United States, as allowed by federal law, and who were discharged under honorable conditions.

(6) Members of the reserve forces of the United States who have served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who continue to serve in the

reserve forces.

(7) Members of the Iowa national guard who have served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who continue to serve in the Iowa national guard.

For future amendment to subsection 2 effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 164, §1, 6, 7

Section not amended; footnote added

35.6 Contract with United States department of veterans affairs.

A state agency or a political subdivision of this state operating a hospital or medical facility may contract with the United States department of veterans affairs to receive and to provide medical services to patients who are the responsibility of a United States department of veterans affairs hospital or medical facility in the same jurisdiction or medical service area.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §2

Section amended

35.12 Veterans counseling program.

1. The department shall coordinate with United States department of veterans affairs hospitals, health care facilities, and clinics in this state and the department of public health to provide assistance to veterans and their families to reduce the incidence of alcohol and chemical dependency and suicide among veterans and to make mental health counseling available to veterans.

2. The assistance program shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. Public education and awareness programs for veterans, health care professionals, and the public, relative to the needs of veterans.

b. Referral services to identify appropriate counseling and treatment programs for veterans in need of services.

3. Any assistance program established pursuant to this section shall be implemented in a manner that does not duplicate other services readily available to veterans.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §3
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 35A

VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

35A.5 Duties of the department.

The department shall do all of the following:

1. Maintain and disseminate information to veterans and the public regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families and assist veterans and their families in obtaining such benefits and services.

2. Maintain information and data concerning the military service records of Iowa veterans.

3. Assist county veteran affairs commissions established pursuant to chapter 35B. The department shall provide to county commissions suggested uniform benefits and administrative procedures for carrying out the functions and duties of

the county commissions.

4. Permanently maintain the records including certified records of bonus applications for awards paid from the war orphans educational fund under chapter 35.

5. Collect and maintain information concerning veterans affairs.

6. Conduct two service schools each year for the Iowa association of county commissioners and executive directors.

7. Assist the United States department of veterans affairs, the Iowa veterans home, funeral directors, and federally chartered veterans service organizations in providing information concerning veterans service records and veterans affairs data.

8. Maintain alphabetically a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains rest in Iowa.

9. After consultation with the commission, provide certification training to executive directors and administrators of county commissions of veteran affairs pursuant to section 35B.6. Training provided under this subsection shall include accreditation by the national association of county veteran service officers. Training provided by the department shall be certified by the national association of county veteran service officers and, in addition, shall ensure that each executive director and administrator is proficient in the use of electronic mail, general computer use, and use of the internet to access information regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families. The department may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide for training of county veteran affairs executive directors and administrators.

10. Establish and operate a state veterans cemetery and make application to the government of the United States or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, for funds for the purpose of establishing such a cemetery.

a. The department may enter into agreements with any subdivision of the state for assistance in operating the cemetery.

b. The state shall own the land on which the cemetery is located.

c. The department shall have the authority to accept federal grant funds, funding from state subdivisions, donations from private sources, and federal "plot allowance" payments.

d. The department through the director shall have the authority to accept suitable cemetery land, in accordance with federal veterans cemetery grant guidelines, from the federal government, state government, state subdivisions, private sources, and any other source wishing to transfer land for use as a veterans cemetery.

e. The department may lease or use property

received pursuant to this subsection for any purpose so long as such leasing or use does not interfere with the use of the property for cemetery purposes and is not contrary to federal or state guidelines.

f. All funds received pursuant to this subsection, including lease payments or funds generated from any activity engaged in on any property accepted pursuant to this subsection, shall be deposited into an account dedicated to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a veterans cemetery and these funds shall be expended only for those purposes.

g. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys in the account for a state veterans cemetery shall not revert and, notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the account.

11. Authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property pursuant to chapter 37A.

12. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and establish policy for the management and operation of the department. Prior to adopting rules, the department shall submit proposed rules to the commission for review pursuant to the requirements of section 35A.3.

13. Provide information requested by the commission concerning the management and operation of the department and the programs administered by the department.

14. Annually, by August 31, prepare and submit a report to the governor and the general assembly relating to county commissions of veteran affairs. Copies of the report shall also be provided to each county board of supervisors and to each county commission of veteran affairs by electronic means. Pursuant to section 35B.11, the department may request any information necessary to prepare the report from each county commission of veteran affairs. The report shall include all of the following:

a. Information related to compliance with the training requirements under section 35B.6 during the previous calendar year.

b. The weekly operating schedule of each county commission of veteran affairs office maintained under section 35B.6.

c. The number of hours of veterans' services provided by each county commission of veteran affairs executive director or administrator during the previous calendar year.

d. Population of each county, including the number of veterans residing in each county.

e. The total amount of compensation, disability benefits, or pensions received by the residents of each county under laws administered by the United States department of veterans affairs.

f. An analysis of the information contained in paragraphs "a" through "e", including an analysis of such information for previous years.

15. Carry out the policies of the department.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §1, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 122, §1
2008 amendment to subsection 9 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch
1130, §10

Subsections 7 and 9 amended

NEW subsection 14 and former subsection 14 renumbered as 15

35A.13 Veterans trust fund.

1. For the purposes of this section, “veteran” means the same as defined in section 35.1 or a resident of this state who served in the armed forces of the United States, completed a minimum aggregate of ninety days of active federal service, and was discharged under honorable conditions.

2. A veterans trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the commission.

3. The trust fund shall consist of all of the following:

a. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the trust fund.

b. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the trust fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

4. Moneys credited to the trust fund shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except as provided in this section. Moneys in the trust fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the trust fund by the end of that fiscal year.

5. The minimum balance of the trust fund required prior to expenditure of moneys from the trust fund is five million dollars. Once the minimum balance is reached, the interest and earnings on the fund and any moneys received under subsection 3, paragraph “a”, are appropriated to the commission to be used to achieve the purposes of this section. It is the intent of the general assembly that the balance in the trust fund reach fifty million dollars.

6. It is the intent of the general assembly that beginning with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, appropriations be made annually to the veterans trust fund. Prior to any additional appropriations to this fund, the department shall provide the general assembly with information identifying immediate and long-term veteran services throughout the state and a plan for delivering those services.

7. Moneys appropriated to the commission under this section shall not be used to supplant funding provided by other sources. The moneys may be expended upon a majority vote of the commission membership for the benefit of veterans and the spouses and dependents of veterans, for any of the following purposes:

a. Travel expenses for wounded veterans, and

their spouses, directly related to follow-up medical care.

b. Job training or college tuition assistance for job retraining.

c. Unemployment assistance during a period of unemployment due to prolonged physical or mental illness or disability resulting from military service.

d. Expenses related to the purchase of durable medical equipment or services to allow veterans to remain in their homes.

e. Expenses related to hearing care, dental care, vision care, or prescription drugs.

f. Individual counseling or family counseling programs.

g. Family support group programs or programs for children of members of the military.

h. Honor guard services.

i. Expenses related to ambulance and emergency room services for veterans who are trauma patients.

j. Emergency expenses related to vehicle repair, housing repair, or temporary housing assistance.

k. Expenses related to establishing whether a minor child is a dependent of a deceased veteran.

l. Matching funds to veterans organizations to provide for accredited veteran service officers. However, moneys expended for this purpose in a fiscal year shall not exceed the lesser of one hundred fifty thousand dollars or twenty percent of the moneys appropriated to the commission from interest and earnings on the fund in that fiscal year.

8. If the commission identifies other purposes for which the moneys appropriated under this section may be used for the benefit of veterans and the spouses and dependents of veterans, the commission shall submit recommendations for the addition of such purposes to the general assembly for review.

9. The commission shall submit an annual report to the general assembly by January 15 of each year concerning the veterans trust fund created by this section. The annual report shall include financial information concerning the moneys in the trust fund and shall also include information on the number, amount, and type of expenditures, if any, from the fund during the prior calendar year for the purposes described in subsection 7.

10. The department may adopt emergency rules under section 17A.4, subsection 3, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, to implement the provisions of this section and the rules shall be effective immediately upon filing unless a later date is specified in the rules. Any rules adopted in accordance with this subsection shall also be published as a notice of intended action as provided in section 17A.4.

FY 2007-2008 appropriation from veterans trust fund to Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus fund; 2007 Acts, ch 176, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §68;

2009 Acts, ch 182, §82, 87

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 164, §2, 6, 7

Section not amended; footnotes added and revised

35A.16 County commissions of veteran affairs fund — appropriation.

1. *a.* A county commissions of veteran affairs fund is created within the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the federal government or private sources for deposit in the fund.

b. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the sum of one million dollars to be credited to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the county commissions of veteran affairs fund shall be credited to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the county commissions of veteran affairs fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

3. *a.* If sufficient moneys are available, the department shall annually allocate ten thousand dollars to each county commission of veteran affairs, or to each county sharing the services of an executive director or administrator pursuant to chapter 28E, to be used to provide services to veterans pursuant to section 35B.6.

b. If a county fails to be in compliance with the requirements of section 35B.6 on June 30 of each fiscal year, all moneys received by the county pursuant to this subsection during that fiscal year shall be reimbursed to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund.

c. Moneys distributed to a county under this subsection shall be used to supplement and not supplant any existing funding provided by the county or received by the county from any other source. The department shall adopt a maintenance of effort requirement for moneys distributed under this subsection.

4. A county commission of veteran affairs training program account shall be established within the county commissions of veteran affairs fund. Any moneys remaining in the fund after the allocations under subsection 3 shall be credited to the account and used by the department to fund the county commission of veteran affairs training program under section 35A.17.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §2, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 4, §1

2008 enactment of this section takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §10

NEW section

35A.17 County commission of veteran affairs training program.

1. A county commission of veteran affairs training program is created under the control of the department for the purpose of providing training, certification, and accreditation opportunities for county commissions of veteran affairs executive directors, administrators, and employees.

2. The department may receive and accept donations, grants, gifts, and contributions from any public or private source for the purpose of providing training opportunities under this section. All funds received by the department shall be deposited in the county commission of veteran affairs training program account established in section 35A.16, subsection 4.

3. *a.* The department shall use funds deposited in the county commission of veteran affairs training program account to organize statewide or regional training conferences and provide training, certification, and accreditation opportunities for county commissions of veteran affairs executive directors, administrators, and employees, consistent with the requirements of section 35A.5, subsection 9.

b. During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the department shall use account funds to arrange for an accreditation course by the national association of county veteran service officers to take place within the state.

c. The department may use account funds to hire an agency, organization, or other entity to provide training or educational programming, reimburse county executive directors, administrators, and employees for transportation costs related to a conference or program, or both.

4. The department shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, deemed necessary for the administration of the county commission of veteran affairs training program.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §3, 10

Section is effective July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §10

NEW section

35A.18 Presentation of flags.

1. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*member of the armed forces of the United States*” means a person who was a resident of this state and a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States at the time of the person’s death.

2. If the governor issues a proclamation for the national and state flags to be flown at half-staff in recognition of the death of a member of the armed forces of the United States while serving on active duty, the office of the governor shall present the flags that were flown over the state capitol to the member’s surviving spouse. If the member does

not have a surviving spouse, the two flags shall be presented to another individual who is part of the member's immediate family. The cost of the flags

is the responsibility of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 45, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 35B

COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

35B.6 Qualification — training — offices.

1. *a.* The members of the commission shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office, and give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties with sureties to be approved by the county auditor. The commission shall organize by the selection of one of their members as chairperson and one as secretary. The commission, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, shall employ an executive director or administrator and shall have the power to employ other necessary employees when needed, including administrative or clerical assistants, but no member of the commission shall be so employed. The compensation of such employees shall be fixed by the board of supervisors. The executive director must possess the same qualifications as provided in section 35B.3 for commission members. However, this qualification requirement shall not apply to a person employed as an executive director prior to July 1, 1989.

b. The commission may employ an administrator in lieu of an executive director. Administrators shall not be required to meet all the qualifications provided in section 35B.3 for commissioners. An administrator may hold another position within the county or other government entity while serving as an administrator only if such position does not adversely affect the administrator's duties under this chapter.

c. Upon the employment of an executive director or administrator, the executive director or administrator shall complete a course of certification training provided by the department of veterans affairs pursuant to section 35A.5. If an executive director or administrator fails to obtain certification within one year of being employed, the executive director or administrator shall be removed from office. A commissioner or other commission employee may also complete the course of certification training. The department shall issue the executive director, administrator, commissioner, or employee a certificate of training after completion of the certification training course. To maintain certification, the executive director, administrator, commissioner, or employee shall satisfy the continuing education requirements established by the national association of county veteran service officers. Failure of an executive director or administrator to maintain certification shall be cause for

removal from office. The expenses of training the executive director or administrator shall be paid from the appropriation authorized in section 35B.14.

d. The duties of the executive director, administrator, and employees shall include all of the following:

(1) Inform members of the armed forces, veterans, and their dependents of all federal, state, and local laws enacted for their benefit.

(2) Assist all residents of the state who served in the armed forces of the United States and their relatives, beneficiaries, and dependents in receiving from the United States and this state any and all compensation, pensions, hospitalization, insurance, education, employment pay and gratuities, loan guarantees, or any other aid or benefit to which they may be entitled under any law.

e. The department of veterans affairs or county veteran affairs offices shall not charge for any service provided to any individual.

2. Two or more boards of supervisors may agree, pursuant to chapter 28E, to share the services of an executive director or administrator. The agreement shall provide for the establishment of a commission of veteran affairs office in each of the counties participating in the agreement.

3. The commission with the approval of the board of supervisors shall appoint one of the deputies of the county auditor to serve as administrative assistant to the commission, to serve without additional compensation, unless for good reasons shown, this arrangement is not feasible.

4. *a.* Each county commission of veteran affairs shall maintain an office in a building owned, operated, or leased by the county.

b. An executive director or administrator employed pursuant to subsection 1 shall provide veterans services for the following minimum number of hours each week:

(1) For a county with a population of thirty thousand or less, no fewer than twenty hours per week.

(2) For a county with a population of more than thirty thousand and less than sixty thousand, no fewer than thirty hours per week.

(3) For a county with a population of sixty thousand or more, no fewer than forty hours per week.

c. Counties sharing the services of an executive director or administrator shall provide the number of hours of service required under paragraph “b” for each county.

d. The hours that the office established under paragraph “a” is open shall be posted in a prominent position outside the office.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §4 – 6, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 4, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §188
Oath, §63.10
2008 amendments to subsections 1, 2, and 4 take effect July 1, 2009;
2008 Acts, ch 1130, §10
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
Subsection 4 stricken and rewritten

35B.14 County appropriation.

1. The board of supervisors of each county may

appropriate moneys for training an executive director or administrator as provided in section 35B.6, and for the expenses for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, medical benefits, and a funeral for indigent veterans, as defined in section 35.1, as well as for their indigent spouses, surviving spouses, and minor children not over eighteen years of age, who legally reside in the county.

2. The appropriation shall be expended by the joint action and control of the board of supervisors and the county commission of veteran affairs.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §7, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §189
2008 and 2009 amendments take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §10
Section amended

CHAPTER 35C

VETERANS PREFERENCE

35C.1 Appointments and employment — applications.

1. In every public department and upon all public works in the state, and of the counties, cities, and school corporations of the state, veterans who are citizens and residents of the United States are entitled to preference in appointment and employment over other applicants of no greater qualifications. The preference in appointment and employment for employees of cities under a municipal civil service is the same as provided in section 400.10. For purposes of this section, “*veteran*” means as defined in section 35.1 except that the requirement that the person be a resident of this state shall not apply.

2. a. In all jobs of the state and its political subdivisions, an application form shall be completed. The application form shall contain an inquiry into the applicant’s military service during the wars or armed conflicts as specified in subsection 1.

b. The department of administrative services shall inform the agency to which the person is seeking employment of the person’s military service as specified in subsection 1.

3. In all jobs of political subdivisions of the state which are to be filled by competitive examination or by appointment, public notice of the application deadline to fill a job shall be posted at least ten days before the deadline in the same manner as notices of meetings are posted under section 21.4.

4. For jobs in political subdivisions of the state that are filled through a point-rated qualifying examination, the preference afforded to veterans shall be equivalent to that provided for municipal

civil service systems in section 400.10.

2009 Acts, ch 150, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §108
Subsection 1 stricken and rewritten

35C.5 Appeals.

In addition to the remedy provided in section 35C.4, an appeal may be taken by any person belonging to any of the classes of persons to whom a preference is hereby granted, from any refusal to allow said preference, as provided in this chapter, to the district court of the county in which such refusal occurs. The appeal shall be made by serving upon the appointing board within twenty days after the date of the refusal of said appointing officer, board, or persons to allow said preference, a written notice of such appeal stating the grounds of the appeal; a demand in writing for a certified transcript of the record, and all papers on file in the office affecting or relating to said appointment. Thereupon, said appointing officer, board, or person shall, within ten days, make, certify, and deliver to appellant such a transcript; and the appellant shall, within five days thereafter, file the same and a copy of the notice of appeal with the clerk of said court, and said notice of appeal shall stand as appellant’s complaint and thereupon said cause shall be accorded such preference in its assignment for trial as to assure its prompt disposition. The court shall receive and consider any pertinent evidence, whether oral or documentary, concerning said appointment from which the appeal is taken, and if the court shall find that the said applicant is qualified as defined in section 35C.1, to hold the position for which the applicant has applied, said court shall, by its mandate, specifically direct the said appointing officer, board or

persons as to their further action in the matter. An appeal may be taken from judgment of the said district court on any such appeal on the same terms as an appeal is taken in civil actions. At their election parties entitled to appeal under this section may, in the alternative, maintain an action

for judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if that is otherwise applicable to their case.

Appeals, R.App.P. 6.101, 6.102, 6.701
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 35D

VETERANS HOME

35D.1 Purpose of home — definitions.

1. The Iowa veterans home, located in Marshalltown, shall be maintained as a long-term health care facility providing multiple levels of care, with attendant health care services, for honorably discharged veterans and their dependent spouses and for surviving spouses of honorably discharged veterans. Eligibility requirements for admission to the Iowa veterans home shall coincide with the eligibility requirements for hospitalization in a United States department of veterans affairs facility pursuant to 38 U.S.C. § 1710, and regulations promulgated under that section, as amended.

2. As used in this chapter:

a. “*Commandant*” means the commandant of the Iowa veterans home appointed pursuant to section 35D.13.

b. “*Commission*” means the commission of veterans affairs established in section 35A.2.

c. “*Member*” means a patient or resident of the home.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §5
Subsection 1 amended

35D.14A Volunteer record checks.

1. Persons who are potential volunteers or volunteers in the Iowa veterans home in a position having direct individual contact with patients or residents of the home shall be subject to criminal history and child and dependent adult abuse record checks in accordance with this section. The Iowa veterans home shall request that the department of public safety perform the criminal history check and the department of human services perform child and dependent adult abuse record checks of the person in this state and may request these checks in other states.

2. a. If it is determined that a person has been convicted of a crime under a law of any state or has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse, the person shall not participate as a volunteer with direct individual contact with patients or residents of the Iowa veterans home unless an evaluation has been performed by the department of human services to determine whether the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse war-

rants prohibition of the person’s participation as a volunteer in the Iowa veterans home. The department of human services shall perform such evaluation upon the request of the Iowa veterans home.

b. In an evaluation, the department of human services shall consider the nature and seriousness of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse in relation to the position sought or held, the time elapsed since the commission of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse, the circumstances under which the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse was committed, the degree of rehabilitation, the likelihood that the person will commit the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse again, and the number of crimes or founded child or dependent adult abuses committed by the person involved.

c. If the department of human services performs an evaluation for the purposes of this section, the department of human services has final authority in determining whether prohibition of the person’s participation as a volunteer is warranted. The department of human services may permit a person who is evaluated to participate as a volunteer if the person complies with the department’s conditions relating to participation as a volunteer which may include completion of additional training.

2009 Acts, ch 93, §1
NEW section

35D.15 Rules enforced — power to suspend and discharge members.

1. The commandant shall administer and enforce all rules adopted by the commission, including rules of discipline and, subject to these rules, may immediately suspend the membership of and discharge any person from the home for infraction of the rules when the commandant determines that the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the home is in immediate danger and other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted. The suspension and discharge are temporary pending action by the commission. Judicial review of the action of the commission may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

2. a. The commandant shall, with the input

and recommendation of the interdisciplinary resident care committee, involuntarily discharge a member for any of the following reasons:

(1) (a) The member has been diagnosed with a substance use disorder but continues to abuse alcohol or an illegal drug in violation of the member's conditional or provisional agreement entered into at the time of admission, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The member has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the member's collaborative care plan.

(ii) The member has been notified of the member's commission of three offenses and has been given the opportunity to correct the behavior through either of the following options:

(A) Being given the opportunity to receive the appropriate level of treatment in accordance with best practices for standards of care.

(B) By having been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the member's meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (1), if the member has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the member's collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the member may be immediately discharged under this subparagraph (1) if the member's actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff.

(2) (a) The member refuses to utilize the resources available to address issues identified in the member's collaborative care plan, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The member has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the member's collaborative care plan.

(ii) The member has been notified of the member's commission of three offenses and the member has been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the member's meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (2), if the member has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the member's collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the member may be immediately discharged if the member's actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff.

(3) The member's medical or life skills needs have been met to the extent possible through the services provided by the Iowa veterans home and the member no longer requires a residential or nursing level of care, as determined by the inter-

disciplinary resident care committee.

(4) The member requires a level of licensed care not provided at the Iowa veterans home.

b. (1) If a member is discharged under this subsection, the discharge plan shall include placement in a suitable living situation which may include but is not limited to a transitional living program approved by the commission or a living program provided by the United States veterans administration.

(2) If a member is involuntarily discharged under this subsection, the commission shall, to the greatest extent possible, ensure against the veteran being homeless and ensure that the domicile to which the veteran is discharged is fit and habitable and offers a safe and clean environment which is free from health hazards and provides appropriate heating, ventilation, and protection from the elements.

c. (1) An involuntary discharge of a member under this subsection shall be preceded by a written notice to the member. The notice shall state that unless the discharge is an immediate discharge due to the member's actions or behavior which jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff, the effective date of the discharge is thirty calendar days from the date of receipt of the discharge notice, and that the member has the right to appeal the discharge. If a member appeals such discharge, the member shall also be provided with the information relating to the appeals process as specified in this paragraph "c".

(2) If the member appeals the discharge under this subsection, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The member shall file the appeal with the commission within five calendar days of receipt of the discharge notice.

(b) The commission shall render a decision on the appeal and notify the member of the decision, in writing, within ten calendar days of the filing of the appeal.

(c) If the member is not satisfied with the decision of the commission, the member may appeal the commission's decision by filing an appeal with the department of inspections and appeals within five calendar days of being notified in writing of the commission's decision.

(d) The department of inspections and appeals shall render a decision on the appeal of the commission's decision and notify the member of the decision, in writing, within fifteen calendar days of the filing of the appeal with the department.

(e) The maximum time period that shall elapse between receipt by the member of the discharge notice and actual discharge shall not exceed fifty-five days, which includes the thirty-day discharge notice period and any time during which any appeals to the commission or the department of inspections and appeals are pending.

(3) If a member is not satisfied with the decision of the department of inspections and appeals, the member may seek judicial review in accordance with chapter 17A. A member's discharge under this subsection shall be stayed while judicial review is pending.

d. Annually, by the fourth Monday of each session of the general assembly, the commandant shall submit a report to the veterans affairs committees of the senate and house of representatives specifying the number, circumstances, and placement of each member involuntarily discharged from the Iowa veterans home under this subsection during the previous calendar year.

e. The commission shall adopt rules to enforce this subsection.

f. Any involuntary discharge by the commandant under this subsection shall comply with the rules adopted by the commission under this subsection and by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to section 135C.14, subsection 8, paragraph "f".

g. For the purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Collaborative care plan*" means the plan of care developed for a member by the interdisciplinary resident care committee.

(2) "*Interdisciplinary resident care committee*" means the member, a social worker, a registered nurse, a dietitian, a medical provider, a recreation specialist, and other staff, as appropriate, who are involved in reviewing a member's assessment data and developing a collaborative care plan for the individual member.

2009 Acts, ch 62, §1
Section amended

35D.18 Net general fund appropriation — purpose.

1. The Iowa veterans home shall operate on the basis of a net appropriation from the general fund of the state. The appropriation amount shall be the net amount of state moneys projected to be needed for the Iowa veterans home for the fiscal

year of the appropriation. The purpose of utilizing a net appropriation is to encourage the Iowa veterans home to operate with increased self-sufficiency, to improve quality and efficiency, and to support collaborative efforts among all providers of funding for the services available from the Iowa veterans home.

2. The net appropriation made to the Iowa veterans home may be used throughout the fiscal year in the manner necessary for purposes of cash flow management, and for cash flow management, the Iowa veterans home may temporarily draw more than the amount appropriated, provided the amount appropriated is not exceeded at the close of the fiscal year.

3. Revenues received that are attributed to the Iowa veterans home during a fiscal year shall be credited to the Iowa veterans home account and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, including but not limited to all of the following:

a. United States department of veterans affairs payments.

b. Medical assistance program revenue received under chapter 249A.

c. Federal Medicare program payments.

d. Other revenues generated from current, new, or expanded services that the Iowa veterans home is authorized to provide.

4. For purposes of allocating moneys to the Iowa veterans home from the salary adjustment fund created in section 8.43, the Iowa veterans home shall be considered to be funded entirely with state moneys.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the Iowa veterans home annual appropriation or revenues that remains unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for specified purposes of the Iowa veterans home until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §6
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 36

EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS — VETERANS

36.3 Duties of the department.

The department shall:

1. Provide the forms for the reports required in section 36.2. The report form shall require the doctor to provide all of the following:

a. Symptoms of the veteran which may be related to exposure to chemicals.

b. Diagnosis of the veteran.

c. Methods of treatment prescribed.

2. Annually compile and evaluate the information submitted in the reports pursuant to subsection 1, in consultation and cooperation with a cer-

tified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall submit the report to the governor, the general assembly, and the United States department of veterans affairs. The report shall include current research data on the effects of exposure to chemicals, statistical information received from individual physicians' reports, and statistical information from the epidemiological investigations pursuant to subsection 3.

3. Conduct epidemiological investigations of veterans who have cancer or other medical prob-

lems or who have children born with birth defects associated with exposure to chemicals, in consultation and cooperation with a certified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall obtain consent from a veteran be-

fore conducting the investigations. The department shall cooperate with local and state agencies during the course of an investigation.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §7
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 37

MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS

37.9 Commissioners appointed — vacancies — request for appropriation.

1. When the proposition to erect a building or monument under this chapter has been carried by a majority vote, the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, shall appoint a commission consisting of not less than five and not more than eleven members, in the manner and with the qualifications provided in this chapter, which shall have charge and supervision of the erection of the building or monument, and when erected, the management and control of the building or monument.

2. On or before January 15 of each year, a commission which manages and controls a county memorial hospital shall prepare and submit to the county auditor a request for an appropriation for the next fiscal year from the general fund for the operation and maintenance of the county memorial hospital. On or before January 20, the county auditor shall submit the request to the county board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may adjust the commission's request and may make an appropriation for the county memorial hospital as provided in section 331.427, subsection 3, paragraph "b". For the purposes of public notice, the commission is a certifying board and is subject to the requirements of sections 24.3 through 24.5, sections 24.9 through 24.12, and section 24.16.

3. The term of office of each member shall be three years, and any vacancies occurring in the membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

4. Commencing with the commissioners appointed to take office after January 1, 1952, the terms of office of the commissioners shall be staggered so that all commissioners' terms will not end

in the same year. Thereafter, the successors in each instance shall hold office for a term of three years or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

5. The commissioners having the management and control of a memorial hospital shall, within ten days after their appointment, qualify by taking the usual oath of office, but no bonds shall be required of them. The commissioners shall organize by electing a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The secretary shall immediately report to the county auditor and county treasurer the names of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer of the commission. The commission shall meet as necessary to adequately oversee the operation of the hospital. A majority of the commission members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary shall keep a complete record of its proceedings. The commissioners of a memorial hospital shall have all of the powers and duties necessary to manage, control, and govern the memorial hospital including but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, assisted or independent living services, and other ancillary services irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such institutions are established, organized, operated, or maintained, unless such provisions conflict with this chapter.

6. Memorial hospital funds shall be received, disbursed, and accounted for in the same manner and by the same procedure as provided by section 347.12.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §2
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 39A

ELECTION MISCONDUCT

39A.2 Election misconduct in the first degree.

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

a. Registration fraud.

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

(2) Falsely swears to an oath required pursuant to section 48A.7A.

b. Vote fraud.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) To sign a petition nominating a candidate for public office or a petition requesting an election for which a petition may legally be submitted.

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

d. Bribery.

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

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

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

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

f. Voting equipment tampering. Intentionally alters or damages any computer software or any physical part of voting equipment, automatic tabulating equipment, or any other part of a voting system.

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

2009 Acts, ch 57, §3
Subsection 1, paragraph f amended

CHAPTER 42

REDISTRICTING GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

42.3 Timetable for preparation of plan.

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

senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall at once, but in no event later than seven days after the date the bill failed to be approved, transmit to the legislative services agency information which the senate or house may direct by resolution regarding reasons why the plan was not approved.

b. However, if the population data for legislative districting which the United States census bureau is required to provide this state under Pub. L. No. 94-171 and, if used by the legislative services agency, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for that population data are not available to the legislative services agency on or before February 15 of the year ending in one, the dates set forth in paragraph "a" shall be extended by a number of days equal to the number of days after February 15 of the year ending in one that the federal census population data and the topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative districting become available.

2. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 1

fails to be enacted, the legislative services agency shall prepare a bill embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional districting. The bill shall be prepared in accordance with section 42.4, and, insofar as it is possible to do so within the requirements of section 42.4, with the reasons cited by the senate or house of representatives by resolution, or the governor by veto message, for the failure to approve the plan. If a second plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than thirty-five days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 1, or the date the governor vetoes or fails to approve the bill. If it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill shall be brought to a vote not less than seven days after the bill is submitted and made available to the members of the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature. It is further the intent of this chapter that if the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, it shall expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under this subsection fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case

may be, shall transmit to the legislative services agency in the same manner as described in subsection 1, information which the senate or house may direct by resolution regarding reasons why the plan was not approved.

3. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 2 fails to be enacted, the same procedure as prescribed by subsection 2 shall be followed. If a third plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than thirty-five days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 2, or the date the governor vetoes or fails to approve the bill. The legislative services agency shall submit a bill under this subsection sufficiently in advance of September 1 of the year ending in one to permit the general assembly to consider the plan prior to that date. If it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill shall be brought to a vote within the same time period after its delivery to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives as is prescribed for the bill submitted under subsection 2, but shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §11, 12
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 43

PARTISAN NOMINATIONS — PRIMARY ELECTION

43.4 Political party precinct caucuses.

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

There shall be selected among those present at a precinct caucus a chairperson and a secretary who shall within seven days certify to the county

central committee the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention.

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

Within fourteen days after the date of the caucus the county central committee shall certify to the county commissioner the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention. The commissioner shall retain precinct caucus records for twenty-two months. In addition, within fourteen days after the date of the precinct caucus, the chairperson of the county central committee shall deliver to the county commissioner all completed voter registration forms received at the caucus.

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

2009 Acts, ch 57, §4
Failure to report, criminal penalty, §39A.4
Unnumbered paragraph 4 amended

43.5 Applicable statutes.

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

2009 Acts, ch 57, §5
Criminal offenses, §39A.2 – 39A.5
Section amended

43.26 Ballot — form. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96. See § 43.31.

43.31 Form of official ballot — implementation by rule.

The state commissioner shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement sections 43.27 through 43.30, section 43.36, sections 49.30 through 49.41, section 49.57, and any other provision of the law prescribing the form of the official ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §6
NEW section

43.32 through 43.35 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

43.45 Canvass of votes.

1. Upon the closing of the polls the precinct election officials shall immediately publicly canvass the vote. The canvass shall be conducted using the procedures established in this section which are appropriate for the voting system used in the precinct.

2. In precincts where paper ballots are used, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

- a. Place the ballots of the several political parties in separate piles.
- b. Separately count the ballots of each party,

and make the correct entries thereof on the tally sheets.

c. Certify the number of votes cast upon the ticket of each political party for each candidate for each office.

d. Place the ballots cast on behalf of each of the parties in separate envelopes. Seal each envelope and place the signature of all board members of the precinct across the seal of the envelope so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

e. On the outside of each envelope enter the number of ballots cast by each party in the precinct and contained in the envelope.

f. Seal the tally sheets and certificates of the precinct election officials in an envelope on the outside of which are written or printed the names of the several political parties with the names of the candidates for the different offices under their party name, and opposite each candidate's name enter the number of votes cast for such candidate in the precinct.

g. Enter on the envelope the total number of voters of each party who cast ballots in the precinct.

h. Communicate the results in the manner required by section 50.11, to the commissioner of the county in which the polls are located, who shall remain on duty until the results are communicated to the commissioner from each polling place in the county.

3. In precincts where optical scan voting systems are used and ballots are counted in the precinct, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

a. Close and secure the ballot reader to prevent the insertion of additional ballots.

b. Print the results for the precinct.

c. Open the ballot container. Secure all ballots counted by the vote-tabulating device. Sort the remaining ballots by party. Tally all write-in votes and any other ballots not yet counted. Record the results in the tally list.

d. Put all ballots in an envelope or other package and seal it. All members of the board shall sign their names across the seal of the envelope. The seal shall be placed so that the envelope or package cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §7
Subsection 3 stricken and former subsection 4 renumbered as 3

43.77 What constitutes a ballot vacancy.

A vacancy on the general election ballot exists when any political party lacks a candidate for an office to be filled at the general election because:

- 1. No person filed under section 43.11 as a candidate for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election, or all persons who filed under section 43.11 as candidates for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election subsequently withdrew as candidates, were found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office or died before the date of the primary election, and no

candidate received a sufficient number of write-in votes to be nominated.

2. The primary election was inconclusive as to that office because no candidate for the party's nomination for that office received the number of votes required by section 43.52, 43.53, or 43.65, whichever is applicable.

3. The person nominated in the primary election as the party's candidate for that office subsequently withdrew as permitted by section 43.76, was found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office, or died, at a time not later than the eighty-ninth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the state commissioner and not later than the seventy-fourth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the county commissioner.

4. A vacancy has occurred in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secre-

tary of agriculture, or attorney general, under the circumstances described in section 69.13, less than eighty-nine days before the primary election and not less than eighty-nine days before the general election.

5. A vacancy has occurred in the office of county supervisor or in any of the offices listed in section 39.17 and the term of office has more than seventy days remaining after the date of the next general election and one of the following circumstances applies:

a. The vacancy occurred during the period beginning seventy-three days before the primary election and ending on the date of the primary election and no special election was called to fill the vacancy.

b. The vacancy occurred after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §8
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 44

NOMINATIONS BY NONPARTY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

44.5 Notice of objections.

When objections are filed, notice shall immediately be given to the affected candidate. The notice shall be addressed to the candidate's place of residence as given in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made to the cer-

tificate. The notice shall include the time and place of the hearing at which the objections will be considered. The hearing shall be held not later than one week after the objection is filed.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §9
Section amended

CHAPTER 45

NOMINATIONS BY PETITION

45.1 Nominations by petition.

1. Nominations for candidates for president and vice president, governor and lieutenant governor, and for other statewide elected offices may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one thousand five hundred eligible electors residing in not less than ten counties of the state.

2. Nominations for candidates for a representative in the United States house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than the number of eligible electors equal to the number of signatures required in subsection 1 divided by the number of congressional districts. Signers of the petition shall be eligible electors who are residents of the congressional district.

3. Nominations for candidates for the state senate may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one hundred eligible elec-

tors who are residents of the senate district.

4. Nominations for candidates for the state house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than fifty eligible electors who are residents of the representative district.

5. Nominations for candidates for offices filled by the voters of a whole county may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors who are residents of the county equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the county on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least two hundred fifty eligible electors who are residents of the county, whichever is less.

6. Nominations for candidates for the office of county supervisor elected by the voters of a supervisor district may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors who are residents

of the supervisor district equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the supervisor district on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least one hundred fifty eligible electors who are residents of the supervisor district, whichever is less.

7. a. Nomination papers for the offices of president and vice president shall include the names of the candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. A certificate listing the names of the candidates for presidential electors, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, shall be filed in the state commissioner's office at the same time the nomination papers are filed.

b. Nomination papers for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall include the names of candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. Nomination papers for other state-wide elected offices and all other offices shall include the name of the candidate on each page of the petition.

8. Nominations for candidates for elective offices in cities where the council has adopted nominations under this chapter may be submitted as follows:

a. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, in cities having a population of three thousand five hundred or greater according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less

than twenty-five eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

b. In cities having a population of one hundred or greater, but less than three thousand five hundred, according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than ten eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

c. In cities having a population less than one hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than five eligible electors who are residents of the city.

9. Nominations for candidates, other than partisan candidates, for elective offices in special charter cities subject to section 43.112 may be submitted as follows:

a. For the office of mayor and alderman at large, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the city equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election.

b. For the office of ward alderman, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the ward equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for ward alderman in that ward at the last preceding city election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §10
Subsections 2 - 6 amended

CHAPTER 46

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES

46.2A Special appointment or election of state judicial nominating commission members.

1. As used in this section, "*congressional district*" means those districts established following the 2010 federal decennial census and described in chapter 40.

2. Notwithstanding sections 46.1 and 46.2, the terms of the appointed and elected members of the state judicial nominating commission serving on December 31, 2012, shall expire on that date.

3. The terms of newly appointed and elected members of the state judicial nominating commission shall commence on January 1, 2013, based upon the number of congressional districts as enacted pursuant to chapter 42.

4. The initial term of the appointed members shall be as follows:

a. In the congressional district described as the first district, there shall be one member with

a term of two years and one member with a term of six years.

b. In the congressional district described as the second district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

c. In the congressional district described as the third district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

d. In the congressional district described as the fourth district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

5. The initial term of the elected members shall be as follows:

a. In the congressional district described as the first district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

b. In the congressional district described as the second district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

c. In the congressional district described as the third district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of six years.

d. In the congressional district described as the fourth district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

6. The appointed and elected members from each congressional district shall be gender balanced as provided in section 69.16A.

7. After the initial term is served pursuant to this section, the appointed members shall be appointed to six-year terms as provided in section 46.1, and the elected members shall be elected to six-year terms as provided in section 46.2.

8. If the number of congressional districts established following the 2010 federal decennial census and described in chapter 40 is not equal to four, then the procedures set out in this section are void and this section is repealed effective June 30, 2012.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §13
Subsections 1 and 8 amended

46.5 Vacancies.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner, the chairperson of the particular commission shall promptly notify the governor in writing of such fact. Vacancies in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the governor, consistent with eligibility requirements. The term of state judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment pending confirmation by the senate at the then session of the general assembly or at its next session if it is not then in session. The term of district judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment.

Except where the term has less than ninety days remaining, vacancies in the office of elective member of the state judicial nominating commission shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements by a special election within the congressional district where the vacancy occurs, such election to be conducted as provided in sections 46.9 and 46.10.

Vacancies in the office of elective judicial nominating commissioner of district judicial nominating commissions shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements and by majority vote of the authorized number of elective members of the particular commission, at a meeting of such members called in the manner provided in section 46.13. The term of judicial nominating commissioners so chosen shall commence upon their selection.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson of a judicial nominating commission, or in the absence of the chairperson, the members of the particular commission shall elect a temporary chairperson from their own number.

When a vacancy in an office of an elective judicial nominating commissioner occurs, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause to be mailed to each member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected, a notice stating the existence of the vacancy, the requirements for eligibility, and the manner in which the vacancy will be filled. Other items may be included in the same mailing if they are on sheets separate from the notice. The election of a district judicial nominating commissioner or the close of nominations for a state judicial nominating commissioner shall not occur until thirty days after the mailing of the notice.

Confirmation, see §2.32
For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §164, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.7 Eligibility to vote.

To be eligible to vote in elections of judicial nominating commissioners, a member of the bar must be eligible to practice and must be a resident of the state of Iowa and of the appropriate congressional district or judicial election district as shown by the member's most recent filing with the supreme court for the purposes of showing compliance with the court's continuing legal education requirements, or for members of the bar eligible to practice who are not required to file such compliance, any paper on file by July 1 with the clerk of the supreme court, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to vote under this section, which the court determines to show the requisite residency requirements. A judge who has been admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa shall be considered a member of the bar.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §165, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.8 Certified list.

On July 15 of each year the clerk of the supreme court shall certify a list of the names, addresses, and years of admission of members of the bar who are eligible to vote for state and district judicial nominating commissioners. The clerk of the supreme court shall provide a copy of the list of the members for a county to the clerk of the district court for that county.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §166, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.9 Conduct of elections.

When an election of judicial nominating commissioners is to be held, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause ballots to be mailed in accor-

dance with the current certified list of resident members of the bar to such members of the proper districts, substantially as follows:

Iowa State (or Iowa Judicial District)
Judicial Nominating Commission

BALLOT

To be cast by the resident members of the bar of the Congressional (or Judicial) District of Iowa.

Vote for (state number) for Iowa State (or Iowa Judicial District) judicial nominating commissioner(s) for term commencing

- CANDIDATE'S NAME
- CANDIDATE'S NAME
-
-

To be counted, this ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, not later than January 31, (year) (or the appropriate date under section 46.5 in case of an election to fill a vacancy).

DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED

The elector receiving the most votes shall be elected. When more than one commissioner is to be elected, the electors receiving the most votes shall be elected, in the same number as the offices to be filled.

The ballot must be completed and mailed or delivered to the clerk of the supreme court prior to expiration of the period within which the election must be held.

The ballots shall be counted under the direction of the clerk of the supreme court.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §167, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.9A Notice preceding nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

At least sixty days prior to the expiration of the term of an elective state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the clerk of the supreme court shall cause to be mailed to each member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected, a notice stating the date the term of office will expire, the requirements for eligibility to the office for the succeeding term, and the procedure for filing nominating petitions, including the last date for filing. Other items may be included in the same mailing if they are on sheets separate from the notice.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §168, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.10 Nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

In order to have an eligible elector's name printed on the ballot for state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the eligible elector must file in the office of the clerk of the supreme court at least thirty days prior to expiration of the period within which the election must be held a nominating petition signed by at least fifty resident members of the bar of the congressional district in case of a candidate for state judicial nominating commissioner, or at least ten resident members of the bar of the judicial district in case of a candidate for district judicial nominating commissioner. No member of the bar may sign more nominating petitions for state or district judicial nominating commissioner than there are such commissioners to be elected.

Ballots for state and district judicial nominating commissioners shall contain blank lines equal to the number of such commissioners to be elected, where names may be written in.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §169, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.11 Certification of commissioners.

The governor and the clerk of the supreme court respectively shall promptly certify the names and addresses of appointive and elective judicial nominating commissioners to the state commissioner of elections and the chairperson of the respective nominating commissions.

For future amendment to this section effective February 10, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §170, 171
Section not amended; footnote added

46.12 Notification of vacancy and resignation.

When a vacancy occurs or will occur within one hundred twenty days in the supreme court, the court of appeals, or district court, the state commissioner of elections shall forthwith so notify the chairperson of the proper judicial nominating commission. The chairperson shall call a meeting of the commission within ten days after such notice; if the chairperson fails to do so, the chief justice shall call such meeting.

When a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court resigns, the judge shall submit a copy of the resignation to the state commissioner of elections at the time the judge submits the resignation to the governor; and when a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court dies, the clerk of district court of the county of the judge's residence shall in writing forthwith notify the state commissioner of elections of such fact.

Option to delay for up to 180 days, for budgetary reasons, sending notification of vacancy in the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court to the proper judicial nominating commission for the period beginning March 16, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §54, 55; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §172, 173
Section not amended; footnote added

46.22 Voting.

Voting at judicial elections shall be by separate paper ballot or optical scan ballot in the space provided for public measures. If separate paper ballots are used, the election judges shall offer a ballot to each voter. If optical scan ballots are used, either a separate ballot or a distinct heading may be

used to distinguish the judicial ballot. Separate ballot boxes for the general election ballots and the judicial election ballots are not required. The general election ballot and the judicial election ballot may be voted in the same voting booth.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §11
Section amended

CHAPTER 47**ELECTION COMMISSIONERS****47.3 Election expenses.**

1. The costs of conducting a special election called by the governor, general election, and the primary election held prior to the general election shall be paid by the county.

2. The cost of conducting other elections shall be paid by the political subdivision for which the election is held. The costs shall include but not be limited to the printing of the ballots and the election register, publication of notices, printing of declaration of eligibility affidavits, compensation for precinct election boards, canvass materials, and the preparation and installation of voting equipment. The county commissioner of elections shall certify to the county board of supervisors a statement of cost for an election. The cost shall be assessed by the county board of supervisors against the political subdivision for which the election was held.

3. *a.* Costs of registration and administrative and clerical costs shall not be charged as a part of the election costs.

b. If automatic tabulating equipment is used in any election, the county commissioner of elections shall not charge any political subdivision of the state a rental fee for the use of any automatic tabulating equipment.

4. The cost of maintenance of voter registration records and of preparation of election registers and any other voter registration lists required by the commissioner in the discharge of the duties of that office shall be paid by the county. Administrative and clerical costs incurred by the registrar in discharging the duties of that office shall be paid by the state.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §12

For compensation of precinct election officials, see §49.20
Section amended

47.6 Election dates — conflicts — public measures.

1. *a.* (1) The governing body of a political subdivision which has authorized a special election to which section 39.2, subsections 1, 2, and 3, are applicable shall by written notice inform the commissioner who will be responsible for conducting the election of the proposed date of the special election.

(a) If a public measure will appear on the ballot at the special election, the governing body shall submit the complete text of the public measure to the commissioner with the notice of the proposed date of the special election.

(b) If the proposed date of the special election coincides with the date of a regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, the notice shall be given no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day on which nomination papers may be filed with the commissioner for the regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, but in no case shall notice be less than thirty-two days before the election. Otherwise, the notice shall be given at least thirty-two days in advance of the date of the proposed special election.

(2) Upon receiving the notice, the commissioner shall promptly give written approval of the proposed date unless it appears that the special election, if held on that date, would conflict with a regular election or with another special election previously scheduled for that date.

b. A public measure shall not be withdrawn from the ballot at any election if the public measure was placed on the ballot by a petition, or if the election is a special election called specifically for the purpose of deciding one or more public measures for a single political subdivision. However, a public measure which was submitted to the county commissioner of elections by the governing body of a political subdivision may be withdrawn by the governing body which submitted the public measure if the public measure was to be placed on the ballot of a regularly scheduled election. The notice of withdrawal must be made by resolution of the governing body and must be filed with the commissioner no later than the last day upon which a candidate may withdraw from the ballot.

2. For the purpose of this section, a conflict between two elections exists only when one of the elections would require use of precinct boundaries which differ from those to be used for the other election, or when some but not all of the registered voters of any precinct would be entitled to vote in one of the elections and all of the registered voters of the same precinct would be entitled to vote in

the other election. Nothing in this subsection shall deny a commissioner discretionary authority to approve holding a special election on the same date as another election, even though the two elections may be defined as being in conflict, if the commissioner concludes that to do so will cause no undue difficulties.

3. a. A city council, county board of supervisors, school district board of directors, or merged area board of directors that has authorized a public measure to be submitted to the voters at a special election held pursuant to section 39.2, subsection 4, shall file the full text of the public measure with the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election.

b. If there are vacancies in county offices to be filled at the special election, candidates shall file their nomination papers with the commissioner

not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election.

c. If there are vacancies in city offices to be filled at the special election, candidates shall file their nomination papers with the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the election. The city clerk shall deliver the nomination papers to the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election. Candidates for city offices in cities in which a primary election may be necessary shall file their nomination papers with the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifty-fourth day before the election. The city clerk shall deliver the nomination papers to the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifty-third day before the election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §13
 Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 48A

VOTER REGISTRATION

48A.2 Definitions.

The definitions established by this section and section 39.3 shall apply wherever the terms so defined appear in this chapter, unless the context in which any such term is used clearly requires otherwise.

1. “*Commissioner of registration*” means the county commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.2.

2. “*Homeless person*” means a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and who has a primary nighttime residence that is one of the following:

a. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for persons intended to be institutionalized.

c. A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

3. “*Person who is incompetent to vote*” means a person described in section 222.2, subsection 5, who has been found to lack the mental capacity to vote in a proceeding held pursuant to section 222.31 or 633.556.

4. “*Voter registration agency*” means an agency designated to conduct voter registration under section 48A.19. Offices of the office of driver services of the state department of transportation are not voter registration agencies.

5. “*Voter registration form*” means an application to register to vote which must be completed by or on behalf of any person registering to vote. The voter registration form may also be used to make

changes to an existing voter registration record.

6. “*Voter registration list*” means a compilation of voter registration records produced, upon request, from the electronic voter registration file or by viewing, upon request, the original, completed voter registration applications and forms.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §14
 Subsection 5 amended

48A.8 Registration by mail.

1. An eligible elector may request that a voter registration form be mailed to the elector. The completed form may be mailed or delivered by the registrant or the registrant’s designee to the commissioner in the county where the person resides. A separate voter registration form shall be signed by each individual registrant.

2. An eligible elector who registers by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in the county of registration shall be required to provide identification documents when voting for the first time in the county, unless the registrant provided on the registration form the registrant’s Iowa driver’s license number, or the registrant’s Iowa nonoperator’s identification card number, or the last four numerals of the registrant’s social security number and the driver’s license, nonoperator’s identification, or partial social security number matches an existing state or federal identification record with the same number, name, and date of birth. If the registrant under this subsection votes in person at the polls, or by absentee ballot at the commissioner’s office or at a satellite voting station, the registrant shall provide a current and valid photo identification card, or shall present to the appropriate election

official one of the following current documents that shows the name and address of the registrant:

- a. Utility bill.
- b. Bank statement.
- c. Paycheck.
- d. Government check.
- e. Other government document.

3. If the registrant under subsection 2 votes an absentee ballot by mail, the registrant shall provide a photocopy of one of the documents listed in subsection 2 when returning the absentee ballot.

4. A registrant under subsection 2 who is required to present identification when casting a ballot in person shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot if the voter does not provide the required identification documents. If a voter who is required to present identification when casting a ballot votes an absentee ballot by mail, the ballot returned by the voter shall be considered a provisional ballot pursuant to sections 49.81 and 53.31.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §15
Subsection 1 amended

48A.25A Verification of voter registration information.

1. a. Upon receipt of an application for voter registration, the commissioner of registration shall compare the Iowa driver's license number, the Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four numerals of the social security number provided by the registrant with the records of the state department of transportation. To be verified, the voter registration record shall contain the same name, date of birth, and Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number or whole or partial social security number as the records of the state department of transportation. If the information cannot be verified, the application shall be recorded and the status of the voter's record shall be designated as pending status. The commissioner of registration shall notify the applicant that the applicant is required to present identification described in section 48A.8, subsection 2, before voting for the first time in the county. If the information can be verified, a record shall be made of the verification and the status of the voter's record shall be designated as active status.

b. This subsection shall not apply to applications received from registrants pursuant to section 48A.7A.

2. The voter registration commission shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide procedures for processing registration applications if the state department of transportation does not, before the close of registration for an election for which the voter registration would be effective, if verified, provide a report that the information on the application has matched or not matched the records of the department.

3. This section does not apply to persons de-

scribed in section 53.37 who are entitled to register to vote and to vote.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §16
Subsection 1 amended

48A.26 Acknowledgment of registration form.

1. a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph "b", within seven working days of receipt of a voter registration form or change of information in a voter registration record the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment to the registrant at the mailing address shown on the registration form. The acknowledgment shall be sent by non-forwardable mail.

b. For a voter registration form or change of information in a voter registration record submitted at a precinct caucus, the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment within forty-five days of receipt of the form or change of information.

2. If the registration form appears on its face to be complete and proper, the acknowledgment shall state that the registrant is now a registered voter of the county. The acknowledgment shall also specify the name of the precinct and the usual polling place for the precinct in which the person is now registered. The acknowledgment may include the political party affiliation most recently recorded by the registrant.

3. If the registration form is missing required information pursuant to section 48A.11, subsection 8, the acknowledgment shall advise the applicant what additional information is required. The commissioner shall enclose a new registration form for the applicant to use. If the registration form has no address, the commissioner shall make a reasonable effort to determine where the acknowledgment should be sent. If the incomplete registration form is received during the period in which registration is closed pursuant to section 48A.9 but by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections or by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall send a notice advising the applicant of election day and in-person absentee registration procedures under section 48A.7A.

4. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and did not answer either "yes" or "no" to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph "a", the application shall be processed. If the application is complete and proper in all other respects and information on the application is verified, as required by section 48A.25A, the applicant shall be registered to vote and sent an acknowledgment.

5. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and answered "no" to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph "a", the application shall not be processed. The acknowledgment shall advise the applicant that the registration has been rejected because the applicant indi-

cated on the registration form that the applicant is not a citizen of the United States.

6. If the acknowledgment is returned as undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner shall follow the procedure described in section 48A.29, subsection 1.

7. If a registrant has not supplied enough information on a registration form for the commissioner to determine the correct precinct and other districts, the commissioner shall obtain the information as quickly as possible either from the registrant or other sources available to the commissioner.

8. An improperly addressed or delivered registration form shall be forwarded to the appropriate county commissioner of registration within two working days after it is received by any other official. The date of registration shall be the date the registration form was received by the first official. If the registration form was postmarked fifteen or more days before an election and the registration form was received by the first official after the close of registration, the registration form shall be considered on time for the election.

9. When a person who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age but less than eighteen years of age registers to vote, the commissioner shall maintain a record of the registration so as to clearly indicate that it will not take effect until the registrant's eighteenth birthday and that the person is registered and qualifies to vote at any election held on or after that date.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §17
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

48A.27 Changes to voter registration records.

1. Any voter registration form received by any voter registration agency, driver's license station, including county treasurer's offices participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M, or the commissioner shall be considered as updating the registrant's previous registration.

2. *a.* A person who is registered to vote may request changes in the voter's registration record at any time by submitting one of the following, as applicable:

(1) A written notice to the county commissioner.

(2) A completed Iowa or federal mail registration form to the county commissioner.

(3) On election day, a registration form to the precinct election officials at the precinct of the voter's current residence.

(4) A change of address form to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation, or to a county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M.

(5) A change of address notice for voter registration submitted to any voter registration agency.

b. If a registered voter submits a change of

name, telephone number, or address under this subsection, the commissioner shall not change the political party or nonparty political organization affiliation in the registered voter's prior registration unless otherwise indicated by the registered voter.

3. The commissioner shall make the necessary changes in the registration records without any action by the registrant when any of the following events occur:

a. Annexation of territory by a city. When an existing city annexes territory, the city clerk shall furnish the commissioner a detailed map of the annexed territory. If a city is divided into wards for voting purposes, the detailed map shall show the ward designations for the annexed territory. The commissioner shall change the registration of persons residing in that territory to reflect the annexation and the city precinct to which each of those persons is assigned. If the commissioner cannot determine the names and addresses of the persons affected by the annexation, the commissioner shall send each person who may be involved a letter informing the person that the person's registration may be in error, and requesting that each person provide the commissioner with the information necessary to correct the registration records.

b. Change of official street name or house or building number by a city or county. When the city or county changes the name of a street or the number of a house or other building in which a person resides, the city clerk or county board of supervisors shall inform the commissioner of the change, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

c. Incorporation or discontinuance of a city. When a new city is incorporated or an existing city is discontinued, the city clerk shall notify the commissioner. The commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

d. Change of rural route designation of the residence of the registered voter. The commissioner shall request each postmaster in the county to inform the commissioner of each change in rural route designation and the names of the persons affected, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person as appropriate.

4. *a.* A commissioner, either independently or in cooperation with the state registrar of voters, and in accordance with rules of the state voter registration commission, may enter into an agreement with a licensed vendor of the United States postal service participating in the national change of address program to identify registered voters of the county who may have moved either within or outside the county.

b. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to another address within the county, the commissioner shall change the registration records to show the new residence address, and shall also mail a notice

of that action to the new address. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage prepaid preaddressed return form by which the registered voter may verify or correct the address information.

c. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to an address outside the county, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive, and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the new address.

(1) The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address.

(2) The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

"Information received from the United States postal service indicates that you are no longer a resident of, and therefore not eligible to vote in (name of county) County, Iowa. If this information is not correct, and you still live in (name of county) County, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct and you have moved, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in an election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of voters in that county."

d. If the information provided by the vendor indicates the registered voter has moved to another county within the state, the notice required by paragraph "c" shall include a statement that registration in the county of the person's current residence is required.

e. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and confirms that the registered voter has moved to a new residence outside the county, the commissioner shall cancel the registration of the voter.

f. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and states that the registered voter's residence address has not changed for the purpose of voter registration, the commissioner shall reinstate the record to active status, making any other changes directed by the registrant in the notice.

5. The commissioner shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registered voters to whom notices under this section are sent and the date of the notice. When the return card from a no-

tice is received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall record the date it was received and whether the registrant had moved within the county, moved to an address outside the county, or had not changed residence.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §24; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §18, 97
2009 amendments to subsection 4, paragraphs b and c, take effect April 10, 2009, and apply to notices mailed on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §97

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 4, paragraphs b and c amended

48A.31 Deceased persons record.

The state registrar of vital statistics shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to the state registrar of voters, once each calendar quarter, a certified list of all persons seventeen and one-half years of age and older in the state whose deaths have been reported to the bureau of vital records of the Iowa department of public health since the previous list of decedents was certified to the state registrar of voters. The list shall be submitted according to the specifications of the state registrar of voters. The commissioner shall, in the month following the end of a calendar quarter, run the statewide voter registration system's matching program to determine whether a listed decedent was registered to vote in the county and shall immediately cancel the registration of any person named on the list of decedents.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §19
Section amended

48A.37 Electronic registration records.

1. Voter registration records shall be maintained in an electronic medium. A history of local election participation shall be maintained as part of the electronic record for at least two general, primary, school, and city elections. Absentee voting shall be recorded for the previous two general and primary elections. After each election, the county commissioner shall update telephone numbers provided by registered voters pursuant to section 49.77.

2. Electronic records shall include a status code designating whether the records are active, inactive, incomplete, pending, or canceled. Inactive records are records of registered voters to whom notices have been sent pursuant to section 48A.28, subsection 3, and who have not returned the card or otherwise responded to the notice, and those records have been designated inactive pursuant to section 48A.29. Inactive records are also records of registered voters to whom notices have been sent pursuant to section 48A.26A and who have not responded to the notice. Incomplete records are records missing required information pursuant to section 48A.11, subsection 8. Pending records are records of applicants whose applications have not been verified pursuant to section 48A.25A. Canceled records are records that have been canceled pursuant to section 48A.30. All other records are active records. An inactive record shall be made active when the registered voter re-

quests an absentee ballot, votes at an election, registers again, or reports a change of name, address, telephone number, or political party or organization affiliation. An incomplete record shall be made active when a completed application is received from the applicant and verified pursuant to section 48A.25A. A pending record shall be made active upon verification or upon the voter providing identification pursuant to section 48A.8.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §20
Subsection 2 amended

48A.38 Lists of voters.

1. Any person may request of the registrar and shall receive, upon payment of the cost of preparation, a list of registered voters and other data on registration and participation in elections, in accordance with the following requirements and limitations:

a. The registrar shall prepare each list requested within fourteen days of receipt of the request, except that the registrar shall not be required to prepare any list within seven days of the close of registration for any regularly scheduled election if the preparation of the list would impede the preparation of election registers for that election.

b. Each list shall be as current as possible, but shall in all cases reflect voter activity reported to any commissioner twenty-eight or more days before preparation of the list.

c. Each list shall be in the order and form specified by the list purchaser, and shall contain the registration data specified by the list purchaser, provided compliance with the request is within the capability of the record maintenance system used by the registrar.

d. Lists prepared shall not include inactive records unless specifically requested by the requester.

e. The registrar shall prepare updates to lists at least biweekly, and after the close of registration for a regularly scheduled election, but before the election, if requested to do so at the time a list is purchased. All updates shall be made available to all requesters at the same time, and shall be in the order and form specified by each requester.

f. The county commissioner of registration and the state registrar of voters shall remove a voter's whole or partial social security number, as applicable, Iowa driver's license number, or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number from a voter registration list prepared pursuant to this section.

2. The registrar shall update information on participation in an election no later than sixty days after each election.

3. The registrar shall maintain a log of the name, address, and telephone number of every person who receives a list under this section, and of every person who reviews registration records in the office of the registrar. Commissioners of registration shall maintain a similar log in their offices of those who receive a list from the commissioner or who review registration records in the commissioner's office. Logs maintained under this subsection are public records, and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §21
NEW subsection 2 and former subsection 2 renumbered as 3

48A.40 Reports. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

CHAPTER 49

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

49.13 Commissioner to appoint members, chairperson.

1. The membership of each precinct election board shall be appointed by the commissioner, not less than fifteen days before each election held in the precinct, from the election board panel drawn up as provided in section 49.15. Precinct election officials shall be registered voters of the county, or other political subdivision within which precincts have been merged across county lines pursuant to section 49.11, subsection 3, paragraph "a", in which they are appointed. Preference shall be given to appointment of residents of a precinct to serve as precinct election officials for that precinct, but the commissioner may appoint other residents of the county where necessary.

2. To the extent necessary, election boards shall include members of the two political parties

whose candidates for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, received the largest and next largest number of votes in the county at the last general election. Election boards may also include persons not members of either of these parties. However, persons who are not members of either of these political parties shall not comprise more than one-third of the membership of an election board.

3. In appointing the election board to serve for any election in which candidates' names do appear under the heading of these political parties, the commissioner shall give preference to the persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of these political parties for placement on the election board panel, as provided by section 49.15, in the order that they were so designated. However, the commissioner may for good cause decline to

appoint a designee of a county chairperson if that chairperson is notified and allowed two working days to designate a replacement.

4. The commissioner shall designate one member of each precinct election board as chairperson of that board. If a counting board authorized by chapter 51 is appointed, the chairperson shall have authority over the mechanics of the work of both boards. At the discretion of the commissioner, two people who are members of different political parties may be appointed as co-chairpersons. The co-chairpersons shall have joint authority over the work of the precinct election board.

5. The commissioner may appoint high school students who are not yet qualified to be registered voters to serve as precinct election board members.

a. To qualify to serve as a precinct election board member, a high school student shall:

(1) Be a United States citizen.

(2) Be at least seventeen years of age and a student in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school in Iowa.

(3) Receive credit in at least four subjects, each of one period or hour, or the equivalent thereof, at all times. The eligible subjects are language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, physical education, fine arts, foreign language, and vocational education. Coursework taken as a post-secondary enrollment option for which a school district or accredited nonpublic school grants academic credit toward high school graduation shall be used in determining eligibility. A student shall not be denied eligibility if the student's school program deviates from the traditional two-semester school year. Each student wishing to participate under this subsection shall be passing all coursework for which credit is given and shall be making adequate progress toward graduation requirements at the end of each grading period. At the end of a grading period that is the final grading period in a school year, a student who receives a failing grade in any course for which credit is awarded is ineligible to participate under this subsection. A student who is eligible at the close of a semester is academically eligible to participate under this subsection until the beginning of the subsequent semester. A student with a disability who has an individualized education program shall not be denied eligibility to participate under this subsection on the basis of scholarship if the student is making adequate progress, as determined by school officials, towards the goals and objectives of the student's individualized education program.

(4) At the time of appointment, have the written approval of the principal of the secondary school the student attends.

(5) Have the written approval of the student's parent or legal guardian.

(6) Have satisfactorily completed the training course for election officials.

(7) Meet all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election board member except the requirement of being a registered voter.

b. No more than one student precinct election board member may serve on each precinct election board.

c. Student precinct election board members shall not serve as the chairperson of a precinct election board.

d. Before serving at a partisan election, the student precinct election board member must certify in writing to the commissioner the political party with which the student is affiliated.

e. Student precinct election board members shall not be allowed to work more hours than allowed under the applicable labor laws.

f. A student who serves on a precinct election board is not eligible to receive class credit for such service unless such service qualifies as meeting the requirements of a class assignment imposed on all students in the class.

g. No later than fourteen days after the date of the election, the commissioner shall report to the appropriate secondary school the following information:

(1) The name of each student attending the school who served as a precinct election board member on election day.

(2) The number of hours the student served as a precinct election board member.

(3) The precinct number and polling place location where the student served as a precinct election board member.

(4) Any other information the commissioner deems appropriate or that is requested by the school.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §25

Child labor restrictions, see chapter 92

Subsection 5, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

49.19 Unpaid officials, paper ballots optional for certain city elections.

The commissioner may appoint unpaid election precinct officials to election boards, as provided by sections 49.15, 49.16, and 49.20, or elect not to use automatic tabulating equipment even though it is available, as permitted by section 49.26, or both, for any election held for a city, even if the city has a population of more than three thousand five hundred, if there is no contest for any office on the ballot and no public question is being submitted to the voters at that election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §22

Section amended

49.25 Equipment required at polling places.

1. The commissioner shall determine pursuant to section 49.26, subsection 2, in advance of an

election whether ballots voted in that election shall be counted by automatic tabulating equipment or by precinct election officials. If automatic tabulating equipment will be used, the commissioner shall furnish voting equipment for use by voters with disabilities.

2. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct, in advance of each election, voting booths in the following number:

a. At each regularly scheduled election, at least one for every three hundred fifty voters who voted in the last preceding similar election held in the precinct.

b. At any special election at which the ballot contains only a single public measure or only candidates for a single office or position, the number determined by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct the necessary ballot boxes, suitably equipped with seals or locks and keys, and voting booths. The voting booths shall provide for voting in secrecy. At least one voting booth in each precinct shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. Ballot boxes shall be locked or sealed before the polls open and shall remain locked or sealed until the polls are closed, except as provided in section 51.7 or to provide necessary service to malfunctioning automatic tabulating equipment. If a ballot box is opened prior to the closing of the polls, two precinct election officials not of the same party shall be present and observe the ballot box being opened.

4. Secrecy folders or sleeves shall be provided for use at any precinct where ballots are used which cannot be folded to obscure the marks made by the voters.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §23
Subsections 1 – 3 amended

49.26 Commissioner to decide method of voting — counting of ballots.

1. In all elections regulated by this chapter, the voting shall be by paper ballots printed and distributed as provided by law, or by voting systems meeting the requirements of chapter 52.

2. a. The commissioner shall determine in advance of each election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population or for any school district whether the ballots will be counted by automatic tabulating equipment or by the precinct election officials. In making such a determination, the commissioner shall consider voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election.

b. If the commissioner concludes that voting will probably be so light as to make counting of ballots by the precinct election officials less expensive than preparation and use of automatic tabulating equipment, paper ballots shall be used. The commissioner may use ballots and instructions simi-

lar to those used when the ballots are counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §24
Section amended

49.28 Commissioner to furnish registers and supplies.

1. The commissioner shall prepare and furnish to each precinct an election register and all other books, forms, materials, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the election.

2. a. After the registration deadline and before election day the commissioner shall prepare an election register for each precinct in which voting will occur on the day of the election. The precinct election register shall be a list of the names and addresses of all registered voters of the precinct. Inactive records listed in the election register shall be clearly identified with a special mark or symbol.

b. When a precinct is divided by a district boundary, and some, but not all, registered voters of the precinct may vote on an issue or office from that district, the election register shall clearly indicate which of the registered voters are entitled to vote in the district.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §25
Subsection 3 stricken

49.35 Order of arranging tickets on lever voting machine ballot. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

49.36 Candidates of nonparty organization.

The term “group of petitioners” as used in section 49.32 shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §14
Nonparty organizations, see chapter 44
Political party defined, §43.2
See also chapter 45
Section amended

49.42A Form of official ballot. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96. See § 49.57A.

49.43 Constitutional amendment or other public measure.

1. If possible, all public measures and constitutional amendments to be voted upon by an elector shall be included on a single ballot which shall also include all offices to be voted upon. However, if it is necessary, a separate ballot may be used as provided in section 49.30, subsection 1.

2. Constitutional amendments and other public measures may be summarized by the commissioner as provided in sections 49.44 and 52.25.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §26
Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1
See also §52.24
Unnumbered paragraph 1 designated as subsection 1
Unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken and unnumbered paragraph 3 designated as subsection 2

49.44 Summary.

1. When a proposed constitutional amendment or other public measure to be decided by the voters of the entire state is to be voted upon, the state commissioner shall prepare a written summary of the amendment or measure including the number of the amendment or statewide public measure assigned by the state commissioner. The summary shall be printed immediately preceding the text of the proposed amendment or measure on the paper ballot or optical scan ballot referred to in section 49.43. If the complete text of the public measure will not fit on the ballot it shall be posted inside the voting booth. A copy of the full text shall be included with any absentee ballots.

2. The commissioner may prepare a summary for public measures if the commissioner finds that a summary is needed to clarify the question to the voters.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §27
Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1
Unnumbered paragraph 1 designated as subsection 1
Unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken and unnumbered paragraph 3 designated as subsection 2

49.48 Notice for judicial officers and constitutional amendments.

The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe a notice to inform voters of the location on the ballot of the form for retaining or removing judicial officers and for ratifying or defeating proposed constitutional amendments. The notice shall be conspicuously attached to the ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §28
Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1
Section amended

49.53 Publication of ballot and notice.

1. The commissioner shall not less than four nor more than twenty days before the day of each election, except those for which different publication requirements are prescribed by law, publish notice of the election. The notice shall contain a facsimile of the portion of the ballot containing the first rotation as prescribed by section 49.31, subsection 2, and shall show the names of all candidates or nominees and the office each seeks, and all public questions, to be voted upon at the election. The sample ballot published as a part of the notice may at the discretion of the commissioner be reduced in size relative to the actual ballot but such reduction shall not cause upper case letters appearing in candidates' names or in summaries of public measures on the published sample ballot to be less than nine point type. The notice shall also state the date of the election, the hours the polls will be open, the location of each polling place at which voting is to occur in the election, and the names of the precincts voting at each polling place, but the statement need not set forth any fact which is apparent from the portion of the ballot appearing as a part of the same notice. The notice shall include the full text of all public measures to

be voted upon at the election.

2. The notice shall be published in at least one newspaper, as defined in section 618.3, which is published in the county or other political subdivision in which the election is to occur or, if no newspaper is published there, in at least one newspaper of substantial circulation in the county or political subdivision. For the general election or the primary election the foregoing notice shall be published in at least two newspapers published in the county. However, if there is only one newspaper published in the county, publication in one newspaper shall be sufficient.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §29
Publication of ballot, city elections, §376.5
Subsection 1 amended

49.56 Maximum cost of printing.

The cost of printing the official election ballots and printed supplies shall not exceed the usual and customary rates that the printer charges its regular customers.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §30
Section amended

49.57 Method and style of printing ballots.

Ballots shall be prepared as follows:

1. They shall be on paper uniform in color, through which the printing or writing cannot be read.

2. In the area of the general election ballot for straight party voting, the party or organization names shall be printed in upper case and lower case letters using a uniform font size for each political party or nonparty political organization. The font size shall be not less than twelve point type. After the name of each candidate for a partisan office the name of the candidate's political party shall be printed in at least six point type. The names of political parties and nonparty political organizations may be abbreviated on the remainder of the ballot if both the full name and the abbreviation appear in the "Straight Party" and "Other Political Party" areas of the ballot.

3. The names of candidates shall be printed in upper case and lower case letters using a uniform font size throughout the ballot. The font size shall be not less than ten point type.

4. In no case shall the font size for public measures, constitutional amendments, and constitutional convention questions, and summaries thereof, be less than ten point type.

5. On ballots that will be counted by automatic tabulating equipment, ballots shall include a voting target next to the name of each candidate. The position, shape, and size of the targets shall be appropriate for the equipment to be used in counting the votes. Where paper ballots are used, a square may be printed at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, except as otherwise provided.

6. A portion of the ballot shall include the words "Official ballot", the unique identification number or name assigned by the commissioner to the ballot style, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the commissioner who has caused the ballot to be printed pursuant to section 49.51.

7. The office title of any office which appears on the ballot to fill a vacancy before the end of the usual term of the office shall include the words "To Fill Vacancy".

2009 Acts, ch 57, §31
Single voting target for certain paired offices, §49.33
Signature in primary elections, §43.36
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

49.57A Form of official ballot — implementation by rule.

The state commissioner shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement sections 49.30 through 49.41, section 49.57, and any other provision of the law prescribing the form of the official ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §32
NEW section

49.73 Time of opening and closing polls.

1. At all elections, except as otherwise permitted by this section, the polls shall be opened at 7:00 a.m. if at least one official from each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13 is present. On the basis of voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to so affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election as to justify shortened voting hours for that election, the commissioner may direct that the polls be opened at 12:00 noon for:

- a. Any school district election.
- b. Any election conducted for a city, including a local option sales and services tax election conducted pursuant to section 423B.1. At elections conducted pursuant to chapter 423B, all polling places shall have the same voting hours.
- c. Any election conducted for a benefited district.
- d. Any election conducted for the unincorporated area of a county.

2. The commissioner shall not shorten voting hours for any election if there is filed in the commissioner's office, at least twenty-five days before the election, a petition signed by at least fifty eligible electors of the school district or city, as the case may be, requesting that the polls be opened not later than 7:00 a.m. All polling places where the candidates of or any public question submitted by any one political subdivision are being voted upon shall be opened at the same hour, except that this requirement shall not apply to merged areas established under chapter 260C. The hours at which the respective precinct polling places are to open shall not be changed after publication of the notice required by section 49.53. The polling places shall

be closed at 9:00 p.m. for state primary and general elections and other partisan elections, and for any other election held concurrently therewith, and at 8:00 p.m. for all other elections.

2009 Acts, ch 138, §1
Subsection 1 amended

49.77 Ballot furnished to voter.

1. The board members of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters.

a. Any person desiring to vote shall sign a voter's declaration provided by the officials, in substantially the following form:

"VOTER'S DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of , county of , Iowa.

I am a registered voter. I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in said election.

I understand that any false statement in this declaration is a criminal offense punishable as provided by law.

.....
Signature of Voter
.....
Address
.....
Telephone

Approved:

.....
Board Member"

b. At the discretion of the commissioner, this declaration may be printed on each page of the election register and the voter shall sign the election register next to the voter's printed name. The voter's signature in the election register shall be considered the voter's signed declaration of eligibility affidavit. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe by rule an alternate method for providing the information in subsection 2 for those counties where the declaration of eligibility is printed in the election register. The state voter registration system shall be designed to allow for the affidavit to be printed on each page of the election register and to allow sufficient space for the voter's signature.

2. If the declaration of eligibility is not printed on each page of the election register, any of those persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, or 5, may upon request view the signed declarations of eligibility and may review the signed declarations on file so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials. If the declaration of eligibility is printed on the election register, voters

shall also sign a voter roster which the precinct election official shall make available for viewing. Any of those persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, or 5, may upon request view the roster of those voters who have signed declarations of eligibility, so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials.

3. *a.* A precinct election official shall require any person whose name does not appear on the election register as an active voter to show identification. Specific documents which are acceptable forms of identification shall be prescribed by the state commissioner.

b. A precinct election official may require of the voter unknown to the official, identification in the form prescribed by the state commissioner by rule. If identification is established to the satisfaction of the precinct election officials, the person may then be allowed to vote.

4. *a.* A person whose name does not appear on the election register of the precinct in which that person claims the right to vote shall not be permitted to vote, unless the person affirms that the person is currently registered in the county and presents proof of identity, or the commissioner informs the precinct election officials that an error has occurred and that the person is a registered voter of that precinct. If the commissioner finds no record of the person's registration but the person insists that the person is a registered voter of that precinct, the precinct election officials shall allow the person to cast a ballot in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

b. If the voter informs the precinct election official that the voter resides in the precinct and is not registered to vote, the voter may register to vote pursuant to section 48A.7A and cast a ballot. If such a voter is unable to establish identity and residency in the manner provided in section 48A.7A, subsection 1, paragraph "b" or "c", the voter shall be allowed to cast a ballot in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

c. A person who has been sent an absentee ballot by mail but for any reason has not received it shall be permitted to cast a ballot in person pursuant to section 53.19 and in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

5. The request for the telephone number in the declaration of eligibility in subsection 1 is not mandatory and the failure by the voter to provide the telephone number does not affect the declaration's validity.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §33
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

49.84 Marking and return of ballot.

1. *a.* After receiving the ballot, the voter shall immediately go to the next available voting booth and without delay mark the ballot. All voters shall vote in booths.

b. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter

may enclose the ballot in a secrecy folder to conceal the marks on the ballot.

c. If the precinct has automatic tabulating equipment that will not permit more than one ballot to be inserted at a time, the voter may insert the ballot into the tabulating device; otherwise, the election official shall place the ballot in the ballot box. An identifying mark or symbol shall not be endorsed on the voter's ballot.

2. This section does not prohibit a voter from taking minor children into the voting booth with the voter.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §34
Section amended

49.90 Assisting voter.

Any voter who may declare upon oath that the voter is blind, cannot read the English language, or is, by reason of any physical disability other than intoxication, unable to cast a vote without assistance, shall, upon request, be assisted by the two officers as provided in section 49.89, or alternatively by any other person the voter may select in casting the vote. The officers, or the person selected by the voter, shall cast the vote of the voter requiring assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the vote cast. If any elector because of a disability cannot enter the building where the polling place for the elector's precinct of residence is located, the two officers shall take a paper ballot to the vehicle occupied by the elector with a disability and allow the elector to cast the ballot in the vehicle. Ballots cast by voters with disabilities shall be deposited in the regular ballot box, or inserted in the tabulating device, and counted in the usual manner.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §35
Section amended

49.99 Writing name on ballot.

1. The voter may also write on the line provided for write-in votes the name of any person for whom the voter desires to vote and mark the voting target opposite the name. If the voter is using a voting system other than an optical scan voting system, as defined in section 52.1, the writing of the name shall constitute a valid vote for the person whose name has been written on the ballot without regard to whether the voter has made a mark opposite the name. However, when a write-in vote is cast using an optical scan voting system, the ballot must also be marked in the corresponding space in order to be counted. Marking the voting target opposite a write-in line without writing a name on the line shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the ballot.

2. If a voter writes the name of a person more than once in the proper places on a ballot for an office to which more than one person is to be elected, all but one of those votes for that person for that office are void and shall not be counted.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §36
Subsection 2 amended

49.127 Commissioner to examine equipment.

It shall be the duty of each commissioner to determine that all voting equipment is operational and functioning properly and that all materials

necessary for the conduct of the election are in the commissioner's possession and are correct.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §37
Section amended

CHAPTER 50

CANVASS OF VOTES

50.2 One tally list in certain machine precincts. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

50.15A Unofficial results of voting — general election only.

1. In order to provide the public with an early source of election results before the official canvass of votes, the state commissioner of elections, in cooperation with the commissioners of elections, shall conduct an unofficial canvass of election results following the closing of the polls on the day of a general election. The unofficial canvass shall report election results for national offices, statewide offices, the office of state representative, the office of state senator, and other offices or public measures at the discretion of the state commissioner of elections. The unofficial canvass shall also report the total number of ballots cast at the general election.

2. *a.* After the polls close on election day, the commissioner of elections shall periodically provide election results to the state commissioner of elections as the precincts in the county report election results to the commissioner pursuant to section 50.11. If the commissioner determines that all precincts will not report election results before the office is closed, the commissioner shall report the most complete results available prior to leaving the office at the time the office is closed as provided in section 50.11. The commissioner shall specify the number of precincts included in the report to the state commissioner of elections.

b. The state commissioner of elections shall tabulate unofficial election results as the results are received from the commissioners of elections and shall periodically make the reports of the results available to the public.

3. Before the day of the general election, the state commissioner of elections shall provide a form and instructions for reporting unofficial election results pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §38
Subsection 1 amended

50.22 Special precinct board to determine challenges and canvass absentee ballots.

Upon being reconvened, the special precinct election board shall review the information upon

the envelopes bearing the provisional ballots, and all evidence submitted in support of or opposition to the right of each challenged person to vote in the election. The board may divide itself into panels of not less than three members each in order to hear and determine two or more challenges simultaneously, but each panel shall meet the requirements of section 49.12 as regards political party affiliation of the members of each panel.

The decision to count or reject each ballot shall be made upon the basis of the information given on the envelope containing the provisional ballot, the evidence concerning the challenge, the registration and the returned receipts of registration.

If a provisional ballot is rejected, the person casting the ballot shall be notified by the commissioner within ten days of the reason for the rejection, on the form prescribed by the state commissioner pursuant to section 53.25, and the envelope containing the provisional ballot shall be preserved unopened and disposed of in the same manner as spoiled ballots. The provisional ballots which are accepted shall be counted in the manner prescribed by section 53.23, subsection 5. The commissioner shall make public the number of provisional ballots rejected and not counted, at the time of the canvass of the election.

The special precinct board shall also canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17. If necessary, they shall reconvene again on the day of the canvass by the board of supervisors to canvass any absentee ballots which were timely received. The special precinct board shall submit their tally list to the supervisors before the conclusion of the canvass by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §39
Unnumbered paragraph 3 amended

50.24 Canvass by board of supervisors.

1. The county board of supervisors shall meet to canvass the vote on the first Monday or Tuesday after the day of each election to which this chapter is applicable, unless the law authorizing the election specifies another date for the canvass. If that Monday or Tuesday is a public holiday, section 4.1, subsection 34, controls.

2. Upon convening, the board shall open and canvass the tally lists and shall prepare abstracts stating the number of votes cast in the county, or

in that portion of the county in which the election was held, for each office and on each question on the ballot for the election. The board shall contact the chairperson of the special precinct board before adjourning and include in the canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17 and which were canvassed by the special precinct board after election day. The abstract shall further indicate the name of each person who received votes for each office on the ballot, and the number of votes each person named received for that office, and the number of votes for and against each question submitted to the voters at the election. The votes of all write-in candidates who each received less than five percent of the votes cast for an office shall be reported collectively under the heading "scattering".

3. The board shall certify an election canvass summary report prepared by the commissioner. The election canvass summary report shall include the results of the election, including scatterings, overvotes, and undervotes, by precinct for each contest and public measure that appeared on the ballot of the election being canvassed.

4. The board shall prepare a certificate showing the total number of people who cast ballots in the election. For general elections and elections held pursuant to section 69.14, a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the state commissioner.

5. Any obvious clerical errors in the tally lists from the precincts shall be corrected by the supervisors. Complete records of any changes shall be recorded in the minutes of the canvass.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §40
Section amended

50.29 Certificate of election.

1. When any person is thus declared elected, there shall be delivered to that person a certificate of election, under the official seal of the county, in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA)
..... County.)

At an election held in said county on the day of (month), (year), (candidate's name) was elected to the office of for the term of years from the day of (month), (year) [if elected to fill a vacancy, for the residue of the term ending on the day of (month), (year)], and until a successor is elected and qualified.

.....,
President of Board of Canvassers.
Witness,
County Commissioner of Elections
(clerk).

2. The certificate of election is presumptive ev-

idence of the person's election and qualification.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §26
Section amended

50.30 Abstracts forwarded to state commissioner.

1. The commissioner shall, within thirteen days after the election, forward to the state commissioner one of the duplicate abstracts of votes for each of the following offices:

- a. President and vice president of the United States.
- b. Senator in Congress.
- c. Representative in Congress.
- d. Governor and lieutenant governor.
- e. Senator or representative in the general assembly by districts.
- f. A state officer not otherwise specified above.

2. The abstracts for all offices except governor and lieutenant governor shall be enclosed in a securely sealed envelope.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §41
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

50.30A Election canvass summary forwarded to state commissioner.

The commissioner shall, within thirteen days after each primary and general election, forward to the state commissioner a true and exact copy of the election canvass summary report certified by the county board of canvassers.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §42
NEW section

50.39 Abstract.

It shall make an abstract stating the number of ballots cast for each office, the names of all the persons voted for, for what office, the number of votes each received, and whom it declares to be elected, and if a public question has been submitted to the voters of the state, the number of ballots cast for and against the question and a declaration of the result as determined by the canvassers; which abstract shall be signed by the canvassers in their official capacity and as state canvassers, and have the seal of the state affixed.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §43
Section amended

50.48 General recount provisions.

1. a. The county board of canvassers shall order a recount of the votes cast for a particular office or nomination in one or more specified election precincts in that county if a written request therefor is made not later than 5:00 p.m. on the third day following the county board's canvass of the election in question. The request shall be filed with the commissioner of that county, or with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election if section 47.2, subsection 2, is applicable, and shall be signed by either of the following:

(1) A candidate for that office or nomination whose name was printed on the ballot of the pre-

cinct or precincts where the recount is requested.

(2) Any other person who receives votes for that particular office or nomination in the precinct or precincts where the recount is requested and who is legally qualified to seek and to hold the office in question.

b. Immediately upon receipt of a request for a recount, the commissioner shall send a copy of the request to the apparent winner by certified mail. The commissioner shall also attempt to contact the apparent winner by telephone. If the apparent winner cannot be reached within four days, the chairperson of the political party or organization which nominated the apparent winner shall be contacted and shall act on behalf of the apparent winner, if necessary. For candidates for state or federal offices, the chairperson of the state party shall be contacted. For candidates for county offices, the county chairperson of the party shall be contacted.

2. *a.* The candidate requesting a recount under this section shall post a bond, unless the abstracts prepared pursuant to section 50.24, or section 43.49 in the case of a primary election, indicate that the difference between the total number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the total number of votes cast for the candidate requesting the recount is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for the office or nomination in question. If a recount is requested for an office to which more than one person was elected, the vote difference calculations shall be made using the difference between the number of votes received by the person requesting the recount and the number of votes received by the apparent winner who received the fewest votes. Where votes cast for that office or nomination were canvassed in more than one county, the abstracts prepared by the county boards in all of those counties shall be totaled for purposes of this subsection. If a bond is required, it shall be filed with the state commissioner for recounts involving a state office, including a seat in the general assembly, or a seat in the United States Congress, and with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election in all other cases, and shall be in the following amount:

(1) For an office filled by the electors of the entire state, one thousand dollars.

(2) For United States representative, five hundred dollars.

(3) For senator in the general assembly, three hundred dollars.

(4) For representative in the general assembly, one hundred fifty dollars.

(5) For an office filled by the electors of an entire county having a population of fifty thousand or more, two hundred dollars.

(6) For any elective office to which subparagraphs (1) through (5) are not applicable, one hundred dollars.

b. After all recount proceedings for a particular office are completed and the official canvass of votes cast for that office is corrected or completed pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, if necessary, any bond posted under this subsection shall be returned to the candidate who requested the recount if the apparent winner before the recount is not the winner as shown by the corrected or completed canvass. In all other cases, the bond shall be deposited in the general fund of the state if filed with the state commissioner or in the election fund of the county with whose commissioner it was filed.

3. *a.* The recount shall be conducted by a board which shall consist of:

(1) A designee of the candidate requesting the recount, who shall be named in the written request when it is filed.

(2) A designee of the apparent winning candidate, who shall be named by that candidate at or before the time the board is required to convene.

(3) A person chosen jointly by the members designated under subparagraphs (1) and (2).

b. The commissioner shall convene the persons designated under paragraph “*a.*”, subparagraphs (1) and (2), not later than 9:00 a.m. on the seventh day following the county board’s canvass of the election in question. If those two members cannot agree on the third member by 8:00 a.m. on the ninth day following the canvass, they shall immediately so notify the chief judge of the judicial district in which the canvass is occurring, who shall appoint the third member not later than 5:00 p.m. on the eleventh day following the canvass.

4. *a.* When all members of the recount board have been selected, the board shall undertake and complete the required recount as expeditiously as reasonably possible. The commissioner or the commissioner’s designee shall supervise the handling of ballots to ensure that the ballots are protected from alteration or damage. The board shall open only the sealed ballot containers from the precincts specified to be recounted in the request or by the recount board. The board shall recount only the ballots which were voted and counted for the office in question, including any disputed ballots returned as required in section 50.5. If automatic tabulating equipment was used to count the ballots, the recount board may request the commissioner to retabulate the ballots using the automatic tabulating equipment. The same program used for tabulating the votes on election day shall be used at the recount unless the program is believed or known to be flawed.

b. Any member of the recount board may at any time during the recount proceedings extend the recount of votes cast for the office or nomination in question to any other precinct or precincts in the same county, or from which the returns were reported to the commissioner responsible for conducting the election, without the necessity of posting additional bond.

c. The ballots shall be resealed by the recount board before adjournment and shall be preserved as required by section 50.12. At the conclusion of the recount, the recount board shall make and file with the commissioner a written report of its findings, which shall be signed by at least two members of the recount board. The recount board shall complete the recount and file its report not later than the eighteenth day following the county board's canvass of the election in question.

5. If the recount board's report is that the abstracts prepared pursuant to the county board's canvass were incorrect as to the number of votes cast for the candidates for the office or nomination in question, in that county or district, the commissioner shall at once so notify the county board. The county board shall reconvene within three days after being so notified, and shall correct its previous proceedings.

6. The commissioner shall promptly notify the state commissioner of any recount of votes for an office to which section 50.30 or section 43.60 in the

case of a primary election, is applicable. If necessary, the state canvass required by section 50.38, or by section 43.63, as the case may be, shall be delayed with respect to the office or the nomination to which the recount pertains. The commissioner shall subsequently inform the state commissioner at the earliest possible time whether any change in the outcome of the election in that county or district resulted from the recount.

7. If the election is an election held by a city which is not the final election for the office in question, the recount shall progress according to the times provided by this subsection. If this subsection applies the canvass shall be held by the second day after the election, the request for a recount must be made by the third day after the election, the board shall convene to conduct the recount by the sixth day after the election, and the report shall be filed by the eleventh day after the election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §44
Subsection 4, paragraphs a and c amended

CHAPTER 51

DOUBLE ELECTION BOARDS

51.15 Applicability of law.

This chapter shall apply to all elections in which the commissioner has determined that paper ballots shall be used and counted by precinct election

officials pursuant to section 49.26.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §45
Section stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 52

VOTING SYSTEMS

52.1 Voting systems — definitions.

1. At all elections conducted under chapter 49, and at any other election unless the commissioner directs otherwise pursuant to section 49.26, votes shall be cast, registered, recorded, and counted by means of optical scan voting systems, in accordance with this chapter.

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

a. "Automatic tabulating equipment" means apparatus, including but not limited to electronic data processing machines, that are utilized to ascertain the manner in which optical scan ballots have been marked by voters or by electronic ballot marking devices, and count the votes marked on the ballots.

b. "Ballot" includes paper ballots designed to be read by automatic tabulating equipment. In ap-

propriate contexts, "ballot" also includes conventional paper ballots.

c. "Ballot marking device" means a pen, pencil, or similar writing tool, or an electronic device, all designed for use in marking an optical scan ballot, and so designed or fabricated that the mark it leaves may be detected and the vote so cast counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

d. "Optical scan ballot" means a printed ballot designed to be marked by a voter with a ballot marking device.

e. "Optical scan voting system" means a system employing paper ballots under which votes are cast by voters by marking paper ballots with a ballot marking device and thereafter counted by use of automatic tabulating equipment.

f. "Program" means the written record of the set of instructions defining the operations to be

performed by a computer in examining, counting, tabulating, and printing votes.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §46, 47
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph g stricken

52.3 Terms of purchase — tax levy.

The county board of supervisors, on the adoption and purchase of an optical scan voting system, may issue bonds under section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1).

2009 Acts, ch 57, §48
Section amended

52.4 Examiners — term — removal.

1. The state commissioner of elections shall appoint three members to a board of examiners for voting systems, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party. The examiners shall hold office for staggered terms of six years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the state commissioner of elections.

2. At least one of the examiners shall have been trained in computer programming and operations. The other two members shall be directly involved in the administration of elections and shall have experience in the use of optical scan voting systems.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §49
Section amended

52.5 Testing and examination of voting equipment.

1. A person or corporation owning or being interested in an optical scan voting system may request that the state commissioner call upon the board of examiners to examine and test the system. Within seven days of receiving a request for examination and test, the state commissioner shall notify the board of examiners of the request in writing and set a time and place for the examination and test.

2. The state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the testing and examination of any optical scan voting system by the board of examiners. The rules shall prescribe the method to be used in determining whether the system is suitable for use within the state and performance standards for voting equipment in use within the state. The rules shall provide that all optical scan voting systems approved for use by the examiners after April 9, 2003, shall meet voting systems performance and test standards, as adopted by the federal election commission on April 30, 2002, and as deemed adopted by Pub. L. No. 107-252, § 222. The rules shall include standards for determining when recertification is necessary following modifications to the equipment or to the programs used in tabulating votes, and a procedure for rescinding certification if a system is found not to comply with performance stan-

dards adopted by the state commissioner.

3. The state commissioner may employ a competent person or persons to assist the examiners in their evaluation of the equipment and to advise the examiners as to the sufficiency of the equipment. Consultant fees shall be paid by the person who requested the certification. Following the examination and testing of the optical scan voting system, the examiners shall report to the state commissioner describing the testing and examination of the system and upon the capacity of the system to register the will of voters, its accuracy and efficiency, and with respect to its mechanical perfections and imperfections. Their report shall be filed in the office of the state commissioner and shall state whether in their opinion the kind of system so examined can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this chapter. If the report states that the system can be so used, it shall be deemed approved by the examiners, and systems of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as provided in this section. Any form of system not so approved cannot be used at any election.

4. Before actual use by a county of a particular optical scan voting system which has been approved for use in this state, the state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the development of vote counting programs and all procedures used in actual counting of votes by means of that system.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §50
Section amended

52.6 Compensation.

1. Each examiner is entitled to one hundred fifty dollars for compensation and expenses in making an examination and report under section 52.5, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for the examination. However, each examiner shall receive not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars and reasonable expenses in any one year; and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and expenses shall be turned in to the state treasury.

2. An examiner shall not have any interest whatever in any optical scan voting system reported upon.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §51
Section amended

52.7 Construction of machine approved — requirements. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.8 Experimental use.

The board of supervisors of any county may provide for the experimental use at an election in one or more districts, of an optical scan voting system which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption of the system; and its use at such election

shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §52
Section amended

52.9 and 52.10 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.12 Exception — straight party voting.
Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

Section not amended; obsolete cross reference stricken

52.15 Delivery of ballots and supplies.
Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

Section not amended; obsolete cross reference stricken

52.17 and 52.18 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.19 Instructions.

In case any elector after entering the voting booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two precinct election officials of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to the elector; but no precinct election official or other election officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question, or proposition. After receiving such instructions, the elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §53
Section amended

52.20 Injury to machine. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.23 Written statements of election.

After the total vote for each candidate has been ascertained, and before leaving the room or voting place, the precinct election officials shall make and sign the tally list required in section 50.16. One copy of the printed results from each tabulating device shall be signed by all precinct election officials present and shall be attached to the tally list from the precinct. The printed results attached to the tally list shall reflect all votes cast in the precinct, including overvotes and undervotes, for each candidate and public measure on the ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §54
Section amended

52.24 Separate ballots.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate ballot for public measures.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §55
See also §49.43, 49.44
Section amended

52.25 Summary of amendment or public measure.

1. The question of a constitutional convention, amendments, and public measures including bond issues may be voted on ballots in the following manner:

a. The entire convention question, amendment, or public measure shall be printed and displayed prominently in at least one place within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth, the printing to be in conformity with the provisions of chapter 49.

b. The question, amendment, or measure, and summaries thereof, shall be printed on the ballots. In no case shall the font size be less than ten point type.

2. The public measure shall be summarized by the commissioner, except that:

a. In the case of the question of a constitutional convention, or of an amendment or measure to be voted on in the entire state, the summary shall be worded by the state commissioner of elections as required by section 49.44.

b. In the case of a public question to be voted on in a political subdivision lying in more than one county, the summary shall be worded by the commissioner responsible under section 47.2 for conducting that election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §56; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §15
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

52.27 Commissioner to provide optical scan voting equipment.

The commissioner having jurisdiction of any precinct for which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by means of an optical scan voting system shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for use at each election held in the precinct optical scan ballots and ballot marking devices in appropriate numbers. The commissioner shall have custody of all equipment required for use of the optical scan voting system, and shall be responsible for maintaining it in good condition and for storing it between elections.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §57
Section amended

52.28 Optical scan voting system ballot forms.

The commissioner of each county in which the use of an optical scan voting system in one or more precincts has been authorized shall print optical scan ballots using black ink on white paper and shall determine the arrangement of candidates' names and public questions upon the ballot or ballots used with the system. The ballot information shall be arranged as required by chapters 43 and 49, and by any relevant provisions of any statutes which specify the form of ballots for special elections, so far as possible within the constraints of the physical characteristics of the optical scan voting system in use in that county. The state com-

missioner may adopt rules requiring a reasonable degree of uniformity among counties in arrangement of optical scan voting system ballots.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §58
Section amended

52.29 Optical scan voting system sample ballots.

The commissioner shall provide for each precinct where an optical scan voting system is in use at least one sample optical scan ballot which shall be an exact copy of the official ballots as printed for that precinct. The sample ballot shall be posted prominently within the polling place, and shall be open to public inspection during the hours the polls are open on election day. If the ballot used on election day has offices or questions appearing on

the back of the ballot, both sides of the sample ballot shall be displayed.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §59
Section amended

52.41 Electronic transmission of election results.

With the advice of the board of examiners for voting systems, the state commissioner shall adopt by rule standards for the examination and testing of devices for the electronic transmission of election results. All voting systems which contain devices for the electronic transmission of election results submitted to the examiners for examination and testing after July 1, 2003, shall comply with these standards.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §60
Section amended

CHAPTER 53

ABSENT VOTERS

53.2 Application for ballot.

1. *a.* Any registered voter, under the circumstances specified in section 53.1, may on any day, except election day, and not more than seventy days prior to the date of the election, apply in person for an absentee ballot at the commissioner's office or at any location designated by the commissioner. However, for those elections in which the commissioner directs the polls be opened at noon pursuant to section 49.73, a voter may apply in person for an absentee ballot at the commissioner's office from 8:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. on election day.

b. A registered voter may make written application to the commissioner for an absentee ballot. A written application for an absentee ballot must be received by the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election. A written application for an absentee ballot delivered to the commissioner and received by the commissioner more than seventy days prior to the date of the election shall be retained by the commissioner and processed in the same manner as a written application received not more than seventy days before the date of the election.

2. *a.* The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for absentee ballot applications. However, if a registered voter submits an application on a sheet of paper no smaller than three by five inches in size that includes all of the information required in this section, the prescribed form is not required.

b. Absentee ballot applications may include instructions to send the application directly to the county commissioner of elections. However, no absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the applications

to anyone other than the appropriate commissioner.

c. No absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the ballot to anyone other than the voter.

3. This section does not require that a written communication mailed to the commissioner's office to request an absentee ballot, or any other document be notarized as a prerequisite to receiving or marking an absentee ballot or returning to the commissioner an absentee ballot which has been voted.

4. Each application shall contain the name and signature of the registered voter, the registered voter's date of birth, the address at which the voter is registered to vote, and the name or date of the election for which the absentee ballot is requested, and such other information as may be necessary to determine the correct absentee ballot for the registered voter. If insufficient information has been provided, either on the prescribed form or on an application created by the applicant, the commissioner shall, by the best means available, obtain the additional necessary information.

5. An application for a primary election ballot which specifies a party different from that recorded on the registered voter's voter registration record, or if the voter's voter registration record does not indicate a party affiliation, shall be accepted as a change or declaration of party affiliation. The commissioner shall approve the change or declaration and enter a notation of the change on the registration records at the time the absentee ballot request is noted on the voter's registration record. A notice shall be sent with the ballot requested informing the voter that the voter's registration record will be changed to show that the

voter is now affiliated with the party whose ballot the voter requested. If an application for a primary election ballot does not specify a party and the voter registration record of the voter from whom the application is received shows that the voter is affiliated with a party, the voter shall be mailed the ballot of the party indicated on the voter's registration record.

6. If an application for an absentee ballot is received from an eligible elector who is not a registered voter the commissioner shall send the eligible elector a voter registration form and another absentee ballot application form. If the application is received after the time registration closes pursuant to section 48A.9 but by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections or by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall notify the applicant by mail of the election day and in-person absentee registration provisions of section 48A.7A. In addition to notification by mail, the commissioner shall also attempt to contact the applicant by any other method available to the commissioner.

7. A registered voter who has not moved from the county in which the elector is registered to vote may submit a change of name, telephone number, or address on the absentee ballot application form when requesting an absentee ballot. Upon receipt of a properly completed form, the commissioner shall enter a notation of the change on the registration records.

8. An application for an absentee ballot that is returned to the commissioner by a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, all as defined by chapter 68A, shall be returned to the commissioner within seventy-two hours of the time the completed application was received from the applicant or no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election, whichever is earlier.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §61
Subsections 5 - 7 amended

53.8 Ballot mailed.

1. Upon receipt of an application for an absentee ballot and immediately after the absentee ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to the applicant within twenty-four hours, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3. The absentee ballot shall be enclosed in an unsealed envelope bearing a serial number and affidavit. The absentee ballot and unsealed envelope shall be enclosed in or with a return envelope marked postage paid which bears the same serial number as the unsealed envelope. The absentee ballot, unsealed envelope, and return envelope shall be enclosed in a third envelope to be sent to the registered voter. If the ballot cannot be folded so that all of the votes cast on the ballot will be hidden, the commissioner shall also enclose a secrecy envelope with the absentee ballot.

2. a. The commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a statement informing the applicant that the sealed return envelope may be mailed to the commissioner by the registered voter or the voter's designee or may be personally delivered to the commissioner's office by the registered voter or the voter's designee. The statement shall also inform the voter that the voter may request that the voter's designee complete a receipt when retrieving the ballot from the voter. A blank receipt shall be enclosed with the absentee ballot.

b. If an application is received so late that it is unlikely that the absentee ballot can be returned in time to be counted on election day, the commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a statement to that effect.

3. a. When an application for an absentee ballot is received by the commissioner of any county from a registered voter who is a patient in a hospital in that county or a resident of any facility in that county shown to be a health care facility by the list of licenses provided the commissioner under section 135C.29, the absentee ballot shall be delivered to the voter and returned to the commissioner in the manner prescribed by section 53.22.

b. (1) If the application is received more than five days before the ballots are printed and the commissioner has elected to have the ballots personally delivered during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail to the applicant within twenty-four hours a letter in substantially the following form:

Your application for an absentee ballot for the election to be held on has been received. This ballot will be personally delivered to you by a bipartisan team sometime during the ten days after the ballots are printed. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during any or all of the ten-day period immediately following the printing of the ballots, the ballot will be personally delivered to you sometime during the fourteen days preceding the election. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during either of these time periods, contact this office and arrangements will be made to have your absentee ballot delivered at a time when you will be present at that address.

(2) If the application is received more than fourteen calendar days before the election and the commissioner has not elected to mail absentee ballots to applicants as provided under section 53.22, subsection 3, and has not elected to have the absentee ballots personally delivered during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail to the applicant within twenty-four hours a letter in substantially the following form:

Your application for an absentee ballot for the election to be held on has been re-

ceived. This ballot will be personally delivered to you by a bipartisan team sometime during the fourteen days preceding the election. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during any or all of the fourteen-day period immediately preceding the election, contact this office and arrangements will be made to have your absentee ballot delivered at a time when you will be present at that address.

c. Nothing in this subsection nor in section 53.22 shall be construed to prohibit a registered voter who is a hospital patient or resident of a health care facility, or who anticipates entering a hospital or health care facility before the date of a forthcoming election, from casting an absentee ballot in the manner prescribed by section 53.10 or 53.11.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §62, 63; 2009 Acts, ch 143, §1
 Subsection 1 amended
 Subsection 2, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 3 amended

53.11 Satellite absentee voting stations.

1. *a.* Satellite absentee voting stations may be established throughout the cities and county at the direction of the commissioner and shall be established upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors requesting that a satellite absentee voting station be established at a location to be described on the petition. However, if a special election is scheduled in the county on a date that falls between the date of the regular city election and the date of the city runoff election, the commissioner is not required to establish a satellite absentee voting station for the city runoff election.

b. A satellite absentee voting station established by petition must be open at least one day for a minimum of six hours. A satellite absentee voting station established at the direction of the commissioner or by petition may remain open until 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election.

2. A petition requesting a satellite absentee voting station must be filed by the following deadlines:

a. For a primary or general election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the election.

b. For the regular city election or a city primary election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.

c. For a city runoff election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day before the election.

d. For the regular school election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.

e. For a special election, no later than thirty-two days before the special election.

3. Procedures for absentee voting at satellite absentee voting stations shall be the same as specified in section 53.10 for voting at the commission-

er's office. Additional procedures shall be prescribed by rule by the state commissioner.

4. During the hours when absentee ballots are available at a satellite absentee voting station, electioneering shall not be allowed within the sight or hearing of voters at the satellite absentee voting station.

5. At least seven days before the date that absentee ballots will be available at a satellite absentee voting station, the commissioner shall notify the county chairperson of each political party of the date, time, and place that the satellite absentee voting station will be in operation in the county, so that the chairpersons may appoint observers to be present at the station during the hours absentee ballots are available. No more than two observers from each political party shall be present at any one satellite absentee voting station.

2009 Acts, ch 131, §1
 NEW subsection 5

53.17 Mailing or delivering ballot.

1. The sealed envelope containing the absentee ballot shall be enclosed in a return envelope which shall be securely sealed. The sealed return envelope shall be returned to the commissioner by one of the following methods:

a. The sealed return envelope may be delivered by the registered voter, by the voter's designee, or by the special precinct election officials designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, to the commissioner's office no later than the time the polls are closed on election day. However, if delivered by the voter's designee, the envelope shall be delivered within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier.

b. The sealed return envelope may be mailed to the commissioner by the registered voter or by the voter's designee. If mailed by the voter's designee, the envelope must be mailed within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or within time to be postmarked not later than the day before the election, whichever is earlier.

2. In order for the ballot to be counted, the return envelope must be received in the commissioner's office before the polls close on election day or be clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner not later than noon on the Monday following the election.

3. If the law authorizing the election specifies that the supervisors canvass the votes earlier than the Monday following the election, absentee ballots returned through the mail must be received not later than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election. The commissioner shall contact the post office serving the commissioner's office at the latest practicable hour before the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election, and shall arrange for absentee ballots received in that post office but

not yet delivered to the commissioner's office to be brought to the commissioner's office before the canvass for that election by the board of supervisors.

4. When a person designated by the voter retrieves a completed absentee ballot from the voter, the designee shall, upon request of the voter, fill out a receipt to be retained by the voter. The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for receipts required by this subsection. The receipt shall include all of the following:

- a. The name of the voter's designee.
- b. The date and time the completed absentee ballot was received from the voter.
- c. The name and date of the election for which the absentee ballot is being voted.
- d. The name of the political party, candidate, or committee for which the designee is acting as an actual or implied agent, if applicable.
- e. A telephone number at which the voter's designee may be contacted.
- f. A statement that the completed absentee ballot will be delivered to the commissioner's office within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier, or that the completed absentee ballot will be mailed to the commissioner within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or within time to be postmarked not later than the day before the election, whichever is earlier.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §64
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

53.18 Manner of preserving ballot and application — review of affidavit — replacement ballots.

1. When the return envelope containing the completed absentee ballot is received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall at once record receipt of such ballot. Absentee ballots shall be stored in a secure place until they are delivered to the absentee and special voters precinct board.

2. If the commissioner receives the return envelope containing the completed absentee ballot by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections and by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall open the envelope to review the affidavit for any deficiencies. If the affidavit contains a deficiency that would cause the ballot to be rejected, the commissioner shall, within twenty-four hours of the time the envelope was received, notify the voter of that fact and that the voter may correct the deficiency by 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election.

3. If the affidavit envelope is open when received by the commissioner, or has been opened and resealed, or if the ballot is not enclosed in the affidavit envelope, the commissioner shall immediately notify the voter of that fact and that the

voter's absentee ballot shall not be counted unless the voter applies for a replacement ballot and returns the replacement ballot in the time permitted under section 53.17, subsection 2. The replacement ballot application shall be the same as is required for an application under section 53.2. If the information on the replacement ballot application matches the information on the original application, the voter shall be allowed to complete a replacement absentee ballot. The same serial number that was assigned to the records of the original absentee ballot application shall be used on the envelope and records of the replacement ballot. The affidavit envelope containing the completed replacement ballot shall be marked "Replacement ballot". The affidavit envelope containing the original ballot shall be marked "Defective ballot" and the replacement ballot and replacement ballot application shall be attached to the original application and affidavit envelope containing the original ballot and shall be stored in a secure place until they are delivered to the absentee and special voters precinct board, notwithstanding sections 53.26 and 53.27.

4. The state commissioner of elections shall adopt rules for implementation of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §65
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

53.20 Special precinct established.

1. There is established in each county a special precinct to be known as the absentee ballot and special voters precinct. Its jurisdiction shall be coterminous with the borders of the county, for the purposes specified by sections 53.22 and 53.23, and the requirement that precincts not cross the boundaries of legislative districts shall not be applicable to it. The commissioner shall draw up an election board panel for the special precinct in the manner prescribed by section 49.15, having due regard for the nature and extent of the duties required of members of the election board and the election officers to be appointed from the panel.

2. a. Results from the special precinct shall be reported separately from the results of the ballots cast at the polls on election day. The commissioner shall for general elections also report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots. For all other elections, the commissioner may report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots, or may report the absentee results as a single precinct.

b. For the general election and for any election in which the commissioner determines in advance of the election to report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots, the commissioner shall prepare a separate absentee ballot style for each precinct in the county and

shall program the voting system to produce reports by the resident precincts of the voters.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §66
Subsection 2 amended

53.21 Replacement of lost or spoiled absentee ballots.

1. A voter who has requested an absentee ballot may obtain a replacement ballot if the voter declares that the original ballot was lost or did not arrive. The commissioner upon receipt of a written or oral request for a replacement ballot shall provide a duplicate ballot. The same serial number that was assigned to the records of the original absentee ballot request shall be used on the envelopes and records of the replacement ballot.

2. a. The commissioner shall include with the replacement ballot two copies of a statement in substantially the following form:

The absentee ballot which I requested on (date) has been lost or was never received. If I find this absentee ballot I will return it, unvoted, to the commissioner.

.....
(Signature of voter)
.....
(Date)

b. The voter shall enclose one copy of the above statement in the return envelope with the affidavit envelope and retain a copy for the voter's records.

3. a. A voter who spoils an absentee ballot may return it to the commissioner. The outside of the return envelope shall be marked "SPOILED BALLOT". The commissioner shall replace the ballot in the manner provided in this section for lost ballots.

b. An absentee ballot returned to the commissioner without a designation that the ballot was spoiled shall not be replaced.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §67
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

53.22 Balloting by confined persons.

1. a. (1) A registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot, in a manner other than that prescribed by section 53.10 or 53.11, and who is a resident or patient in a health care facility or hospital located in the county to which the application has been submitted shall be delivered the appropriate absentee ballot by two special precinct election officers, one of whom shall be a member of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, who shall be appointed by the commissioner from the election board panel for the special precinct established by section 53.20. The special precinct election officers shall be sworn in the manner provided by section 49.75 for election board members, shall receive compensation as provided in section 49.20, and shall perform their duties dur-

ing the ten calendar days after the ballots are printed if the commissioner so elects, during the fourteen calendar days preceding the election, and on election day if all ballots requested under section 53.8, subsection 3, have not previously been delivered and returned.

(2) If materials are prepared for the two special precinct election officials, a list shall be made of all voters to whom ballots are to be delivered. The list shall be sent with the officials who deliver the ballots and shall include spaces to indicate whether the person was present at the hospital or health care facility when the officials arrived, whether the person requested assistance from the officials, whether the person was assisted by another person of the voter's choice, the time that the ballot was returned to the officials, and any other notes the officials deem necessary.

(3) The officials shall also be issued a supply of extra ballots to replace spoiled ballots. Receipts shall be issued in substantially the same form as receipts issued to precinct election officials pursuant to section 49.65. All ballots shall be accounted for and shall be returned to the commissioner. Separate envelopes shall be provided for the return of spoiled ballots and unused ballots.

b. If an applicant under this subsection notifies the commissioner that the applicant will not be available at the health care facility or hospital address at any time during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, if applicable, or during the fourteen-day period immediately prior to the election, but will be available there at some other time prior to the election or on election day, the commissioner shall direct the two special precinct election officers to deliver the applicant's ballot at an appropriate time preceding the election or on election day. If a person who so requested an absentee ballot has been dismissed from the health care facility or hospital, the special precinct election officers may take the ballot to the voter if the voter is currently residing in the county.

c. The special precinct election officers shall travel together in the same vehicle and both shall be present when an applicant casts an absentee ballot. If either or both of the special precinct election officers fail to appear at the time the duties set forth in this section are to be performed, the commissioner shall at once appoint some other person, giving preference to persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of the political parties described in section 49.13, to carry out the requirements of this section. The persons authorized by this subsection to deliver an absentee ballot to an applicant, if requested, may assist the applicant in filling out the ballot as permitted by section 49.90. After the voter has securely sealed the marked ballot in the envelope provided and has subscribed to the oath, the voted absentee ballots shall be deposited in a sealed container which shall be returned to the commissioner on the same

day the ballots are voted. On election day the officers shall return the sealed container by the time the polls are closed.

2. Any registered voter who becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility in the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days prior to the date of any election or on election day may request an absentee ballot during that period or on election day. As an alternative to the application procedure prescribed by section 53.2, the registered voter may make the request directly to the officers who are delivering and returning absentee ballots under this section. Alternatively, the request may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, these officers shall deliver the appropriate absentee ballot to the registered voter in the manner prescribed by this section.

3. For any election except a primary or general election or a special election to fill a vacancy under section 69.14, the commissioner may, as an alternative to subsection 1, mail an absentee ballot to an applicant under this section to be voted and returned to the commissioner in accordance with this chapter. This subsection only applies to applications for absentee ballots from a single health care facility or hospital if there are no more than two applications from that facility or hospital.

4. The commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to a registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot and who is a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county in which the voter is registered to vote.

5. *a.* If the registered voter becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days before the date of any election or on election day, the voter may designate a person to deliver and return the absentee ballot. The designee may be any person the voter chooses except that no candidate for any office to be voted upon for the election for which the ballot is requested may deliver a ballot under this subsection. The request for an absentee ballot may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, the ballot shall be delivered by mail or by the person designated by the voter. An application form shall be included with the absentee ballot and shall be signed by the voter and returned with the ballot.

b. Absentee ballots voted under this subsection shall be delivered to the commissioner no later than the time the polls are closed on election day. If the ballot is returned by mail the return envelope must be received by the time the polls close, or clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner no later

than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election.

6. Observers representing candidates, political parties, or nonparty political organizations, or observers who are opponents or proponents of a ballot issue to be voted on at the election are prohibited from being present at a hospital or health care facility during the time the special precinct election officers are delivering absentee ballots to the residents of such hospital or health care facility.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §68; 2009 Acts, ch 143, §2 – 4
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 5, paragraph b amended
NEW subsection 6

53.23 Special precinct election board.

1. The election board of the absentee ballot and special voters precinct shall be appointed by the commissioner in the manner prescribed by sections 49.12 and 49.13, except that the number of precinct election officials appointed to the board shall be sufficient to complete the counting of absentee ballots by 10:00 p.m. on election day.

2. The board's powers and duties shall be the same as those provided in chapter 50 for precinct election officials in regular precinct polling places. However, the election board of the special precinct shall receive from the commissioner and count all absentee ballots for all precincts in the county; when two or more political subdivisions in the county hold elections simultaneously the special precinct election board shall count absentee ballots cast in all of the elections so held. The tally list shall be recorded on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

3. *a.* The commissioner shall set the convening time for the board, allowing a reasonable amount of time to complete counting all absentee ballots by 10:00 p.m. on election day.

b. (1) The commissioner may direct the board to meet on the day before the election for the purpose of reviewing the absentee voters' affidavits appearing on the sealed affidavit envelopes. If in the commissioner's judgment this procedure is necessary due to the number of absentee ballots received, the members of the board may open the sealed affidavit envelopes and remove the secrecy envelope containing the ballot, but under no circumstances shall a secrecy envelope be opened before the board convenes on election day, except as provided in paragraph "c". If the affidavit envelopes are opened before election day pursuant to this paragraph "b", two observers, one appointed by each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall witness the proceedings. The observers shall be appointed by the county chairperson or, if the county chairperson fails to make an appointment, by the state chairperson. However, if either or both political parties fail to appoint an observer, the commissioner may continue with the proceedings.

(2) If the board finds any ballot not enclosed in a secrecy envelope and the ballot is folded in such a way that any of the votes cast on the ballot are visible, the two special precinct election officials, one from each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall place the ballot in a secrecy envelope. No one shall examine the ballot, except as provided in paragraph “c”.

c. For the general election, the commissioner may convene the special precinct election board on the day before the election to begin counting absentee ballots. However, if in the preceding general election the counting of absentee ballots was not completed by 10:00 p.m. on election day, the commissioner shall convene the special precinct election board on the day before the next general election to begin counting absentee ballots. The board shall not release the results of its tabulation pursuant to this paragraph until the count is completed on election day.

4. The room where members of the special precinct election board are engaged in counting absentee ballots on the day before the election pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph “c”, or during the hours the polls are open shall be policed so as to prevent any person other than those whose presence is authorized by this subsection from obtaining information about the progress of the count. The only persons who may be admitted to that room are the members of the board, one challenger representing each political party, one observer representing any nonparty political organization or any candidate nominated by petition pursuant to chapter 45 or any other nonpartisan candidate in a city or school election appearing on the ballot of the election in progress, one observer representing persons supporting a public measure appearing on the ballot and one observer representing persons opposed to such measure, and the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee. It shall be unlawful for any of these persons to communicate or attempt to communicate, directly or indirectly, information regarding the progress of the count at any time while the board is convened pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph “c”, or at any time before the polls are closed.

5. The special precinct election board shall preserve the secrecy of all absentee and provisional ballots. After the affidavits on the envelopes have been reviewed and the qualifications of the persons casting the ballots have been determined, those that have been accepted for counting shall be opened. The ballots shall be removed from the affidavit envelopes without being unfolded or examined, and then shall be thoroughly intermingled, after which they shall be unfolded and tabulated. If secrecy folders or envelopes are used with provisional paper ballots, the ballots shall be removed from the secrecy folders after the ballots have been intermingled.

6. The special precinct election board shall not

release the results of its tabulation on election day until all of the ballots it is required to count on that day have been counted, nor release the tabulation of provisional ballots accepted and counted under chapter 50 until that count has been completed.

2009 Acts, ch 140, §1
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

53.24 Counties using voting machines.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

53.25 Rejecting ballot.

1. If the absentee voter’s affidavit lacks the voter’s signature, if the applicant is not a duly registered voter on election day in the precinct where the absentee ballot was cast, if the affidavit envelope contains more than one ballot of any one kind, or if the voter has voted in person, such vote shall be rejected by the absentee and special voters precinct board. If the affidavit envelope is open, or has been opened and resealed, or if the ballot is not enclosed in the affidavit envelope, and an affidavit envelope with the same serial number and marked “Replacement ballot” is not attached as provided in section 53.18, the vote shall be rejected by the absentee and special voters precinct board.

2. If the absentee ballot is rejected prior to the opening of the affidavit envelope, the voter casting the ballot shall be notified by a precinct election official by the time the canvass is completed of the reason for the rejection on a form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §69
Section amended

53.30 Ballots, ballot envelopes, and other information preserved.

At the conclusion of each meeting of the absentee and special voter’s precinct board, the board shall securely seal all ballots counted by them in the manner prescribed in section 50.12. The ballot envelopes, including the envelope having the registered voter’s affidavit on it, the return envelope, and secrecy envelope bearing the signatures of precinct election officials, as required by section 53.23, shall be preserved. All applications for absentee ballots, ballots rejected without being opened, absentee ballot logs, and any other documents pertaining to the absentee ballot process shall be preserved until such time as the documents may be destroyed pursuant to section 50.19.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §70
Section amended

53.40 Request requirements — transmission of ballot.

1. a. A request in writing for a ballot may be made by any member of the armed forces of the United States who is or will be a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is to be cast, at any time before the election. Any member of the armed forces of the United States may re-

quest ballots for all elections to be held through the next two general elections. The request may be made by using the federal postcard application form and indicating that the applicant wishes to receive ballots for all elections as permitted by state law. The county commissioner shall send the applicant a ballot for each election held after the application is received and through the next two general elections. The commissioner shall forward a copy of the absentee ballot request to other commissioners who are responsible under section 47.2, subsection 2, for conducting elections in which the applicant is eligible to vote.

b. Unless the request specifies otherwise, a request for the primary election shall also be considered a request for the general election. In the case of the general election, request may be made not more than seventy days before the election, for and on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States by a spouse, parent, parent-in-law, adult brother, adult sister, or adult child of the voter, residing in the county of the voter's residence. However, a request made by other than the voter may be required to be made on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

c. A request shall show the residence, including street address, if any, of the voter and the age of the voter and shall designate the address to which the ballot is to be sent. In the case of the primary election, the request shall also show the party affiliation of the voter. The request shall be made to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence. However, if the request is made by the voter to any elective state, city, or county official, the official shall forward it to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence, and such request so forwarded shall have the same force and effect as if made directly to the commissioner by the voter.

2. The commissioner shall immediately on the fortieth day prior to the particular election transmit ballots to the voter by mail or otherwise, postage prepaid, as directed by the state commissioner, requests for which are in the commissioner's hands at that time, and thereafter so transmit ballots immediately upon receipt of requests. A request for ballot for the primary election which does not state the party affiliation of the voter making the request is void and of no effect. A request which does not show that the person for whom a ballot is requested will be a qualified voter in the precinct in which the ballot is to be cast on the day of the election for which the ballot is requested, shall not be honored. However, a request which states the age and the city, including street address, if any, or township, and county where the voter resides, and which shows a sufficient period of residence, is sufficient to show that the person is a qualified voter. A request by the voter containing substantially the information required is sufficient.

3. If the affidavit on the affidavit envelope

shows that the affiant is not a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is offered for voting, the envelope shall not be opened, but the envelope and ballot contained in the envelope shall be preserved and returned by the precinct election officials to the commissioner, who shall preserve them for the period of time and under the conditions provided for in sections 50.12 through 50.15 and section 50.19.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §71
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

53.53 Federal write-in ballots.

1. Upon receipt of an official federal write-in ballot, the commissioner shall examine the voter's written declarations on the envelope. If it appears that the voter is eligible to vote under the provisions of this division, has applied in a timely fashion for an absentee ballot, and has complied with all requirements for the federal write-in ballot, then the federal write-in ballot is valid unless the Iowa absentee ballot is received in time to be counted.

2. The voter's declaration or affirmation on the federal write-in ballot constitutes a sufficient registration under the provisions of chapter 48A and the commissioner shall place the voter's name on the registration record as a registered voter, if the voter's name does not already appear on the registration record. No witness to the oath is necessary.

3. Federal write-in absentee ballots may be used in primary and general elections, and in special elections held pursuant to section 69.14. The federal write-in absentee ballot transmission envelope may also serve as an application for voter registration if the information submitted is sufficient to register the person to vote and the applicant is otherwise eligible to vote under the provisions of this division.

4. The federal write-in ballot shall not be counted if any of the following apply:

a. The ballot was submitted from within the United States, unless the voter is a member of the armed forces of the United States as described in section 53.37, subsection 2, on active duty, and away from the voter's county of residence for purposes of serving on active duty.

b. The voter's application for a regular absentee ballot was received by the commissioner less than fourteen days prior to the election. However, if the voter's application for a regular absentee ballot is not received by the commissioner and if the federal write-in absentee ballot is not prohibited by another provision of this subsection, a federal write-in absentee ballot cast by the voter and received by the commissioner is valid.

c. The voter's completed regular or special Iowa absentee ballot was received by the deadline for return of absentee ballots established in section 53.17.

d. The voter's federal write-in ballot was received after the deadline for return of absentee

ballots established in section 53.17.

5. A federal write-in ballot received by the state commissioner of elections shall be forwarded immediately to the appropriate county commissioner. However, if the state commissioner receives a federal write-in ballot after election day and before noon on the Monday following an election, the state commissioner shall at once verify that the voter has complied with the requirements of this section and that the voter's federal write-in ballot is eligible to be counted. If the ballot is eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall notify the appropriate county commissioner and make arrangements for the ballot to be trans-

mitted to the county for counting. If the ballot is not eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall mail the ballot to the appropriate commissioner along with notification that the ballot is ineligible to be counted. The county commissioner shall keep the ballot with the other records of the election.

6. The county commissioner shall notify a voter when the voter's federal write-in ballot was not counted and shall give the voter the reason the ballot was not counted.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §72
Subsection 4, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 62

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS

62.1A Contest court established.

The court for the trial of contested county elections shall consist of one member named by the contestant and one member named by the incumbent. If the incumbent fails to name a member, the chief judge of the judicial district shall be notified of the failure to appoint. The chief judge shall designate the second member within one week after the chief judge is notified. These two members shall meet within three days and select a third member to serve as the presiding member of the court. If they cannot agree on the third member of the court within three days after their initial meeting, the chief judge of the judicial district

shall be notified of the failure to agree. The chief judge shall designate the presiding member within one week after the chief judge is notified.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §16
Section amended

62.2 Contest court members sworn.

Members of the contest court shall be sworn in the same manner and form as trial jurors are sworn in trials of civil actions. When a member fails to appear on the day of trial, that member's place may be filled by the appointment of another member under the same rule.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §17
Section amended

CHAPTER 68A

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

68A.101 Citation and administration.

This chapter may be cited as the "*Campaign Disclosure – Income Tax Checkoff Act*". The Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall administer this chapter as provided in sections 68B.32, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, and 68B.32D.

2009 Acts, ch 42, §1
Section amended

68A.301 Campaign funds.

1. A candidate's committee shall not accept contributions from, or make contributions to, any other candidate's committee including candidate's committees from other states or for federal office, unless the candidate for whom each committee is established is the same person. For purposes of this section, "*contributions*" includes monetary and in-kind contributions but does not include

travel costs incurred by a candidate in attending a campaign event of another candidate and does not include the sharing of information in any format.

2. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a candidate or candidate's committee from using campaign funds or accepting contributions for tickets to meals if the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the person's candidacy or the candidacy of another person.

2009 Acts, ch 42, §2
Subsection 1 amended

68A.302 Uses of campaign funds.

1. A candidate and the candidate's committee shall use campaign funds only for campaign purposes, educational and other expenses associated with the duties of office, or constituency services, and shall not use campaign funds for personal ex-

penses or personal benefit. The purchase of subscriptions to newspapers from or which circulate within the area represented by the office which a candidate is seeking or holds is presumed to be an expense that is associated with the duties of the campaign for and duties of office.

2. Campaign funds shall not be used for any of the following purposes:

a. Payment of civil or criminal penalties. However, payment of civil penalties relating to campaign finance and disclosure requirements is permitted.

b. Satisfaction of personal debts, other than campaign loans.

c. Personal services, including the services of attorneys, accountants, physicians, and other professional persons. However, payment for personal services directly related to campaign activities is permitted.

d. Clothing or laundry expense of a candidate or members of the candidate's family.

e. Purchase of or installment payments for a motor vehicle. However, a candidate may lease a motor vehicle during the duration of the campaign if the vehicle will be used for campaign purposes. If a vehicle is leased, detailed records shall be kept on the use of the vehicle and the cost of noncampaign usage shall not be paid from campaign funds. Candidates and campaign workers may be reimbursed for actual mileage for campaign-related travel at a rate not to exceed the current rate of reimbursement allowed under the standard mileage rate method for computation of business expenses pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

f. Mortgage payments, rental payments, furnishings, or renovation or improvement expenses for a permanent residence of a candidate or family member, including a residence in the state capital during a term of office or legislative session.

g. Membership in professional organizations.

h. Membership in service organizations, except those organizations which the candidate joins solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy.

i. Meals, groceries, or other food expense, except for tickets to meals that the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy or the candidacy of another person. However, payment for food and drink purchased for campaign-related purposes and for entertainment of campaign volunteers is permitted.

j. Payments clearly in excess of the fair market value of the item or service purchased.

k. Payment to a candidate or the candidate's immediate family member as a salary, gratuity, or other compensation. However, reimbursement of expenses as otherwise authorized in this section is permitted. For purposes of this paragraph, "immediate family member" means the spouse or dependent child of a candidate.

3. The board shall adopt rules which list items

that represent proper campaign expenses.

2009 Acts, ch 20, §1
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph k

68A.303 Transfer of campaign funds.

1. In addition to the uses permitted under section 68A.302, a candidate's committee may only transfer campaign funds in one or more of the following ways:

a. Contributions to charitable organizations unless the candidate or the candidate's spouse, child, stepchild, brother, brother-in-law, stepbrother, sister, sister-in-law, stepsister, parent, parent-in-law, or stepparent is employed by the charitable organization and will receive a direct financial benefit from a contribution.

b. Contributions to national, state, or local political party central committees, or to partisan political committees organized to represent persons within the boundaries of a congressional district.

c. Transfers to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state, or to the appropriate treasurer for deposit in the general fund of a political subdivision of the state.

d. Return of contributions to contributors on a pro rata basis, except that any contributor who contributed five dollars or less may be excluded from the distribution.

e. Contributions to another candidate's committee when the candidate for whom both committees are formed is the same person.

2. If an unexpended balance of campaign funds remains when a candidate's committee dissolves, the unexpended balance shall be transferred pursuant to subsection 1.

3. A candidate or candidate's committee making a transfer of campaign funds pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 shall not place any requirements or conditions on the use of the campaign funds transferred.

4. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not transfer campaign funds except as provided in this section.

5. A candidate, candidate's committee, or any other person shall not directly or indirectly receive or transfer campaign funds with the intent of circumventing the requirements of this section. A candidate for statewide or legislative office shall not establish, direct, or maintain a political committee.

6. A person shall not knowingly make transfers or contributions to a candidate or candidate's committee for the purpose of transferring the funds to another candidate or candidate's committee to avoid the disclosure of the source of the funds pursuant to this chapter. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not knowingly accept transfers or contributions from any person for the purpose of transferring funds to another candi-

date or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not accept transfers or contributions which have been transferred to another candidate or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. The board shall notify candidates of the prohibition of such transfers and contributions under this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 42, §3
Subsection 6 amended

68A.401 Reports filed with board.

1. All statements and reports required to be filed under this chapter shall be filed with the board as provided in section 68A.402, subsection 1. The board shall post on its internet website all statements and reports filed under this chapter. For purposes of this section, the term "statement" does not include a bank statement.

a. A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly shall file all statements and reports in an electronic format by 4:30 p.m. of the day the filing is due and according to rules adopted by the board. Any other candidate or political committee may submit the statements and reports in an electronic format as prescribed by rule.

b. If the board determines that a violation of this subsection has occurred, the board may impose any of the remedies or penalties provided for under section 68B.32D, except that the board shall not refer any complaint or supporting information of a violation of this section to the attorney general or any county attorney for prosecution.

2. The board shall retain filed statements and reports for at least five years from the date of the election in which the committee is involved, or at least five years from the certified date of dissolution of the committee, whichever date is later.

3. The candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of any other committee, is responsible for filing statements and reports under this chapter. The board shall send notice to a committee that has failed to file a disclosure report at the time required under section 68A.402. A candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of any other committee, may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file a disclosure report required under section 68A.402.

4. Political committees expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for both federal office and any elected office created by law or the Constitution of the State of Iowa shall file statements and reports with the board in addition to any federal reports required to be filed with the board. However, a political committee that is registered and filing full disclosure reports of all financial activities with the federal election commission may file verified statements as provided in section 68A.201.

2007 amendment adding paragraphs a and b to subsection 1 applies to committees that file a statement of organization on or after January 1, 2010, and to all committees, regardless of when they file statements of organiza-

tion, on January 1, 2012; 2007 Acts, ch 80, §5

For future amendment to subsection 1, paragraph a, effective May 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 8, §1, 2

Section not amended; footnote added

68A.402 Disclosure report due dates — permanent organization temporarily engaging in political activity required to file reports.

1. *Filing methods.* Each committee shall file with the board reports disclosing information required under this section on forms prescribed by rule. Except as set out in section 68A.401, reports shall be filed on or before the required due dates by using any of the following methods: mail bearing a United States postal service postmark, hand-delivery, facsimile transmission, electronic mail attachment, or electronic filing as prescribed by rule. Any report that is required to be filed five days or less prior to an election must be physically received by the board to be considered timely filed. For purposes of this section, "physically received" means the report is either electronically filed using the board's electronic filing system or is received by the board prior to 4:30 p.m. on the report due date.

2. *Statewide office, general assembly, and county elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
May 19	January 1 through May 14
July 19	May 15 or Wednesday preceding primary election through July 14
October 19	July 15 through October 14
January 19 (next calendar year)	October 15 or Wednesday preceding general election through December 31

b. *Supplementary report — statewide and general assembly elections.*

(1) A candidate's committee of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a supplementary report in a year in which a primary, general, or special election for that office is held. The supplementary reports shall be filed if contributions are received after the close of the period covered by the last report filed prior to that primary, general, or special election if any of the following applies:

(a) The committee of a candidate for governor receives ten thousand dollars or more.

(b) The committee of a candidate for any other statewide office receives five thousand dollars or more.

(c) The committee of a candidate for the general assembly receives one thousand dollars or more.

(2) The amount of any contribution causing a

supplementary report under this paragraph “b” shall include the estimated fair market value of any in-kind contribution. The report shall be filed by the Friday immediately preceding the election and be current through the Tuesday immediately preceding the election.

c. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19	January 1 through December 31 of the previous year

3. *City offices.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before primary election	Date of initial activity through ten days before primary election
Five days before general election	Nine days before primary election through ten days before general election
Five days before runoff election (if applicable)	Nine days before the general election through ten days before the runoff election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Cutoff date from previously filed report through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

4. *School board and other political subdivision elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before election	Date of initial activity through ten days before election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Nine days before election through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee

of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

5. *Special elections.*

a. A candidate’s committee shall file a report by the fifth day prior to a special election that is current through the tenth day prior to the special election.

b. *Special elections — nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee at a special election shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

6. *Statutory political committees.*

a. A state statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate’s committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs “a” and “c”.

b. A county statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate’s committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs “a” and “c”.

7. *Political committees.*

a. *Statewide office and general assembly elections.*

(1) *Election year.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate’s committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

(2) *Nonelection year.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
July 19	January 1 through June 30
January 19 (next calendar year)	July 1 through December 31

b. *County elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for county office shall file reports on the same dates as a candidate’s committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs “a” and “c”.

c. City elections. A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for city office shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for city office are required to file reports under subsection 3.

d. School board and other political subdivision elections. A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for school board or other political subdivision office, except for county office or city office, shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for school board or other political subdivision office are required to file reports under subsection 4.

8. *Political committees — ballot issues.* A political committee expressly advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall file reports on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c" and another report five days before an election covering the period from the previous report or date of initial activity through ten days before the election.

9. *Permanent organizations.* A permanent organization temporarily engaging in activity described in section 68A.102, subsection 18, shall organize a political committee and shall keep the funds relating to that political activity segregated from its operating funds. The political committee shall file reports on the appropriate due dates as required by this section. The reports filed under this subsection shall identify the source of the original funds used for a contribution made to a candidate or a candidate's committee. When the permanent organization ceases to be involved in the political activity, the permanent organization shall dissolve the political committee. As used in this subsection, "permanent organization" means an organization that is continuing, stable, and enduring, and was originally organized for purposes other than engaging in election activities.

10. *Election year defined.* As used in this section, "election year" means a year in which the name of the candidate or ballot issue that is expressly advocated for or against appears on any ballot to be voted on by the electors of the state of Iowa. For state and county statutory political committees, and all other political committees except for political committees that advocate for or against ballot issues, "election year" means a year in which primary and general elections are held.

2009 Acts, ch 42, §4
Subsection 1 amended

68A.404 Independent expenditures.

1. As used in this section, "independent expenditure" means one or more expenditures in excess of one hundred dollars in the aggregate for a communication that expressly advocates the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue

that is made without the prior approval or coordination with a candidate, candidate's committee, or a ballot issue committee.

2. A person, other than a committee registered under this chapter, that makes one or more independent expenditures shall file an independent expenditure statement.

a. The requirement to file an independent expenditure statement under this section does not by itself mean that the person filing the independent expenditure statement is required to register and file reports under sections 68A.201 and 68A.402.

b. This section does not apply to a candidate, candidate's committee, state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a political committee. This section does not apply to a federal committee or an out-of-state committee that makes an independent expenditure.

3. *a.* An independent expenditure statement shall be filed within forty-eight hours of the making of an independent expenditure in excess of one hundred dollars in the aggregate.

b. An independent expenditure statement shall be filed with the board and the board shall immediately make the independent expenditure statement available for public viewing.

c. For purposes of this section, an independent expenditure is made at the time that the cost is incurred.

4. The independent expenditure statement shall contain all of the following information:

a. Identification of the individuals or persons filing the statement.

b. Description of the position advocated by the individuals or persons with regard to the clearly identified candidate or ballot issue.

c. Identification of the candidate or ballot issue benefited by the independent expenditure.

d. The dates on which the expenditure or expenditures took place or will take place.

e. Description of the nature of the action taken that resulted in the expenditure or expenditures.

f. The fair market value of the expenditure or expenditures.

5. Any person making an independent expenditure shall comply with the attribution requirements of section 68A.405.

6. *a.* The board shall develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute forms for the independent expenditure statements required by this section.

b. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 42, §5
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

68A.405 Attribution statement on published material.

1. *a.* For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Individual*” includes a candidate for public office who has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(2) “*Organization*” includes an organization established to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue but that has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(3) “*Published material*” means any newspaper, magazine, shopper, outdoor advertising facility, poster, direct mailing, brochure, internet website, campaign sign, or any other form of printed general public political advertising.

b. Except as set out in subsection 2, published material designed to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall include on the published material an attribution statement disclosing who is responsible for the published material.

c. If the person paying for the published material is an individual, the words “paid for by” and the name and address of the person shall appear on the material.

d. If more than one individual is responsible, the words “paid for by”, the names of the individuals, and either the addresses of the individuals or a statement that the addresses of the individuals are on file with the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall appear on the material.

e. If the person responsible is an organization, the words “paid for by”, the name and address of the organization, and the name of one officer of the organization shall appear on the material.

f. If the person responsible is a committee that has filed a statement of organization pursuant to section 68A.201, the words “paid for by” and the name of the committee shall appear on the material.

2. The requirement to include an attribution statement does not apply to any of the following:

a. The editorials or news articles of a newspaper or magazine that are not paid political advertisements.

b. Small items upon which the inclusion of the statement is impracticable including, but not limited to, campaign signs, bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, political business cards, and matchbooks.

c. T-shirts, caps, and other articles of clothing.

d. Any published material that is subject to federal regulations regarding an attribution requirement.

e. Any material published by an individual, acting independently, who spends one hundred dollars or less of the individual’s own money to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

3. The board shall adopt rules relating to the placing of an attribution statement on published materials.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §27

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

SUBCHAPTER V

PROHIBITED ACTS — CONTRIBUTIONS, PUBLIC MONEYS, CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

68A.503 Financial institution, insurance company, and corporation restrictions.

1. Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, it is unlawful for an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, or foreign country, whether for profit or not, or an officer, agent, or representative acting for such insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation, to contribute any money, property, labor, or thing of value, directly or indirectly, to a committee, or to expressly advocate that the vote of an elector be used to nominate, elect, or defeat a candidate for public office, except that such resources may be so expended in connection with a utility franchise election held pursuant to section 364.2, subsection 4, or a ballot issue. All such expenditures are subject to the disclosure requirements of this chapter.

2. a. Except as provided in subsection 3, it is unlawful for a member, employee, or representative of a committee, other than a ballot issue committee, or for a candidate or a representative of a candidate for office to solicit, request, or knowingly receive from an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, or foreign country, whether for profit or not, or from an officer, agent, or representative, any money, property, or thing of value belonging to the insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation for either of the following purposes:

(1) Campaign expenses.

(2) To expressly advocate that the vote of an elector be used to nominate, elect, or defeat a candidate for public office.

b. This section does not restrain or abridge the freedom of the press or prohibit the consideration and discussion in the press of candidacies, nominations, public officers, or public questions.

c. This section does not apply to a nonprofit organization communicating with its own members. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this paragraph.

d. The board shall adopt rules prohibiting the owner, publisher, or editor of a sham newspaper from using the sham newspaper to promote in any way the candidacy of such a person for any public office. As used in this paragraph, “*sham newspaper*” means a newspaper that does not meet the requirements set forth in section 618.3 and “*owner*” means a person having an ownership interest ex-

ceeding ten percent of the equity or profits of the newspaper.

3. It is lawful for an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, and corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state or territory, whether or not for profit, and for their officers, agents, and representatives, to use the money, property, labor, or any other thing of value of the entity for the purposes of soliciting its stockholders, administrative officers, and members for contributions to a committee sponsored by that entity and of financing the administration of a committee sponsored by that entity. The entity's employees to whom the foregoing authority does not extend may voluntarily contribute to such a committee but shall not be solicited for contributions. All contributions made under this subsection are subject to the disclosure requirements of this chapter. A committee member, committee employee, committee representative, candidate, or representative referred to in subsection 2 lawfully may solicit, request, and receive money, property and other things of value from a committee sponsored by an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation as permitted by this subsection.

4. The prohibitions in subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to an insurance company, savings and loan association, bank, credit union, or corporation engaged in any of the following activities:

a. Using its funds to encourage registration of voters and participation in the political process or to publicize public issues, provided that no part of those contributions is used to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate for public office.

b. Using its funds to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of ballot issues so long as the transactions are reported as required under section 68A.402.

c. The placement of campaign signs as permitted under section 68A.406.

5. For purposes of this section, "committee" shall include statutory political committees organized under chapter 43, and nonparty political organizations organized under chapter 44.

6. Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a se-

rious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §28; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §6
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended
Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

68A.506 Use of false caller identification for campaign purposes prohibited.

1. A person shall not knowingly use or provide to another person either of the following:

a. False caller identification information with intent to defraud for purposes related to expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or for the passage or defeat of a clearly identified ballot issue.

b. Caller identification information pertaining to an actual person without that person's consent and with intent to deceive the recipient of a call about the identity of the caller.

2. This section shall not apply to conduct that was lawfully authorized as investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state.

3. As used in this section:

a. "Caller identification information" means information regarding the origination of the telephone call, such as the name or the telephone number of the caller.

b. "Telephone call" means a call made using or received on a telecommunications service or voice over internet protocol service.

c. "Voice over internet protocol service" means a service to which all of the following apply:

(1) The service provides real-time two-way voice communications transmitted using internet protocol, or a successor protocol.

(2) The service is offered to the public, or such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public.

(3) The service has the capability to originate traffic to, or terminate traffic from, the public switched telephone network or a successor network.

4. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

5. A person who violates this section is subject to sections 68A.701 and 68B.32D.

2009 Acts, ch 64, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 68B

GOVERNMENT ETHICS AND LOBBYING

68B.2A Prohibited outside employment and activities — conflicts of interest.

1. Any person who serves or is employed by the state or a political subdivision of the state shall not engage in any of the following conduct:

a. Outside employment or an activity that involves the use of the state's or the political subdivision's time, facilities, equipment, and supplies or the use of the state or political subdivision badge, uniform, business card, or other evidences of office

or employment to give the person or member of the person's immediate family an advantage or pecuniary benefit that is not available to other similarly situated members or classes of members of the general public. This paragraph does not apply to off-duty peace officers who provide private duty security or fire fighters or emergency medical care providers certified under chapter 147A who provide private duty fire safety or emergency medical services while carrying their badge or wearing their official uniform, provided that the person has secured the prior approval of the agency or political subdivision in which the person is regularly employed to engage in the activity. For purposes of this paragraph, a person is not "similarly situated" merely by being or being related to a person who serves or is employed by the state or a political subdivision of the state.

b. Outside employment or an activity that involves the receipt of, promise of, or acceptance of money or other consideration by the person, or a member of the person's immediate family, from anyone other than the state or the political subdivision for the performance of any act that the person would be required or expected to perform as a part of the person's regular duties or during the hours during which the person performs service or work for the state or political subdivision of the state.

c. Outside employment or an activity that is subject to the official control, inspection, review, audit, or enforcement authority of the person, during the performance of the person's duties of office or employment.

2. If the outside employment or activity is employment or activity described in subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "b", the person shall immediately cease the employment or activity. If the outside employment or activity is employment or activity described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", or constitutes outside employment or an activity prohibited under rules adopted pursuant to subsection 4 or under the senate or house codes of ethics, unless otherwise provided by law, the person shall take one of the following courses of action:

a. Cease the outside employment or activity.

b. Publicly disclose the existence of the conflict and refrain from taking any official action or performing any official duty that would detrimentally affect or create a benefit for the outside employment or activity. For purposes of this paragraph, "official action" or "official duty" includes but is not limited to participating in any vote, taking affirmative action to influence any vote, granting any license or permit, determining the facts or law in a contested case or rulemaking proceeding, conducting any inspection, or providing any other official service or thing that is not available generally to members of the public in order to further the interests of the outside employment or activity.

3. Unless otherwise specifically provided the requirements of this section shall be in addition to,

and shall not supersede, any other rights or remedies provided by law.

4. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A further delineating particular situations where outside employment or activity of officials and state employees of the executive branch will be deemed to create an unacceptable conflict of interest.

2009 Acts, ch 9, §1, 2, 6
Incompatibility of offices, see Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §21 and 22 and §39.11 and 39.12

Economic development and conflict disclosure, see §15A.2

Code editor directive applied

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

68B.7 Prohibited use of influence.

1. A person who has served as an official, state employee of a state agency, member of the general assembly, or legislative employee shall not within a period of two years after the termination of such service or employment receive compensation for any services rendered on behalf of any person, firm, corporation, or association in relation to any case, proceeding, or application with respect to which the person was directly concerned and personally participated during the period of service or employment.

2. A person who has served as the head of or on a commission or board of a regulatory agency or as a deputy thereof, shall not, within a period of two years after the termination of such service do any of the following:

a. Accept employment with that commission, board, or agency.

b. Receive compensation for any services rendered on behalf of any person, firm, corporation, or association in any case, proceedings, or application before the department with which the person so served wherein the person's compensation is to be dependent or contingent upon any action by such agency with respect to any license, contract, certificate, ruling, decision, opinion, rate schedule, franchise, or other benefit, or in promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the passage of bills or resolutions before either house of the general assembly.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person who has served as the workers' compensation commissioner, or any deputy thereof, may represent a claimant in a contested case before the division of workers' compensation at any point subsequent to termination of such service, regardless of whether the person charges a contingent fee for such representation, provided such case was not pending before the division during the person's tenure as commissioner or deputy.

2009 Acts, ch 9, §3, 6

Code editor directive applied

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

68B.22 Gifts accepted or received.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public official, public employee, or candidate, or that person's immediate family member

shall not, directly or indirectly, accept or receive any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor. A public official, public employee, candidate, or the person's immediate family member shall not solicit any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor at any time.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, join with one or more other restricted donors to offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate.

3. A restricted donor may give, and a public official, public employee, or candidate, or the person's immediate family member, may accept an otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gift or a series of otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gifts and not be in violation of this section if the nonmonetary gift or series of nonmonetary gifts is donated within thirty days to a public body, the department of administrative services, or a bona fide educational or charitable organization, if no part of the net earnings of the educational or charitable organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or other individual. All such items donated to the department of administrative services shall be disposed of by assignment to state agencies for official use or by public sale. A person subject to section 8.7 that receives a gift pursuant to this subsection shall file a report pursuant to section 8.7.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, the following gifts may be received by public officials, public employees, candidates, or members of the immediate family of public officials, public employees, or candidates:

a. Contributions to a candidate or a candidate's committee.

b. Informational material relevant to a public official's or public employee's official functions, such as books, pamphlets, reports, documents, periodicals, or other information that is recorded in a written, audio, or visual format.

c. Anything received from anyone related within the fourth degree by kinship or marriage, unless the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person not so related.

d. An inheritance.

e. Anything available or distributed free of charge to members of the general public without regard to the official status of the recipient. This paragraph shall not apply to functions described under paragraph "s".

f. Items received from a bona fide charitable, professional, educational, or business organization to which the donee belongs as a dues-paying member, if the items are given to all members of the organization without regard to individual

members' status or positions held outside of the organization and if the dues paid are not inconsequential when compared to the items received.

g. Actual expenses of a donee for food, beverages, registration, travel, and lodging for a meeting, which is given in return for participation in a panel or speaking engagement at the meeting when the expenses relate directly to the day or days on which the donee has participation or presentation responsibilities.

h. Plaques or items of negligible resale value which are given as recognition for the public services of the recipient.

i. Food and beverages provided at a meal that is part of a bona fide event or program at which the recipient is being honored for public service.

j. Nonmonetary items with a value of three dollars or less that are received from any one donor during one calendar day.

k. Items or services solicited by or given to a state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting; or solicited by or given to state, national, or regional government organizations, whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees, for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting.

l. Items or services received by members or representatives of members at a regularly scheduled event that is part of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting that is sponsored and directed by any state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member, or received at such an event by members or representatives of members of state, national, or regional government organizations whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees.

m. Funeral flowers or memorials to a church or nonprofit organization.

n. Gifts which are given to a public official or public employee for the public official's or public employee's wedding or twenty-fifth or fiftieth wedding anniversary.

o. Payment of salary or expenses by a person's employer or the firm in which the person is a member for the cost of attending a meeting of a subunit of an agency when the person whose expenses are being paid serves on a board, commission, committee, council, or other subunit of the agency and the person is not entitled to receive compensation or reimbursement of expenses from the state or a political subdivision of the state for attending the meeting.

p. Gifts of food, beverages, travel, or lodging received by a public official or public employee if all of the following apply:

(1) The public official or public employee is officially representing an agency in a delegation whose sole purpose is to attract a specific new business to locate in the state, encourage expansion or retention of an existing business already established in the state, or to develop markets for Iowa businesses or products.

(2) The donor of the gift is not the business or businesses being contacted. However, food or beverages provided by the business or businesses being contacted which are consumed during the meeting are not a gift under section 68B.2, subsection 9, or this section.

(3) The public official or public employee plays a significant role in the presentation to the business or businesses on behalf of the public official's or public employee's agency.

q. Gifts other than food, beverages, travel, and lodging received by a public official or public employee which are received from a person who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and are given during a ceremonial presentation or as a result of a custom of the other country and are of personal value only to the donee.

r. Actual registration costs for informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions. The costs of food, drink, lodging, and travel are not "registration costs" under this paragraph. Meetings or sessions which a public official or public employee attends for personal or professional licensing purposes are not "informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions" under this paragraph.

s. Gifts of food, beverage, and entertainment received by public officials or public employees at a function where every member of the general assembly has been invited to attend, when the function takes place during a regular session of the general assembly. A sponsor of a function under this paragraph shall file a report disclosing the total amount expended, including in-kind expenditures, on food, beverage, and entertainment for the function. The report shall be filed with the person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house within five business days following the date of the function. The person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house shall forward a copy of each report to the board.

5. For purposes of determining the value of an item given or received, an individual who gives an item on behalf of more than one person shall not divide the value of the item by the number of persons on whose behalf the item is given and the value of an item received shall be the value actually received by the donee.

6. A gift shall not be considered to be received by a public official or public employee if the state is the donee of the gift and the public official or

public employee is required to receive the gift on behalf of the state as part of the performance of the person's duties of office or employment.

7. A person shall not request, and a member of the general assembly shall not agree, that a member of the general assembly sell tickets for a community-related social event that is to be held for members of the general assembly in Polk county during the legislative session. This section shall not apply to Polk county or city of Des Moines events that are open to the public generally or are held only for Polk county or city of Des Moines legislators.

8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, an organization or association which has as one of its purposes the encouragement of the passage, defeat, introduction, or modification of legislation shall not give and a member of the general assembly shall not receive food, beverages, registration, or scheduled entertainment with a per person value in excess of three dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §18

Reports on gifts received on behalf of state, see §8.7

Solicitations for capitol complex projects, see §8A.108

Subsection 4, paragraph e amended

68B.25 Additional penalty. Transferred to § 68B.34.

68B.26 Actions commenced. Transferred to § 68B.34A.

68B.32A Duties of the board.

The duties of the board shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

1. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and conduct hearings under sections 68B.32B and 68B.32C and chapter 17A, as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7.

2. Develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute any forms necessary for the implementation of the procedures contained in this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 for the filing of reports and statements by persons required to file the reports and statements under this chapter and chapter 68A.

3. Establish a process to assign signature codes to a person or committee for purposes of facilitating an electronic filing procedure. The assignment of signature codes shall be kept confidential, notwithstanding section 22.2. The board and persons electronically filing reports and statements shall keep assigned signature codes or subsequently selected signature codes confidential. Signature codes shall not be subject to state security policies regarding frequency of change.

4. Review the contents of all campaign finance disclosure reports and statements filed with the board and promptly advise each person or committee of errors found. The board may verify information contained in the reports with other parties to assure accurate disclosure. The board may also verify information by requesting that a candidate

or committee produce copies of receipts, bills, log-books, or other memoranda of reimbursements of expenses to a candidate for expenses incurred during a campaign. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating to requirements under chapter 68A.

5. Receive and file registration and reports from lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, client disclosure from clients of lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, personal financial disclosure information from officials and employees in the executive branch of state government who are required to file personal financial disclosure information under this chapter, and gift and bequest disclosure information pursuant to section 8.7. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating to reporting requirements under this chapter or section 8.7.

6. Prepare and publish a manual setting forth examples of approved uniform systems of accounts and approved methods of disclosure for use by persons required to file statements and reports under this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7. The board shall also prepare and publish other educational materials, and any other reports or materials deemed appropriate by the board. The board shall annually provide all officials and state employees with notification of the contents of this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 by distributing copies of educational materials to each agency of state government under the board's jurisdiction.

7. Assure that the statements and reports which have been filed in accordance with this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 are available for public inspection and copying during the regular office hours of the office in which they are filed and not later than by the end of the day during which a report or statement was received. Rules adopted relating to public inspection and copying of statements and reports may include a charge for any copying and mailing of the reports and statements, shall provide for the mailing of copies upon the request of any person and upon prior receipt of payment of the costs by the board, and shall prohibit the use of the information copied from reports and statements for any commercial purpose by any person.

8. Require that the candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of a political committee, is responsible for filing disclosure reports under chapter 68A, and shall receive notice from the board if the committee has failed to file a disclosure report at the time required under chapter 68A. A candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of a political committee, may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file a disclosure report required under section 68A.402, subsection 1.

9. Establish and impose penalties, and recom-

mendations for punishment of persons who are subject to penalties of or punishment by the board or by other bodies, for the failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, chapter 68A, or section 8.7.

10. Determine, in case of dispute, at what time a person has become a candidate.

11. Preserve copies of reports and statements filed with the board for a period of five years from the date of receipt.

12. Establish a procedure for requesting and issuing board advisory opinions to persons subject to the authority of the board under this chapter, chapter 68A, or section 8.7. Local officials and local employees may also seek an advisory opinion concerning the application of the applicable provisions of this chapter. Advice contained in board advisory opinions shall, if followed, constitute a defense to a complaint alleging a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules of the board that is based on the same facts and circumstances.

13. Establish rules relating to ethical conduct for officials and state employees, including candidates for statewide office, and regulations governing the conduct of lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, including but not limited to conflicts of interest, abuse of office, misuse of public property, use of confidential information, participation in matters in which an official or state employee has a financial interest, and rejection of improper offers.

14. Impose penalties upon, or refer matters relating to, persons who discharge any employee, or who otherwise discriminate in employment against any employee, for the filing of a complaint with, or the disclosure of information to, the board if the employee has filed the complaint or made the disclosure in good faith.

15. Establish fees, where necessary, to cover the costs associated with preparing, printing, and distributing materials to persons subject to the authority of the board.

16. Establish an expedited procedure for reviewing complaints forwarded by the state commissioner of elections to the board for a determination as to whether a supervisor district plan adopted pursuant to section 331.210A was drawn for improper political reasons as described in section 42.4, subsection 5. The expedited procedure shall be substantially similar to the process used for other complaints filed with the board except that the provisions of section 68B.32D shall not apply.

17. At the board's discretion, develop and operate a searchable internet site database that provides access to information on statements or reports filed with the board. For purposes of this subsection, "searchable internet site database" means an internet site database that allows the public to search and aggregate information and is in a downloadable format.

18. At the board's discretion, enter into an agreement with a political subdivision authorizing the board to enforce the provisions of a code of ethics adopted by that political subdivision.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §41
NEW subsection 18

68B.34 Additional penalty.

In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, a person who knowingly and intentionally violates a provision of sections 68B.2A through 68B.8, sections 68B.22 through 68B.24, or sections 68B.35 through 68B.38 is guilty of a serious misdemeanor and may be reprimanded, suspended, or dismissed from the person's position or otherwise sanctioned.

Section transferred from §68B.25 in Code Supplement 2009

68B.34A Actions commenced against local officials or employees.

1. Complaints alleging conduct of local officials or local employees which violates this chapter, except for sections 68B.36, 68B.37, and 68B.38, shall be filed with the county attorney in the county where the accused resides. However, if the county attorney is the person against whom the complaint is filed, or if the county attorney otherwise has a personal or legal conflict of interest, the complaint shall be referred to another county attorney.

2. Complaints alleging conduct of local officials or local employees which violates section 68B.36, 68B.37, or 68B.38 shall be filed with the ethics committee of the appropriate house of the general assembly if the conduct involves lobbying activities before the general assembly or with the board if the conduct involves lobbying activities before the executive branch.

2009 Acts, ch 9, §4
Section transferred from §68B.26 in Code Supplement 2009
Section amended

68B.35 Personal financial disclosure — certain officials, members of the general assembly, and candidates.

1. The persons specified in subsection 2 shall file a financial statement at times and in the manner provided in this section that contains all of the following:

a. A list of each business, occupation, or profession in which the person is engaged and the nature of that business, occupation, or profession, unless already apparent.

b. A list of any other sources of income if the source produces more than one thousand dollars annually in gross income. Such sources of income listed pursuant to this paragraph may be listed under any of the following categories, or under any other categories as may be established by rule:

- (1) Securities.
- (2) Instruments of financial institutions.
- (3) Trusts.

(4) Real estate.

(5) Retirement systems.

(6) Other income categories specified in state and federal income tax regulations.

2. The financial statement required by this section shall be filed by the following persons:

a. Any statewide elected official.

b. The executive or administrative head or heads of any agency of state government.

c. The deputy executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government.

d. The head of a major subunit of a department or independent state agency whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds as defined under rules adopted by the board, pursuant to chapter 17A, in consultation with the department or agency.

e. Members of the state banking council, the ethics and campaign disclosure board, the credit union review board, the economic development board, the employment appeal board, the environmental protection commission, the health facilities council, the Iowa finance authority, the Iowa public employees' retirement system investment board, the board of the Iowa lottery authority, the natural resource commission, the board of parole, the petroleum underground storage tank fund board, the public employment relations board, the state racing and gaming commission, the state board of regents, the tax review board, the transportation commission, the office of consumer advocate, the utilities board, the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission, and any full-time members of other boards and commissions as defined under section 7E.4 who receive an annual salary for their service on the board or commission. The Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall conduct an annual review to determine if members of any other board, commission, or authority should file a statement and shall require the filing of a statement pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

f. Members of the general assembly.

g. Candidates for state office.

h. Legislative employees who are the head or deputy head of a legislative agency or whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds.

3. The board, in consultation with each executive department or independent agency, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the requirements of this section that provide for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by persons in the department or independent agency.

4. The ethics committee of each house of the general assembly shall recommend rules for adoption by each house for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by members or employees of the particular house. The legislative

council shall adopt rules for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by legislative employees of the central legislative staff agencies. The rules shall provide for the filing of the financial statements with either the chief clerk of the house, the secretary of the senate, or other appropriate person or body.

5. *a.* A candidate for statewide office shall file a financial statement with the ethics and campaign disclosure board, a candidate for the office of state representative shall file a financial statement with the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and a candidate for the office of state senator shall file a financial statement with the secretary of the senate. Statements shall contain information concerning the year preceding the year in which the election is to be held.

b. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the filing of the financial statements with the board and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. The ethics committees of the house of representatives and the senate shall recommend rules for adoption by the respective houses providing for the filing of the financial statements with the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. Rules adopted shall also include a procedure for notification of candidates of the duty to file disclosure statements under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 9, §5
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 69

VACANCIES — REMOVAL — TERMS

69.8 Vacancies — how filled.

Vacancies shall be filled by the officer or board named, and in the manner, and under the conditions, following:

1. *United States senator.* In the office of United States senator, when the vacancy occurs when the senate of the United States is in session, or when such senate will convene prior to the next general election, by the governor. An appointment made under this subsection shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

2. *State offices.* In all state offices, judges of courts of record, officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards or commissions, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, by the governor, except when some other method is specially provided. An appointment by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor shall be for the balance of the unexpired term. An appointment made under this subsection to a state office subject to section 69.13 shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

3. *County offices.* In county offices, by the board of supervisors, unless an election is called as provided in section 69.14A.

4. *Board of supervisors.* In the membership of the board of supervisors, by the treasurer, auditor, and recorder, or as provided in section 69.14A. If any of these offices have been abolished through consolidation, the county attorney shall serve on this committee.

5. *Elected township offices.*

a. When a vacancy occurs in the office of township clerk or township trustee, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the trustees. All ap-

pointments to fill vacancies in township offices shall be until a successor is elected at the next general election and qualifies by taking the oath of office. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the next general election, the person elected to the office for the succeeding term shall qualify by taking the oath of office within ten days after the election and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, as well as for the next four-year term.

b. However, if the offices of two trustees are vacant the county board of supervisors shall fill the vacancies by appointment. If the offices of three trustees are vacant the board may fill the vacancies by appointment, or the board may adopt a resolution stating that the board will exercise all powers and duties assigned by law to the trustees of the township in which the vacancies exist until the vacancies are filled at the next general election. If a township office vacancy is not filled by the trustees within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, the board of supervisors may appoint a successor to fill the vacancy until the vacancy can be filled at the next general election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §73
Auditor to act temporarily for other officers, §331.502(6)
General power of governor, Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §10
Vacancies in municipal offices, see §372.13(2)
Subsection 2 amended

69.16A Gender balance.

1. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of the state established by the Code, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be gender balanced. No person shall be appointed or reappointed to any board, commission, committee, or council established by the Code if that appointment or reappointment would cause the number of

members of the board, commission, committee, or council of one gender to be greater than one-half the membership of the board, commission, committee, or council plus one if the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an odd number of members. If the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an even number of members, not more than one-half of the membership shall be of one gender. If there are multiple appointing authorities for a board, commission, committee, or council, they shall consult each other to avoid a violation of this section.

2. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of a political subdivision of the state that are established by the Code, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be gender balanced as provided by subsection 1 unless the political subdivision has made a good faith effort to ap-

point a qualified person to fill a vacancy on a board, commission, committee, or council in compliance with subsection 1 for a period of three months but has been unable to make a compliant appointment. In complying with the requirements of this subsection, political subdivisions shall utilize a fair and unbiased method of selecting the best qualified applicants. This subsection shall not prohibit an individual whose term expires prior to January 1, 2012, from being reappointed even though the reappointment continues an inequity in gender balance.

2009 Acts, ch 162, §1, 2
Board of medicine alternate members, see §148.2A
2009 amendments to this section apply on and after January 1, 2012;
2009 Acts, ch 162, §2
Former unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and numbered as subsection 1
NEW subsection 2

CHAPTER 72

DUTIES RELATING TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS

72.5 Life cycle cost.

1. *a.* A contract for a public improvement or construction of a public building, including new construction or renovation of an existing public building, by the state, or an agency of the state, shall not be let without satisfying the following requirements:

(1) A design professional submitting a design development proposal for consideration of the public body shall at minimum prepare one proposal meeting the design program's space and use requirements which reflects the lowest life cycle cost possible in light of existing commercially available technology.

(2) Submission of a cost-benefit analysis of any deviations from the lowest life cycle cost proposal contained in other design proposals requested by or prepared for submission to the public body.

b. The public body may request additional design proposals in light of funds available for construction, aesthetic considerations, or any other reason.

c. This subsection applies for all design development proposals requested on or after January 1, 1991.

2. The director of the office of energy independence in consultation with the department of management, state building code commissioner, and

state fire marshal, shall develop standards and methods to evaluate design development documents and construction documents based upon life cycle cost factors to facilitate fair and uniform comparisons between design proposals and informed decision making by public bodies.

3. The department of management shall develop a proposal for submission to the general assembly on or before January 10, 1991, to create a division within the department of management to evaluate life cycle costs on design proposals submitted on public improvement and construction contracts for agencies of the state, to assure uniform comparisons and professional evaluations of design proposals by an independent agency. The report shall also address potential redundancy and conflicts within existing state law regarding life cycle cost analysis and recommend the resolution of any problems which are identified.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly to discourage construction of public buildings based upon lowest acquisition cost, and instead to require that such decisions be based upon life cycle costs to reduce energy consumption, maintenance requirements, and continuing burdens upon taxpayers.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §5, 41
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 73

PREFERENCES

73.16 Procurements from small businesses and targeted small businesses — goals.

Notwithstanding any provision of law or rule relating to competitive bidding procedures:

1. Every agency, department, commission, board, committee, officer, or other governing body of the state shall purchase goods and services supplied by small businesses and targeted small businesses in Iowa. In addition to the other provisions of this section relating to procurement contracts for targeted small businesses, all purchasing authorities shall assure that a proportionate share of small businesses and targeted small businesses identified under the uniform small business vendor application program of the department of economic development are given the opportunity to bid on all solicitations issued by agencies and departments of state government.

2. *a.* Prior to the commencement of a fiscal year, the director of each agency or department of state government having purchasing authority, in cooperation with the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager of the department of economic development, shall establish for that fiscal year a procurement goal from certified targeted small businesses identified pursuant to section 10A.104, subsection 8.

(1) The procurement goal shall include the procurement of all goods and services, including construction, but not including utility services.

(2) A procurement goal shall be stated in terms of a dollar amount of certified purchases and shall be established at a level that exceeds the procurement levels from certified targeted small businesses during the previous fiscal year.

b. The director of an agency or department of state government that has established a procurement goal as required under this subsection shall provide a report within fifteen business days following the end of each calendar quarter to the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager of the department of economic development, providing the total dollar amount of certi-

fied purchases from certified targeted small businesses during the previous calendar quarter. The required report shall be made in a form approved by the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager.

c. (1) The director of each department and agency of state government shall cooperate with the director of the department of inspections and appeals, the director of the department of economic development, and the director of the department of management and do all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of this division.

(2) The director of each agency or department of state government having purchasing authority shall issue electronic bid notices for distribution to the targeted small business web page located at the department of economic development if the director releases a solicitation for bids for procurement of equipment, supplies, or services. The notices shall be provided to the targeted small business marketing manager forty-eight hours prior to the issuance of all bid notices. The notices shall contain a description of the subject of the bid, a point of contact for the bid, and any subcontract goals included in the bid.

(3) A community college, area education agency, or school district shall establish a procurement goal from certified targeted small businesses, identified pursuant to section 10A.104, subsection 8, of at least ten percent of the value of anticipated procurements of goods and services including construction, but not including utility services, each fiscal year.

d. Of the total value of anticipated procurements of goods and services under this subsection, an additional goal shall be established to procure at least forty percent from minority-owned businesses, and forty percent from female-owned businesses.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §19
State board of regents' bid procedure, §262.34A
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 75

AUTHORIZATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC BONDS

75.1 Bonds — election — vote required.

1. *a.* When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, township, school corporation, city, or by any local board or commission, is submitted to the electors, such proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted, anything in the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, unless

the vote in favor of such authorization is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election.

b. Ballots cast but not counted as a vote for or against the proposition shall not be used in computing the total vote cast for and against said proposition.

2. When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds has been submitted to the electors under this section and the proposal fails to gain approval by the required percentage of votes, such proposal, or any proposal which incorporates any portion of the defeated proposal, shall not be submitted to the electors for a period of six months

from the date of such regular or special election and may only be submitted on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”, as applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §20
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 76

PROVISIONS RELATED TO PUBLIC BONDS AND DEBT OBLIGATIONS

76.1 Mandatory retirement.

1. Hereafter issues of bonds of every kind and character by counties, cities, and school corporations shall be consecutively numbered.

2. *a.* The annual levy shall be sufficient to pay the interest and approximately such portion of the principal of the bonds as will retire them in a period not exceeding twenty years from date of issue, except as provided in paragraph “b”.

b. General obligation bonds issued for the purposes specified in section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraphs (18) and (19), or in section 384.24, subsection 3, paragraphs “w” and “x”, and bonds issued to refund or refinance bonds issued for those purposes, may mature and be retired in a period not exceeding thirty years from date of issue.

3. Each issue of bonds shall be scheduled to mature in the same order as numbered.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §5, 21
Section amended

76.2 Mandatory levy — obligations in anticipation of levy.

1. *a.* The governing authority of these political subdivisions before issuing bonds shall, by resolution, provide for the assessment of an annual levy upon all the taxable property in the political subdivision sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the bonds within a period named not exceeding the applicable period of time specified in section 76.1. A certified copy of this resolution shall be filed with the county auditor or the auditors of the counties in which the political subdivi-

sion is located; and the filing shall make it a duty of the auditors to enter annually this levy for collection from the taxable property within the boundaries of the political subdivision until funds are realized to pay the bonds in full. The levy shall continue to be made against property that is severed from the political subdivision after the filing of the resolution until funds are realized to pay the bonds in full.

b. If the resolution is filed prior to April 1 or May 1, if the political subdivision is a school district, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy for collection commencing July 1 of that year. If the resolution is filed after April 1 or May 1, in the case of a school district, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy for collection in the next succeeding fiscal year. However, the governing authority of a political subdivision may adjust a levy of taxes made under this section for the purpose of adjusting the annual levies and collections for property severed from the political subdivision, subject to the approval of the director of the department of management.

2. If funds, including reserves and amounts available for temporary transfer, are found to be insufficient to pay in full any installment of principal or interest, a public issuer of bonds may anticipate the next levy of taxes pursuant to this section in the manner provided in chapter 74, whether the taxes so anticipated are to be collected in the same or a future fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §6, 21
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as subsection 1, paragraph a
Unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 editorially designated as subsection 1, paragraph b, and subsection 2, respectively

CHAPTER 80

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

80.9A Authority and duties of peace officers of the department.

1. A peace officer of the department when authorized by the commissioner shall have and exercise all the powers of any other peace officer of the state.

2. When a peace officer of the department is acting in cooperation with any other local peace officer, or county attorney in general criminal investigation work, or when acting on a special assignment by the commissioner, the jurisdiction of the peace officer is statewide.

3. A peace officer may administer oaths, acknowledge signatures, and take voluntary testimony pursuant to the peace officer's duties as provided by law.

4. An authorized peace officer of the department designated to conduct examinations, investigations, or inspections and enforce the laws relating to controlled or counterfeit substances shall have all the authority of other peace officers and may arrest a person without warrant for offenses under this chapter committed in the peace officer's presence or, in the case of a felony, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person arrested has committed or is committing such offense. A peace officer of the department shall have the same authority as other peace officers to seize controlled or counterfeit substances or articles used in the manufacture or sale of controlled or counterfeit substances which they have reasonable grounds to believe are in violation of law. Such controlled or counterfeit substances or articles shall be subject to forfeiture.

5. In more particular, the duties of a peace officer shall be as follows:

a. To enforce all state laws.

b. To enforce all laws relating to traffic on the public highways of the state, including those relating to the safe and legal operation of passenger cars, motorcycles, motor trucks and buses; to see that proper safety rules are observed; and to give first aid to the injured.

c. To investigate all fires; to apprehend persons suspected of arson; to enforce all safety measures in connection with the prevention of fires; and to disseminate fire-prevention education.

6. A peace officer shall not exercise the general powers of a peace officer within the limits of any city, except as follows:

a. When so ordered by the direction of the governor.

b. When request is made by the mayor of any city, with the approval of the commissioner.

c. When request is made by the sheriff or county attorney of any county with the approval of the commissioner.

d. While in the pursuit of law violators or in investigating law violations.

e. While making any inspection provided by this chapter, or any additional inspection ordered by the commissioner.

f. When engaged in the investigating and enforcing of fire and arson laws.

g. When engaged in the investigation and enforcement of laws relating to narcotic, counterfeit, stimulant, and depressant drugs.

7. The limitations specified in subsection 6 shall in no way be construed as a limitation on the power of peace officers when a public offense is being committed in their presence.

8. *a.* A peace officer of the department, when authorized by the commissioner, may act in con-

cert with, under the direction of, or otherwise serve as a state actor for an officer or agent of the federal government.

b. If serving as a state actor for an officer or agent of the federal government as provided in paragraph "a", the peace officer shall be considered acting within the scope of the employee's office or employment as defined in section 669.2, subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §15
Forfeiture procedures, see chapter 809A
NEW subsection 8

80.28 Statewide interoperable communications system board — established — members.

1. A statewide interoperable communications system board is established, under the joint purview of the department and the state department of transportation. The board shall develop, implement, and oversee policy, operations, and fiscal components of communications interoperability efforts at the state and local level, and coordinate with similar efforts at the federal level, with the ultimate objective of developing and overseeing the operation of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system. For the purposes of this section and section 80.29, "interoperability" means the ability of public safety and public services personnel to communicate and to share data on an immediate basis, on demand, when needed, and when authorized.

2. The board shall consist of fifteen voting members, as follows:

a. The following members representing state agencies:

(1) One member representing the department of public safety.

(2) One member representing the state department of transportation.

(3) One member representing the homeland security and emergency management division.

(4) One member representing the department of corrections.

(5) One member representing the department of natural resources.

(6) One member representing the Iowa department of public health.

b. The governor shall solicit and consider recommendations from professional or volunteer organizations in appointing the following members:

(1) Two members who are representatives from municipal police departments.

(2) Two members who are representatives of sheriff's offices.

(3) Two members who are representatives from fire departments. One of the members shall be a volunteer fire fighter and the other member shall be a paid fire fighter.

(4) Two members who are law communication center managers employed by state or local government agencies.

(5) One at-large member.

3. In addition to the voting members, the board membership shall include four members of the general assembly with one member designated by each of the following: the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. A legislative member serves for a term as provided in section 69.16B in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity and is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

4. The voting members of the board shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Members shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from the board membership, who shall serve two-year terms. The members appointed by the governor shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19.

If a vacancy occurs among the voting members, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term. The voting members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties from funds appropriated to the department of public safety and the state department of transportation for that purpose. The departments shall enter into an agreement to provide administrative assistance and support to the board.

2009 Acts, ch 14, §1 – 4; 2009 Acts, ch 165, §1, 4
2009 amendments to this section take effect March 19, 2009, and apply to appointments made on or after April 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 14, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 165, §4

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
NEW subsection 3 and former subsection 3 amended and renumbered as 4

CHAPTER 80D

RESERVE PEACE OFFICERS

80D.3 Training standards.

1. Each person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer shall satisfactorily complete a minimum training course as established by academy rules. In addition, if a reserve peace officer is authorized to carry weapons, the officer shall satisfactorily complete the same training course in the use of weapons as is required for basic training of regular peace officers by the academy. The minimum training course for reserve peace officers shall be satisfactorily completed within the time period prescribed by academy rules. Academy-approved reserve peace officer training received before July 1, 2007, may be applied to meet the minimum training course requirements established by academy rules.

2. A reserve peace officer who does not carry a weapon shall not be required to complete a weapons training course, but the officer shall comply with all other training requirements.

3. *a.* A person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer who has received basic training as a peace officer and has been certified by the academy pursuant to chapter 80B and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 80B may be exempted from completing the minimum training course at the discretion of the appointing authority. However, such a person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer shall meet mandatory in-service

training requirements established by academy rules if the person has not served as an active peace officer within one hundred eighty days of appointment as a reserve peace officer.

b. A person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer who has met the one-hundred-fifty-hour training requirement by obtaining training at a community college or other facility selected by the individual and approved by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2007, shall be exempted from completing the minimum training course at the discretion of the appointing authority and shall continue to hold certification with the appointing authority.

4. The minimum training course required for a reserve peace officer shall be conducted pursuant to sections 80D.4 and 80D.7. If weapons are to be carried, a reserve peace officer shall complete a weapons training course having the same number of hours of training as is required of regular peace officers in basic training pursuant to section 80D.7.

5. A person is eligible for state certification as a reserve peace officer upon satisfactory completion of the training and testing requirements specified by academy rules.

2009 Acts, ch 78, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §33
Subsections 3 and 5 amended

CHAPTER 84A

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

84A.1A Workforce development board.

1. An Iowa workforce development board is created, consisting of nine voting members appointed by the governor and twelve ex officio, non-voting members.

a. The governor shall appoint the nine voting members of the workforce development board for a term of four years beginning and ending as provided by section 69.19, subject to confirmation by the senate, and the governor's appointments shall include persons knowledgeable in the area of workforce development. Of the nine voting members, one member shall represent a nonprofit organization involved in workforce development services, four members shall represent employers, and four members shall represent nonsupervisory employees. Of the members appointed by the governor to represent nonsupervisory employees, two members shall be from statewide labor organizations, one member shall be an employee representative of a labor management council, and one member shall be a person with experience in worker training programs. The governor shall consider recommendations from statewide labor organizations for the members representing nonsupervisory employees. Not more than five of the voting members shall be from the same political party.

b. The ex officio, nonvoting members are four legislative members; one president, or the president's designee, of the university of northern Iowa, the university of Iowa, or Iowa state university of science and technology, designated by the state board of regents on a rotating basis; one representative from the largest statewide public employees' organization representing state employees; one president, or the president's designee, of an independent Iowa college, appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities; one superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a community college, appointed by the Iowa association of community college presidents; one representative of the vocational rehabilitation community appointed by the state rehabilitation council in the division of Iowa vocational rehabilitation services; one representative of the department of education appointed by the state board of education; one representative of the department of economic development appointed by the director; and one representative of the United States department of labor, office of apprenticeship. The legislative members are two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one appointed by the minority leader of the

senate from their respective parties; and two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties. The legislative members shall serve for terms as provided in section 69.16B.

2. A vacancy on the workforce development board shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

3. The workforce development board shall meet in May of each year for the purpose of electing one of its voting members as chairperson and one of its voting members as vice chairperson. However, the chairperson and the vice chairperson shall not be from the same political party. The workforce development board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or when any five members of the workforce development board file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be given to each member of the workforce development board. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum.

4. Members of the workforce development board, the director of the department of workforce development, and other employees of the department of workforce development shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses shall be paid from appropriations for those purposes and the department of workforce development is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8. Each member of the workforce development board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

5. If a member of the workforce development board has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the department of workforce development is or is to be a party, the interest shall be disclosed to the workforce development board in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of a meeting of the workforce development board. The member having the interest shall not participate in action by the workforce development board with respect to the contract. This subsection does not limit the right of a member of the workforce development board to acquire an interest in bonds, or limit the right of a member to have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the department of workforce development are deposited or which is acting as trustee or

paying agent under a trust indenture to which the department of workforce development is a party.

2009 Acts, ch 3, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §29
Confirmation, see §2.32
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1 amended

84A.5 Department of workforce development — primary responsibilities.

The department of workforce development, in consultation with the workforce development board and the regional advisory boards, has the primary responsibilities set out in this section.

1. The department of workforce development shall develop and implement a workforce development system which increases the skills of the Iowa workforce, fosters economic growth and the creation of new high skill and high wage jobs through job placement and training services, increases the competitiveness of Iowa businesses by promoting high performance workplaces, and encourages investment in workers.

a. The workforce development system shall strive to provide high quality services to its customers including workers, families, and businesses. The department of workforce development shall maintain a common intake, assessment, and customer tracking system and to the extent practical provide one-stop services to customers at workforce development centers and other service access points. The department of workforce development shall administer a statewide standard skills assessment to assess the employability skills of adult workers statewide and shall instruct appropriate department staff in the administration of the assessment. The assessment shall be included in the one-stop services provided to customers at workforce development centers and other service access points throughout the state.

b. The system shall include an accountability system to measure program performance, identify accomplishments, and evaluate programs to ensure goals and standards are met. The accountability system shall use information obtained from the customer tracking system, the department of economic development, the department of education, and training providers to evaluate the effectiveness of programs. The department of economic development, the department of education, and training providers shall report information concerning the use of any state or federal training or retraining funds to the department of workforce development in a form as required by the department of workforce development. The accountability system shall evaluate all of the following:

- (1) The impact of services on wages earned by individuals.
- (2) The effectiveness of training services providers in raising the skills of the Iowa workforce.
- (3) The impact of placement and training services on Iowa's families, communities, and economy.

2. The department of workforce development shall make information from the customer tracking and accountability system available to the department of economic development, the department of education, and other appropriate public agencies for the purpose of assisting with the evaluation of programs administered by those departments and agencies and for planning and researching public policies relating to education and economic development.

3. The department of workforce development is responsible for administration of unemployment compensation benefits and collection of employer contributions under chapter 96, providing for the delivery of free public employment services established pursuant to chapter 96, other job placement and training programs established pursuant to section 84A.6, and the delivery of services located throughout the state.

4. The division of labor services is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state under chapters 88, 88A, 88B, 89, 89A, 89B, 90A, 91, 91A, 91C, 91D, 91E, 92, and 94A, and section 85.68. The executive head of the division is the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2.

5. The division of workers' compensation is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state relating to workers' compensation under chapters 85, 85A, 85B, 86, and 87. The executive head of the division is the workers' compensation commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 86.1.

6. The director of the department of workforce development shall form a coordinating committee composed of the director of the department of workforce development, the labor commissioner, the workers' compensation commissioner, and other administrators. The committee shall monitor federal compliance issues relating to coordination of functions among the divisions.

7. The department of workforce development shall administer the following programs:

- a. The Iowa conservation corps established under section 84A.7.
- b. The workforce investment program established under section 84A.8.
- c. The statewide mentoring program established under section 84A.9.
- d. The workforce development centers established under chapter 84B.

8. The department of workforce development shall work with the department of economic development to incorporate workforce development as a component of community-based economic development.

9. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the applicable regional advisory board, shall select service providers, subject to approval by the workforce development board for each service delivery area. A service provider in each service delivery area shall be identified to

coordinate the services throughout the service delivery area. The department of workforce development shall select service providers that, to the extent possible, meet or have the ability to meet the following criteria:

- a. The capacity to deliver services uniformly throughout the service delivery area.
- b. The experience to provide workforce development services.
- c. The capacity to cooperate with other public and private agencies and entities in the delivery of education, workforce training, retraining, and workforce development services throughout the service delivery area.
- d. The demonstrated capacity to understand and comply with all applicable state and federal laws, rules, ordinances, regulations, and orders, including fiscal requirements.

10. The department of workforce development shall provide access to information and documents necessary for employers and payors of income, as defined in sections 252D.16 and 252G.1, to comply with child support reporting and payment re-

quirements. Access to the information and documents shall be provided at the central location of the department of workforce development and at each workforce development center.

11. The director of the department of workforce development may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to charge and collect fees for enhanced or value-added services provided by the department of workforce development which are not required by law to be provided by the department and are not generally available from the department of workforce development. Fees shall not be charged to provide a free public labor exchange. Fees established by the director of the department of workforce development shall be based upon the costs of administering the service, with due regard to the anticipated time spent, and travel costs incurred, by personnel performing the service. The collection of fees authorized by this subsection shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

Immigration service centers, pilot program; 2009 Acts, ch 176, §15
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 84B

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

84B.1 Workforce development centers.

The department of workforce development, in consultation with the departments of economic development, education, human services, and human rights, the department on aging, and the department for the blind, shall establish guidelines for colocating state and federal employment and training programs in centers providing services at the local level. The centers shall be known as workforce development centers. The departments shall also jointly establish an integrated management information system for linking the programs within a local center to the same programs within other local centers and to the state. The guidelines shall provide for local design and operation within the guidelines. The core services available at a center shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

1. *Information.* Provision of information shall include labor exchange and labor market information as well as career guidance and occupational information. Training and education institutions which receive state or federal funding shall provide to the centers consumer-related information on their programs, graduation rates, wage scales for graduates, and training program prerequisites. Information from local employers, unions, training programs, and educators shall be collected in order to identify demand industries and occupations. Industry and occupation demand information should be published as fre-

quently as possible and be made available through centers.

2. *Assessment.* Individuals shall receive basic assessment regarding their own skills, interests, and related opportunities for employment and training. Assessments are intended to provide individuals with realistic information in order to guide them into training or employment situations. The basic assessment may be provided by the center or by existing service providers such as community colleges or by a combination of the two.

3. *Training accounts.* Training accounts may be established for both basic skill development and vocational or technical training. There shall be no training assistance or limited training assistance in those training areas a center has determined are oversupplied or are for general life improvement.

4. *Referral to training programs or jobs.* Based upon individual assessments, a center shall provide individuals with referrals to other community resources, training programs, and employment opportunities.

5. *Job development and job placement.* A center shall be responsible for job development activities and job placement services. A center shall seek to create a strong tie to the local job market by working with both business and union representatives.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §7
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 85

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

85.38 Reduction of obligations of employer.

1. *Contributions or donations.* The compensation herein provided shall be the measure of liability which the employer has assumed for injuries or death that may occur to employees in the employer's employment subject to the provisions of this chapter, and it shall not be in anywise reduced by contribution from employees or donations from any source.

2. *Benefits paid under group plans.*

a. In the event the employee with a disability shall receive any benefits, including medical, surgical, or hospital benefits, under any group plan covering nonoccupational disabilities contributed to wholly or partially by the employer, which benefits should not have been paid or payable if any rights of recovery existed under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, then the amounts so paid to the employee from the group plan shall be credited to or against any compensation payments, including medical, surgical, or hospital, made or to be made under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B. The amounts so credited shall be deducted from the payments made under these chapters. Any nonoccupational plan shall be reimbursed in the amount deducted. This section shall not apply to payments made under any group plan which would have been payable even though there was an injury under this chapter or an occupational disease under chapter 85A or an occupational hearing loss under chapter 85B. Any employer receiving such credit shall keep the employee safe and harmless from any and all claims or liabilities that may be made against them by reason of having received the payments only to the extent of the credit.

b. If an employer denies liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, for payment for any medical services received or weekly compensation requested by an employee, and the employee is a beneficiary under either an individual or group plan for nonoccupational illness, injury, or disability, the nonoccupational plan shall not deny payment for the medical services received or for benefits under the plan on the basis that the employer's liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B is unresolved.

3. *Supplementation of workers' compensation benefits.* A public employer shall not supplement an employee's workers' compensation benefits by reducing the employee's sick leave, vacation leave, or earned compensatory time entitlements, unless the employer first notifies the employee of the employee's option to supplement and the employee elects to so supplement.

4. *Lien for hospital and medical services under chapter 249A.* In the event any hospital or medical services as provided in section 85.27 are paid by the state department of human services on behalf of an employee who is entitled to such benefits under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B, a lien shall exist as respects the right of such employee to benefits as described in section 85.27.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

85.59 Benefits for inmates and offenders.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. "Inmate" includes:

(1) A person confined in a reformatory, state penitentiary, release center, or other state penal or correctional institution while that person works in connection with the maintenance of the institution, in an industry maintained in the institution, or in an industry referred to in section 904.809, or while on detail to perform services on a public works project.

(2) A person who is performing unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or an inmate providing services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232.

b. "Unpaid community service under the direction of the district court" includes but is not limited to community service ordered and performed pursuant to section 598.23A.

2. For purposes of this section, an inmate on a work assignment under section 904.703 working in construction or maintenance at a public or charitable facility, or under assignment to another agency of state, county, or local government, shall be considered an employee of the state.

3. a. If an inmate is permanently incapacitated by injury in the performance of the inmate's work in connection with the maintenance of the institution, in an industry maintained in the institution, or in an industry referred to in section 904.809, while on detail to perform services on a public works project, or while performing services authorized pursuant to section 904.809, or is permanently or temporarily incapacitated in connection with the performance of unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or in connection with the provision of services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section

904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232, that inmate shall be awarded only the benefits provided in section 85.27 and section 85.34, subsections 2 and 3. The weekly rate for such permanent disability is equal to the minimum rate as provided in this chapter.

b. Weekly compensation benefits under this section may be determined prior to the inmate's release from the institution, but payment of benefits to an inmate shall commence as of the time of the inmate's release from the institution either upon parole or final discharge. However, if the inmate is awarded benefits for an injury incurred in connection with the performance of unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or in connection with the provision of services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232, weekly compensation benefits under this section shall be determined and paid as in other workers' compensation cases.

c. If an inmate is receiving benefits under the provisions of this section and is recommitted to an institution covered by this section, the benefits shall immediately cease. If benefits cease because of the inmate's recommitment, the benefits shall resume upon subsequent release from the institution.

d. If death results from the injury, death benefits shall be awarded and paid to the dependents of the inmate as in other workers' compensation cases except that the weekly rate shall be equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the state average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury.

4. Payment under this section shall be made promptly out of appropriations which have been made for that purpose, if any. An amount or part thereof which cannot be paid promptly from the appropriation shall be paid promptly out of money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. The time limit for commencing an original proceeding to determine entitlement to benefits under this section is the same as set forth in section 85.26. If an injury occurs to an inmate so as to qualify the inmate for benefits under this section, notwithstanding the fact that payments of weekly benefits are not commenced, an acknowledgment of compensability shall be filed with the workers' compensation commissioner within thirty days of the time the responsible authority receives notice or knowledge of the injury as required by section 85.23.

6. If a dispute arises as to the extent of disabili-

ty when an acknowledgment of compensability is on file or when an award determining liability has been made, an action to determine the extent of disability must be commenced within one year of the time of the release of the inmate from the institution. This does not bar the right to reopen the claim as provided by section 85.26, subsection 2.

7. Responsibility for the filings required by chapter 86 for injuries resulting in permanent disability or death and as modified by this section shall be made in the same manner as for other employees of the institution.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §21
See also §232.13
Section amended

85.66 Second injury fund — creation — custodian.

1. The second injury fund is hereby established under the custody of the treasurer of state and shall consist of payments to the fund as provided by this division and any accumulated interest and earnings on moneys in the second injury fund.

2. The treasurer of state is charged with the conservation of the assets of the second injury fund. Moneys collected in the second injury fund shall be disbursed only for the purposes stated in this division, and shall not at any time be appropriated or diverted to any other use or purpose. Except for reimbursements to the attorney general provided for in section 85.67, disbursements from the fund shall be paid by the treasurer of state only upon the written order of the workers' compensation commissioner. The treasurer of state shall invest any surplus moneys of the fund in securities which constitute legal investments for state funds under the laws of this state, and may sell any of the securities in which the fund is invested, if necessary, for the proper administration or in the best interests of the fund.

3. The treasurer of state shall quarterly prepare a statement of the fund, setting forth the balance of moneys in the fund, the income of the fund, specifying the source of all income, the payments out of the fund, specifying the various items of payments, and setting forth the balance of the fund remaining to its credit. The statement shall be open to public inspection in the office of the treasurer of state.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §22
Section amended

85.71 Injury outside of state.

1. If an employee, while working outside the territorial limits of this state, suffers an injury on account of which the employee, or in the event of death, the employee's dependents, would have been entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter had such injury occurred within this state, such employee, or in the event of death resulting

from such injury, the employee's dependents, shall be entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter, if at the time of such injury any of the following is applicable:

- a. The employer has a place of business in this state and the employee regularly works at or from that place of business, or the employer has a place of business in this state and the employee is domiciled in this state.
- b. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state and the employee regularly works in this state.
- c. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state and sustains an injury for which no remedy is available under the workers'

compensation laws of another state.

- d. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state for employment outside the United States.
 - e. The employer has a place of business in Iowa, and the employee is working under a contract of hire which provides that the employee's workers' compensation claims be governed by Iowa law.
2. This section shall be construed to confer personal jurisdiction over an employee or employer to whom this section is applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §109
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 85B

OCCUPATIONAL HEARING LOSS

85B.5 Excessive noise exposure.

1. An excessive noise exposure is sound which exceeds the times and intensities listed in the following table:

Duration per day hours	Sound level, dBA slow response	Duration per day minutes	Sound level, dBA slow response
8	90	52	106
7	91	45	107
6	92	37	108
5	93	33	109
4 1/2	94	30	110
4	95	26	111
3 1/2	96	22	112
3	97	18	113
2 1/2	98	16	114
2 1/4	99	15	115
2	100	No exposure greater than 115 permitted	
1 3/4	101		
1 1/2	102		
1 1/4	103		
1 1/8	104		
1	105		

2. The workers' compensation commissioner may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 17A to amend this table based upon changes recommended in nationally recognized consensus standards.

3. An employer shall immediately inform an employee if the employer learns that the employee is being subjected to sound levels and duration in excess of those indicated in the above table. In instances of occupational hearing loss alleged to have occurred, either in whole or in part prior to January 1, 1981, an employer shall provide upon request by an affected employee whatever evidence is available to the employer of the date, duration, and intensities of noise to which the employee was subjected in employment.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section numbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 86

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

86.13 Compensation payments.

1. If an employer or insurance carrier pays weekly compensation benefits to an employee, the employer or insurance carrier shall file with the workers' compensation commissioner in the form and manner required by the workers' compensation commissioner a notice of the commencement

of the payments. The payments establish conclusively that the employer and insurance carrier have notice of the injury for which benefits are claimed but the payments do not constitute an admission of liability under this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B.

2. If an employer or insurance carrier fails to

file the notice required by this section, the failure stops the running of the time periods in section 85.26 as of the date of the first payment. If commenced, the payments shall be terminated only when the employee has returned to work, or upon thirty days' notice stating the reason for the termination and advising the employee of the right to file a claim with the workers' compensation commissioner.

3. This section does not prevent the parties from reaching an agreement for settlement regarding compensation. However, the agreement is valid only if signed by all parties and approved by the workers' compensation commissioner.

4. *a.* If a denial, a delay in payment, or a termination of benefits occurs without reasonable or probable cause or excuse known to the employer or insurance carrier at the time of the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits, the workers' compensation commissioner shall award benefits in addition to those benefits payable under this chapter, or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B, up to fifty percent of the amount of benefits that were denied, delayed, or terminated without reasonable or probable cause or excuse.

b. The workers' compensation commissioner

shall award benefits under this subsection if the commissioner finds both of the following facts:

(1) The employee has demonstrated a denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits.

(2) The employer has failed to prove a reasonable or probable cause or excuse for the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits.

c. In order to be considered a reasonable or probable cause or excuse under paragraph "b", an excuse shall satisfy all of the following criteria:

(1) The excuse was preceded by a reasonable investigation and evaluation by the employer or insurance carrier into whether benefits were owed to the employee.

(2) The results of the reasonable investigation and evaluation were the actual basis upon which the employer or insurance carrier contemporaneously relied to deny, delay payment of, or terminate benefits.

(3) The employer or insurance carrier contemporaneously conveyed the basis for the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits to the employee at the time of the denial, delay, or termination of benefits.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §110
Section amended

CHAPTER 87

COMPENSATION LIABILITY INSURANCE

87.11E Penalties for filing false financial statements.

1. It is unlawful for any person to make or cause to be made, in any document filed with the commissioner of insurance under this chapter, any statement of material fact which is, at the time and in the light of circumstances under which it is made, false or misleading, or, in connection with such statement, to omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

2. The following persons shall not commit any of the acts or omissions prohibited by subsection 3:

a. An employer.

b. A person administering a self-insurance program, in whole or in part, on behalf of an employer.

c. A partner of the employer or administrator.

d. An officer of the employer or administrator.

e. A director of the employer or administrator.

f. A person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions as persons described in paragraphs "a" through "e".

g. A person directly or indirectly controlling the employer or administrator.

3. A person listed under subsection 2 shall not do any of the following:

a. File an application for relief under section 87.11 which as of its effective date, or as of any date after filing in the case of an order denying relief, was incomplete in any material respect or contained any statement which was, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading with respect to any material fact.

b. Willfully violate or willfully fail to comply with any provision of sections 87.11, 87.11A, and 87.11B, or any rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to such sections.

4. The commissioner of insurance may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate of relief issued pursuant to section 87.11, or may impose a civil penalty for a violation of this section.

5. A civil penalty levied under subsection 4 shall not exceed one thousand dollars per violation per person, and shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in a single proceeding against any one person. All civil penalties shall be deposited pursuant to section 505.7.

6. A person who willfully and knowingly violates this section, or a rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to this section, is guilty of a class

“D” felony. The commissioner of insurance may refer such evidence as is available concerning violations of this section to the attorney general or the proper county attorney who may, with or without such reference, institute appropriate criminal proceedings under this section. This section does

not limit the power of the state to punish a person for conduct which constitutes a crime under any other statute.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §43
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 88A

SAFETY INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT RIDES

88A.9 Insurance.

No person shall be issued a permit under this chapter unless the person first obtains an insurance policy in an amount of not less than one mil-

lion dollars for bodily injury, death, or property damage in any one occurrence.

2009 Acts, ch 85, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 89

BOILERS AND UNFIRED STEAM PRESSURE VESSELS

89.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*ASME code*” means the boiler and pressure vessel code published by the American society of mechanical engineers.

2. “*Board*” means the boiler and pressure vessel board created in section 89.14.

3. “*Boiler*” means a vessel in which water or other liquids are heated, steam or other vapors are generated, steam or other vapors are superheated, or any combination thereof, under pressure or vacuum by the direct application of heat.

4. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner or the labor commissioner’s designee.

5. “*Exhibition boiler*” means a boiler which is operated in the state for nonprofit purposes including, but not limited to, exhibitions, fairs, parades, farm machinery shows, or any other event of an historical or educational nature. An “*exhibition boiler*” includes steam locomotives, traction and portable steam engines, and stationary boilers of the firetube, watertube, and returntube class, model or miniature, and may be riveted, riveted and welded, or all welded construction, if used within the state solely for nonprofit purposes.

6. “*Object*” means a boiler or pressure vessel.

7. “*Power boiler*” means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than fifteen pounds per square inch or a water boiler intended for operation at pressures in excess of one hundred sixty pounds per square

inch or temperatures in excess of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

8. *a. “Public assembly”* means the assembly of people in any of the following:

(1) A building or structure primarily used as a theater, motion picture theater, museum, arena, exhibition hall, school, college, dormitory, bowling alley, physical fitness center, family entertainment center, lodge hall, union hall, pool hall, casino, place of worship, funeral home, institution of health and custodial care, hospital, or child care or adult day services facility.

(2) A building or structure, a portion of which is primarily used for amusement, entertainment, or instruction.

(3) A building or structure owned by or leased to the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions.

b. However, for purposes of this chapter, “*public assembly*” does not include the assembly of people in buildings or structures containing only eating and drinking establishments or in any building used exclusively by an employer for training or instruction of its own employees.

9. “*Special inspector*” means an inspector who holds a commission from the commissioner and who is not a state employee.

10. “*Steam heating boiler*” means a boiler operating at not more than fifteen pounds per square inch; or a hot water heating boiler operating at not more than one hundred sixty pounds per square inch and not more than 250 degrees Fahrenheit at the boiler outlet.

11. “Unfired steam pressure vessel” means a vessel or container used for the containment of steam pressure either internal or external in which the pressure is obtained from an external source.

2009 Acts, ch 94, §1
NEW subsection 6 and former subsections 6 – 10 renumbered as 7 – 11

89.3 Inspection made.

1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner, to inspect or cause to be inspected internally and externally, at least once every twelve months, except as otherwise provided in this section, in order to determine whether all such equipment is in a safe and satisfactory condition, and properly constructed and maintained for the purpose for which it is used, all boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels operating in excess of fifteen pounds per square inch, all low pressure heating boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels located in places of public assembly and other appurtenances used in this state for generating or transmitting steam for power, or for using steam under pressure for heating or steaming purposes.

2. The commissioner may enter any building or structure, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting any equipment covered by this chapter or gathering information with reference thereto.

3. The commissioner may inspect boilers and tanks and other equipment stamped with the American society of mechanical engineers code symbol for other than steam pressure, manufactured in Iowa, when requested by the manufacturer.

4. *a.* An object that meets all of the following criteria shall be inspected at least once every two years internally and externally while not under pressure, and at least once every two years externally while under pressure, unless the commissioner determines that an earlier inspection is warranted.

(1) The object is a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity, or the object is an unfired steam pressure vessel or a regulated appurtenance that is part of the same system as a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity.

(2) The object contains only water subject to internal continuous water treatment under the direct supervision of a graduate engineer or chemist, or one having equivalent experience in the treatment of boiler water.

(3) The water treatment is for the purpose of controlling and limiting serious corrosion and other deteriorating factors.

b. The owner or user of an object meeting the criteria in paragraph “*a*” shall do the following:

(1) At any time the commissioner, a special inspector, or the supervisor of water treatment deems a hydrostatic test is necessary to determine the safety of an object, conduct the test under the supervision of the commissioner.

(2) Keep available for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the date and actual time the object is out of service and the reason it is out of service.

(3) Keep available for examination by the commissioner chemical physical laboratory analyses of samples of the object water taken at regular intervals of not more than forty-eight hours of operation as will adequately show the condition of the water and any elements or characteristics of the water which are capable of producing corrosion or other deterioration of the object or its parts.

5. *a.* An object that meets the following criteria shall be inspected at least once each year externally while under pressure and at least once every four years internally while not under pressure, unless the commissioner determines an earlier inspection is warranted.

(1) The object is a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity, or the object is an unfired steam pressure vessel or a regulated appurtenance that is part of the same system as a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity.

(2) The object contains only water subject to internal continuous water treatment under the direct supervision of a graduate engineer or chemist, or one having equivalent experience in the treatment of boiler water.

(3) The water treatment is for the purpose of controlling and limiting serious corrosion and other deteriorating factors.

(4) The owner or user is a participant in good standing in the Iowa occupational safety and health voluntary protection program and has achieved star status within the program, which is administered by the division of labor in the department of workforce development.

b. The owner or user of an object that meets the criteria in paragraph “*a*” shall do the following:

(1) At any time the commissioner, a special inspector, or the supervisor of the water treatment deems a hydrostatic test necessary to determine the safety of an object, conduct the test under the supervision of the commissioner.

(2) Keep available for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the date and actual time the object is out of service and the reason it is out of service.

(3) Arrange for an internal inspection of the object during each planned outage by a special inspector or the commissioner.

(4) Keep for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the chemical physical laboratory analyses of samples of the object’s water taken at regular intervals of not more than forty-eight hours of operation adequate to show the condition of the water and any elements or characteristics of the water that are capable of producing corrosion or other deterioration of the object or its parts.

6. Internal inspections of cast aluminum

steam, cast aluminum hot water heating, sectional cast iron steam, and cast iron hot water heating boilers shall be conducted only as deemed necessary by the commissioner. External operating inspections shall be conducted annually.

7. Internal inspections of steel hot water boilers shall be conducted once every six years. External operating inspections shall be conducted annually.

8. Internal inspections of unfired steam pressure vessels operating in excess of fifteen pounds per square inch shall be conducted once every two years. External inspections shall be conducted annually. An internal inspection of an unfired steam pressure vessel may be required at any time by the commissioner upon the observation by an inspector of conditions, enumerated by the commissioner through rules, warranting an internal inspection.

9. All power boilers that are converted to low pressure boilers shall have a fifteen pound safety valve installed and be approved by the commissioner no later than thirty days after the expiration date of the certificate for the boiler.

10. An exhibition boiler does not require an annual inspection certificate but special inspections may be requested by the owner or an event's management to be performed by the commissioner. Upon the completion of an exhibition boiler inspection a written condition report shall be prepared by the commissioner regarding the condition of the exhibition boiler's boiler or pressure vessel. This report will be issued to the owner and the management of all events at which the exhibition boiler is to be operated. The event's management is responsible for the decision on whether the exhibition boiler should be operated and shall inform the division of labor of the event's management's decision. The event's management is responsible for any injuries which result from the operation of any exhibition boiler approved for use at the event by the event's management. A repair symbol, known as the "R" stamp, is not required for repairs made to exhibition boilers pursuant to the rules regarding inspections and repair of exhibition boilers as adopted by the commissioner, pursuant to chapter 17A.

11. An inspection report created pursuant to this chapter that requires modification, alteration, or change shall be in writing and shall cite the state law or rule or the ASME code section allegedly violated.

2009 Acts, ch 94, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §34
Subsections 4 and 5 stricken and rewritten

89.11 Injunction.

1. In addition to all other remedies, if any owner, user, or person in charge of any equipment covered by this chapter continues to use any equipment covered by this chapter, after receiving an inspection report identifying defects and exhausting appeal rights as provided by this chapter without first correcting the defects or making replace-

ments, the commissioner may apply to the district court by petition in equity, in an action brought in the name of the state, for a writ of injunction to restrain the use of the alleged defective equipment.

2. If the commissioner believes that the continued operation of equipment constitutes an imminent danger that could seriously injure or cause death to any person, in addition to all other remedies, the commissioner may apply to the district court in the county in which the imminently dangerous condition exists for a temporary order to enjoin the owner, user, or person in charge from operating the equipment before the owner's, user's, or person's rights to administrative appeals have been exhausted.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §23
Section amended

89.14 Boiler and pressure vessel board — created — duties.

1. A boiler and pressure vessel board is created within the division of labor services of the department of workforce development to formulate definitions and rules requirements for the safe and proper installation, repair, maintenance, alteration, use, and operation of boilers and pressure vessels in this state.

2. The boiler and pressure vessel board is composed of nine members as follows:

a. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

b. The following eight members who shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, to four-year staggered terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19.

(1) One member shall be a special inspector who is employed by an insurance company that is licensed and actively writing boiler and machinery insurance in this state and who is commissioned to inspect boiler and pressure vessels in this state.

(2) One member shall be appointed from a certified employee organization and shall represent steamfitters.

(3) One member shall be appointed from a certified employee organization and shall represent boilermakers.

(4) Two members shall be mechanical engineers who regularly practice in the area of boilers and pressure vessels.

(5) One member shall be a boiler and pressure vessel distributor in this state.

(6) One member shall represent boiler and pressure vessel manufacturers.

(7) One member shall be a mechanical contractor engaged in the business of installation, renovation, and repair of boilers and pressure vessels.

3. A vacancy in membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary

expenses incurred in the performance of official duties as a member.

4. The members of the board shall select a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary from their membership. However, neither the commissioner nor the commissioner's designee shall serve as chairperson. The board shall meet at least quarterly but may meet as often as necessary. Meetings shall be set by a majority of the board or upon the call of the chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence, upon the call of the vice chairperson. A majority of the board members shall constitute a quorum.

5. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board. Rules adopted by the board shall be in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practices. The board shall adopt rules relating to the equipment covered by this chapter that are in accordance with the ASME code, which may include addenda, interpretations, and code cases, as soon as reasonably practical following publication by the American society of mechanical engi-

neers. The board shall adopt rules to require that operation of equipment cease in the event of imminent danger.

6. A notice of defect or inspection report issued by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter may, within thirty days after the making of the order, be appealed to the board. Board action constitutes final agency action for purposes of chapter 17A.

7. Not later than July 1, 2005, and every three years thereafter, the board shall conduct a comprehensive review of existing boiler rules, regulations, and standards, including but not limited to those relating to potable hot water supply boilers and water heaters.

8. The board shall establish fees for examinations, inspections, annual statements, shop inspections, and other services. The fees shall reflect the actual costs and expenses necessary to operate the board and perform the duties of the commissioner.

2009 Acts, ch 94, §3
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 89A

ELEVATORS

89A.3 Rules.

1. The safety board may adopt rules governing maintenance, construction, alteration, and installation of conveyances, and the inspection and testing of new and existing installations as necessary to provide for the public safety, and to protect the public welfare.

2. The safety board shall adopt, amend, or repeal rules pursuant to chapter 17A as it deems necessary for the administration of this chapter, which shall include but not be limited to rules providing for:

- a. Classifications of types of conveyances.
- b. Maintenance, inspection, testing, and operation of the various classes of conveyances.
- c. Construction of new conveyances.
- d. Alteration of existing conveyances.
- e. Minimum safety requirements for all existing conveyances.
- f. Control or prevention of access to conveyances or dormant conveyances.
- g. The reporting of accidents and injuries arising from the use of conveyances.
- h. The adoption of procedures for the issuance of variances.
- i. The amount of fees charged and collected for inspection, permits, and commissions. Fees shall be set at an amount sufficient to cover costs as determined from consideration of the reasonable time required to conduct an inspection, reasonable hourly wages paid to inspectors, and reasonable

transportation and similar expenses.

j. Submission of information such as plans, drawings, and measurements concerning new installations and alterations.

3. The safety board shall adopt rules for conveyances according to the applicable provisions of the American society of mechanical engineers safety codes for elevators and escalators, A17.1 and A17.3, as the safety board deems necessary. In adopting rules the safety board may adopt the American society of mechanical engineers safety codes, or any part of the codes, by reference.

4. The safety board may adopt rules permitting existing passenger and freight elevators to be modified into material lift elevators.

5. A rule adopted pursuant to this section which adopts standards by reference to another publication shall be exempt from the requirements of section 17A.6, subsection 4, if the following conditions exist:

- a. The cost of the publication is an unreasonable expense when compared to the anticipated usage of the publication.
- b. A copy of the publication is available from an entity located within the state capitol complex.
- c. The rule identifies the location where the publication is available.
- d. The administrative rules coordinator approves the exemption.

6. The commissioner shall furnish copies of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter to any

person who requests them, without charge, or upon payment of a charge not to exceed the actual cost of printing of the rules.

7. The safety board may adopt rules permitting inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts in churches and houses of worship to service more than one floor.

8. The commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the denial, issuance, revocation, and suspension of special inspector commissions.

2009 Acts, ch 85, §2
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph j

89A.8 New installation permits.

1. The installation or relocation of a convey-

ance shall not begin until an installation permit has been issued by the commissioner.

2. An application for an installation permit shall be submitted in a format determined by the commissioner.

3. *a.* If the application or any accompanying materials indicates a failure to comply with applicable rules, the commissioner shall give notice of the compliance failures to the person filing the application.

b. If the application indicates compliance with applicable rules or after compliance failures have been remedied, the commissioner shall issue an installation permit for relocation or installation, as applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 85, §3
Section stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 91A

WAGE PAYMENT COLLECTION

91A.9 General powers and duties of the commissioner.

1. The commissioner shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The commissioner may hold hearings and investigate charges of violations of this chapter.

2. The commissioner may, consistent with due process of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records concerning wages and payrolls, to question the employer and employees, and to investigate such facts, conditions, or matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any person has violated the provisions of this chapter. However, such entry by the commissioner shall only be in response to a written complaint.

3. The commissioner may employ such qualified personnel as are necessary for the enforcement of this chapter. Such personnel shall be employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. The commissioner shall, in consultation with the United States department of labor, develop a database of the employers in this state utilizing special certificates issued by the United States secretary of labor as authorized under 29 U.S.C. § 214, and shall maintain the database.

5. The commissioner shall promulgate, pursuant to chapter 17A, any rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §2
NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

91A.12 Civil penalties.

1. Any employer who violates the provisions of this chapter or the rules promulgated under it shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not more than five hundred dollars per pay period for each violation. The commissioner may recover such civil money penalty according to the provi-

sions of subsections 2 to 5. Any civil money penalty recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The commissioner may propose that an employer be assessed a civil money penalty by serving the employer with notice of such proposal in the same manner as an original notice is served under the rules of civil procedure. Upon service of such notice, the proposed assessment shall be treated as a contested case under chapter 17A. However, an employer must request a hearing within thirty days of being served.

3. If an employer does not request a hearing pursuant to subsection 2 or if the commissioner determines, after an appropriate hearing, that an employer is in violation of this chapter, the commissioner shall assess a civil money penalty which is consistent with the provisions of subsection 1 and which is rendered with due consideration for the penalty amount in terms of the size of the employer's business, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations.

4. An employer may seek judicial review of any assessment rendered under subsection 3 by instituting proceedings for judicial review pursuant to chapter 17A. However, such proceedings must be instituted in the district court of the county in which the violation or one of the violations occurred and within thirty days of the day on which the employer was notified that an assessment has been rendered. Also, an employer may be required, at the discretion of the district court and upon instituting such proceedings, to deposit the amount assessed with the clerk of the district court. Any moneys so deposited shall either be returned to the employer or be forwarded to the commissioner for deposit in the general fund of the

state, depending on the outcome of the judicial review, including any appeal to the supreme court.

5. After the time for seeking judicial review has expired or after all judicial review has been exhausted and the commissioner's assessment has

been upheld, the commissioner shall request the attorney general to recover the assessed penalties in a civil action.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §1
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 91C

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

91C.4 Fees.

The labor commissioner shall prescribe the fee for registration, which fee shall not exceed fifty dollars every year.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §203
Section amended

91C.7 Contracts — contractor's bond.

1. A contractor who is not registered with the labor commissioner as required by this chapter shall not be awarded a contract to perform work for the state or an agency of the state.

2. *a.* An out-of-state contractor, before commencing a contract in excess of five thousand dollars in value in Iowa, shall file a bond with the division of labor services of the department of workforce development. The surety bond shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and the bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days' written notice to the contractor and to the division of labor services of the department of workforce development indicating the surety's desire to cancel the bond. The surety company shall not be liable under the bond for any contract commenced after the cancellation of the bond. The bond shall be in the sum of the greater of the following:

- (1) One thousand dollars.
- (2) Five percent of the contract price.

b. An out-of-state contractor may file a blanket bond in an amount at least equal to fifty thousand dollars for a two-year period in lieu of filing an individual bond for each contract. The division of labor services of the department of workforce development may increase the bond amount after a hearing.

3. Release of the bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all taxes, including contributions due under the unemployment compensation insurance system, penalties, interest, and related fees, which may accrue to the state of Iowa. If at any time during the term of the bond, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development determines that the amount of the bond is not sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accruing to the state of Iowa, the labor commissioner shall require the bond to be increased by an amount the labor commissioner deems sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accrued and accruing.

4. The department of revenue and the department of workforce development shall adopt rules for the collection of the forfeiture. Notice shall be provided to the surety and to the contractor. Notice to the contractor shall be mailed to the contractor's last known address and to the contractor's registered agent for service of process, if any, within the state. The contractor or surety shall have the opportunity to apply to the director of revenue for a hearing within thirty days after the giving of such notice. Upon the failure to timely request a hearing, the bond shall be forfeited. If, after the hearing upon timely request, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development finds that the contractor has failed to pay the total of all taxes payable, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development shall order the bond forfeited. The amount of the forfeiture shall be the amount of taxes payable or the amount of the bond, whichever is less. For purposes of this section "*taxes payable*" means all tax, penalties, interest, and fees that the department of revenue has previously determined to be due to the state by assessment or in an appeal of an assessment, including contributions to the unemployment compensation insurance system.

5. If it is determined that this section may cause denial of federal funds which would otherwise be available, or is otherwise inconsistent with requirements of federal law, this section shall be suspended, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of the funds or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

6. The bond required by this section may be attached by the commissioner for collection of fees and penalties due to the division.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §204
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

91C.9 Registration fund.

1. A contractor registration revolving fund is created in the state treasury. The revolving fund shall be administered by the commissioner and shall consist of moneys collected by the commissioner as fees. The commissioner shall remit all fees collected pursuant to this chapter to the revolving fund. The moneys in the revolving fund are appropriated to and shall be used by the commissioner to pay the actual costs and expenses

necessary to perform the duties of the commissioner and the division of labor as described in this chapter. All salaries and expenses properly chargeable to the revolving fund shall be paid from the revolving fund.

2. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in

the revolving fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, earnings or interest on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the revolving fund.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §205
NEW section

CHAPTER 92

CHILD LABOR

92.11 Issuance of work permits.

A work permit, except for migrant laborers, shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools or department of workforce development, or by a person authorized by said superintendent in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized in writing by the local school board where such child resides, upon the application of the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child desiring such permit. The person authorized to issue work permits shall not issue any such permit unless the person has received, examined, approved, and filed:

1. A written agreement from the person, firm, or corporation into whose service the child under sixteen years of age is about to enter, promising to give such child employment, describing the industry and the work to be performed.

2. Evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old, or more, which shall consist of one of the following proofs required in the order herein designated:

a. A certified copy of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

b. A passport or a certified copy of a certificate of baptism showing the date and place of birth and the place of baptism of such child.

c. For cases where the proofs designated in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” are not obtainable, documentation issued by the federal government that is deemed by the commissioner to be sufficient evidence of age, or an affidavit signed by a licensed physician certifying that in the physician’s opinion the applicant for the work permit is fourteen years of age or more.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §2
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

92.19 Violations by parent or guardian.

1. No parent, guardian, or other person, having under the parent’s, guardian’s, or other person’s control any person under eighteen years of age, shall negligently permit said person to work or be employed in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

2. No person shall negligently make, certify to, or cause to be made or certified any statement, cer-

tificate, or other paper for the purpose of procuring the employment of any person in violation of this chapter.

3. No person shall make, file, execute, or deliver any statement, certificate, or other paper containing false statements for the purpose of procuring employment of any person in violation of this chapter.

4. No person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof shall negligently conceal or permit a person to be employed in violation of this chapter.

5. No person, firm, or corporation shall refuse to allow any authorized persons to inspect the place of business or provide information necessary to the enforcement of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §3
Section amended

92.20 Penalty.

1. The parent, guardian, or person in charge of any migratory worker or of any child who engages in any street occupation in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. Any person who furnishes or sells to any minor child any article of any description which the person knows or should have known the minor intends to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

3. Any other violation of this chapter for which a penalty is not specifically provided constitutes a serious misdemeanor.

4. Every day during which any violation of this chapter continues constitutes a separate and distinct offense, and the employment of any person in violation of this chapter, with respect to each person so employed, constitutes a separate and distinct offense.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §4
Section amended

92.21 Rules and orders of labor commissioner.

1. The labor commissioner may adopt rules to more specifically define the occupations and equipment permitted or prohibited in this chapter, to determine occupations for which work permits are required, and to issue general and special orders prohibiting or allowing the employment of persons under eighteen years of age in any place

of employment defined in this chapter as hazardous to the health, safety, and welfare of the persons.

2. The labor commissioner shall adopt rules specifically defining the civil penalty amount to be assessed for violations of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §5
Unnumbered paragraph 1 designated as subsection 1
NEW subsection 2

92.22 Labor commissioner to enforce — judicial review.

1. The labor commissioner shall enforce this chapter. An employer who violates this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter is subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation.

2. The commissioner shall notify the employer of a proposed civil penalty by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of the notice, the employer fails to file a notice of contest in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A, the penalty, as proposed, shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

3. The commissioner shall notify the department of revenue upon final agency action regarding the assessment of a penalty against an employer. Interest shall be calculated from the date of final agency action.

4. Judicial review of final agency action pursuant to this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of section 17A.19. If no petition for

judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the final agency action of the commissioner, the commissioner's findings of fact and final agency action shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of the sixty-day period. In any such case, the clerk of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the final agency action and shall transmit a copy of the decree to the commissioner and the employer named in the petition.

5. Any penalties recovered pursuant to this section shall be remitted by the commissioner to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

6. Mayors and police officers, sheriffs, school superintendents, and school truant and attendance officers, within their several jurisdictions, shall cooperate in the enforcement of this chapter and furnish the commissioner and the commissioner's designees with all information coming to their knowledge regarding violations of this chapter. All such officers and any person authorized in writing by a court of record shall have the authority to enter, for the purpose of investigation, any of the establishments and places mentioned in this chapter and to freely question any person therein as to any violations of this chapter.

7. County attorneys shall investigate all complaints made to them of violations of this chapter, and prosecute all such cases of violation within their respective counties.

2009 Acts, ch 49, §6
Section amended

CHAPTER 96

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

96.3 Payment — determination — duration — child support intercept.

1. *Payment.* Twenty-four months after the date when contributions first accrue under this chapter, benefits shall become payable from the fund; provided, that wages earned for services defined in section 96.19, subsection 18, paragraph "g", subparagraph (3), irrespective of when performed, shall not be included for purposes of determining eligibility, under section 96.4 or full-time weekly wages, under subsection 4 of this section, for the purposes of any benefit year commencing on or after July 1, 1939, nor shall any benefits with respect to unemployment occurring on and after July 1, 1939, be payable under subsection 5 of this section on the basis of such wages. All benefits shall be paid through employment offices in accordance with such regulations as the department of workforce development may prescribe.

2. *Total unemployment.* Each eligible individual who is totally unemployed in any week

shall be paid with respect to such week benefits in an amount which shall be equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount.

3. *Partial unemployment.* An individual who is partially unemployed in any week as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", and who meets the conditions of eligibility for benefits shall be paid with respect to that week an amount equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount less that part of wages payable to the individual with respect to that week in excess of one-fourth of the individual's weekly benefit amount. The benefits shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar.

4. *Determination of benefits.* With respect to benefit years beginning on or after July 1, 1983, an eligible individual's weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment shall be an amount equal to the following fractions of the individual's total wages in insured work paid during that quarter of the individual's base period in which such to-

tal wages were highest; the director shall determine annually a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to the following percentages, to vary with the number of dependents, of the statewide average weekly wage paid to employees in insured work which shall be effective the first day of the first full week in July:

If the number of dependents is:	The weekly benefit amount shall equal the following fraction of high quarter wages:	Subject to the following maximum percentage of the statewide average weekly wage:
0	1/23	53%
1	1/22	55%
2	1/21	57%
3	1/20	60%
4 or more	1/19	65%

The maximum weekly benefit amount, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar. However, until such time as sixty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage exceeds one hundred ninety dollars, the maximum weekly benefit amounts shall be determined using the statewide average weekly wage computed on the basis of wages reported for calendar year 1981. As used in this section "*dependent*" means dependent as defined in section 422.12, subsection 1, paragraph "a", as if the individual claimant was a taxpayer, except that an individual claimant's nonworking spouse shall be deemed to be a dependent under this section. "*Nonworking spouse*" means a spouse who does not earn more than one hundred twenty dollars in gross wages in one week.

5. a. *Duration of benefits.* The maximum total amount of benefits payable to an eligible individual during a benefit year shall not exceed the total of the wage credits accrued to the individual's account during the individual's base period, or twenty-six times the individual's weekly benefit amount, whichever is the lesser. The director shall maintain a separate account for each individual who earns wages in insured work. The director shall compute wage credits for each individual by crediting the individual's account with one-third of the wages for insured work paid to the individual during the individual's base period. However, the director shall recompute wage credits for an individual who is laid off due to the individual's employer going out of business at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual was last employed, by crediting the individual's account with one-half, instead of one-third, of the wages for insured work paid to the individual during the individual's base period. Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the base period wage credits in the individual's ac-

count which have not been previously charged, in the inverse chronological order as the wages on which the wage credits are based were paid. However if the state "off indicator" is in effect and if the individual is laid off due to the individual's employer going out of business at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual was last employed, the maximum benefits payable shall be extended to thirty-nine times the individual's weekly benefit amount, but not to exceed the total of the wage credits accrued to the individual's account.

b. *Training extension benefits.*

(1) An individual who has been separated from a declining occupation or who has been involuntarily separated from employment as a result of a permanent reduction of operations at the last place of employment and who is in training with the approval of the director or in a job training program pursuant to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-220, at the time regular benefits are exhausted, may be eligible for training extension benefits.

(2) A declining occupation is one in which there is a lack of sufficient current demand in the individual's labor market area for the occupational skills for which the individual is fitted by training and experience or current physical or mental capacity, and the lack of employment opportunities is expected to continue for an extended period of time, or the individual's occupation is one for which there is a seasonal variation in demand in the labor market and the individual has no other skill for which there is current demand.

(3) The training extension benefit amount shall be twenty-six times the individual's weekly benefit amount and the weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount for the claim in which benefits were exhausted while in training.

(4) An individual who is receiving training extension benefits shall not be denied benefits due to application of section 96.4, subsection 3, or section 96.5, subsection 3. However, an employer's account shall not be charged with benefits so paid. Relief of charges under this paragraph "b" applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

(5) In order for the individual to be eligible for training extension benefits, all of the following criteria must be met:

(a) The training must be for a high-demand occupation or high-technology occupation, including the fields of life sciences, advanced manufacturing, biotechnology, alternative fuels, insurance, and environmental technology. "*High-demand occupation*" means an occupation in a labor market area in which the department determines work opportunities are available and there is a lack of qualified applicants.

(b) The individual must file any unemploy-

ment insurance claim to which the individual becomes entitled under state or federal law, and must draw any unemployment insurance benefits on that claim until the claim has expired or has been exhausted, in order to maintain the individual's eligibility under this paragraph "b". Training extension benefits end upon completion of the training even though a portion of the training extension benefit amount may remain.

(c) The individual must be enrolled and making satisfactory progress to complete the training.

6. *Part-time workers.*

a. As used in this subsection the term "part-time worker" means an individual whose normal work is in an occupation in which the individual's services are not required for the customary scheduled full-time hours prevailing in the establishment in which the individual is employed, or who, owing to personal circumstances, does not customarily work the customary scheduled full-time hours prevailing in the establishment in which the individual is employed.

b. The director shall prescribe fair and reasonable general rules applicable to part-time workers, for determining their full-time weekly wage, and the total wages in employment by employers required to qualify such workers for benefits. An individual is a part-time worker if a majority of the weeks of work in such individual's base period includes part-time work. Part-time workers are not required to be available for, seek, or accept full-time employment.

7. *Recovery of overpayment of benefits.*

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

8. *Back pay.* If an individual receives benefits for a period of unemployment and subsequently receives a payment for the same period from the individual's employer in the form of or in lieu of back pay, the benefits shall be recovered. The department, in its discretion, may reach an agreement with the individual and the employer to allow the employer to deduct the amount of the benefits from the back pay and remit a sum equal to that amount to the unemployment compensation fund and the balance to the individual, or may recover the amount of the benefits either by having a sum equal to that amount deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to that amount. If an agreement is reached to allow the employer to deduct the amount of benefits from the back pay and remit that amount to the fund, the department shall not charge that amount to the employer's account under section 96.7.

9. *Child support intercept.*

a. An individual filing a claim for benefits under section 96.6, subsection 1, shall, at the time of filing, disclose whether the individual owes a child support obligation which is being enforced by the child support recovery unit established in section 252B.2. If an individual discloses that such a child support obligation is owed and the individual is determined to be eligible for benefits under this chapter, the department shall notify the child support recovery unit of the individual's disclosure and deduct and withhold from benefits payable to the individual the amount specified by the individual.

b. However, if the child support recovery unit and an individual owing a child support obligation reach an agreement to have specified amounts deducted and withheld from the individual's benefits and the child support recovery unit submits a copy of the agreement to the department, the department shall deduct and withhold the specified amounts.

c. (1) However, if the department is notified of income withholding by the child support recovery unit under chapter 252D or section 598.22 or 598.23 or if income is garnished by the child support recovery unit under chapter 642 and an individual's benefits are condemned to the satisfaction of the child support obligation being enforced by

the child support recovery unit, the department shall deduct and withhold from the individual's benefits that amount required through legal process.

(2) Notwithstanding section 642.2, subsections 2, 3, 6, and 7, which restrict garnishments under chapter 642 to wages of public employees, the department may be garnisheed under chapter 642 by the child support recovery unit established in section 252B.2, pursuant to a judgment for child support against an individual eligible for benefits under this chapter.

(3) Notwithstanding section 96.15, benefits under this chapter are not exempt from income withholding, garnishment, attachment, or execution if withheld for or garnisheed by the child support recovery unit, established in section 252B.2, or if an income withholding order or notice of the income withholding order under section 598.22 or 598.23 is being enforced by the child support recovery unit to satisfy the child support obligation of an individual who is eligible for benefits under this chapter.

d. An amount deducted and withheld under paragraph "a", "b", or "c" shall be paid by the department to the child support recovery unit, and shall be treated as if it were paid to the individual as benefits under this chapter and as if it were paid by the individual to the child support recovery unit in satisfaction of the individual's child support obligations.

e. If an agreement for reimbursement has been made, the department shall be reimbursed by the child support recovery unit for the administrative costs incurred by the department under this section which are attributable to the enforcement of child support obligations by the child support recovery unit.

10. *Voluntary income tax withholding.* All payments of benefits made after December 31, 1996, are subject to the following:

a. An individual filing a new application for benefits shall, at the time of filing the application, be advised of the following:

(1) Benefits paid under this chapter are subject to federal and state income tax.

(2) Legal requirements exist pertaining to estimated tax payments.

(3) The individual may elect to have federal income tax deducted and withheld from the individual's payment of benefits at the amount specified in the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

(4) The individual may elect to have Iowa state income tax deducted and withheld from the individual's payment of benefits at the rate of five percent.

(5) The individual shall be permitted to change the individual's previously elected withholding status.

b. Amounts deducted and withheld from bene-

fits shall remain in the unemployment compensation fund until transferred to the appropriate taxing authority as a payment of income tax.

c. The director shall follow all procedures specified by the United States department of labor, the federal internal revenue service, and the department of revenue pertaining to the deducting and withholding of income tax.

d. Amounts shall be deducted and withheld under this subsection only after amounts are deducted and withheld for any overpayment of benefits, child support obligations, and any other amounts authorized to be deducted and withheld under federal or state law.

11. *Overissuance of food stamp benefits.* The department shall collect any overissuance of food stamp benefits by offsetting the amount of the overissuance from the benefits payable under this chapter to the individual. This subsection shall only apply if the department is reimbursed under an agreement with the department of human services for administrative costs incurred in recouping the overissuance. The provisions of section 96.15 do not apply to this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §1, 2, 9; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §227; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §48
2009 amendment to subsection 5 applies to any week of unemployment benefits beginning on or after July 5, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §48

Subsections 4 and 5 amended
Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

96.4 Required findings.

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

1. The individual has registered for work at and thereafter has continued to report at an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe. The provisions of this subsection shall be waived if the individual is deemed temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c".

2. The individual has made a claim for benefits in accordance with the provisions of section 96.6, subsection 1.

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3, are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

4. *a.* The individual has been paid wages for insured work during the individual's base period

in an amount at least one and one-quarter times the wages paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest; provided that the individual has been paid wages for insured work totaling at least three and five-tenths percent of the statewide average annual wage for insured work, computed for the preceding calendar year if the individual's benefit year begins on or after the first full week in July and computed for the second preceding calendar year if the individual's benefit year begins before the first full week in July, in that calendar quarter in the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest, and the individual has been paid wages for insured work totaling at least one-half of the amount of wages required under this paragraph in the calendar quarter of the base period in which the individual's wages were highest, in a calendar quarter in the individual's base period other than the calendar quarter in which the individual's wages were highest. The calendar quarter wage requirements shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of ten dollars.

b. For an individual who does not have sufficient wages in the base period, as defined in section 96.19, to otherwise qualify for benefits pursuant to this subsection, the individual's base period shall be the last four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the individual's benefit year if such period qualifies the individual for benefits under this subsection.

(1) Wages that fall within the alternative base period established under this paragraph "b" are not available for qualifying benefits in any subsequent benefit year.

(2) Employers shall be charged in the manner provided in this chapter for benefits paid based upon quarters used in the alternative base period.

c. If the individual has drawn benefits in any benefit year, the individual must during or subsequent to that year, work in and be paid wages for insured work totaling at least two hundred fifty dollars, as a condition to receive benefits in the next benefit year.

5. Benefits based on service in employment in a nonprofit organization or government entity, defined in section 96.19, subsection 18, are payable in the same amount, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as compensation payable on the same basis of other service subject to this chapter, except that:

a. Benefits based on service in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity in an educational institution including service in or provided to or on behalf of an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency, a government entity, or a nonprofit organization shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during the period between two successive academic years

or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual has a contract or reasonable assurance that the individual will perform services in any such capacity for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such terms.

b. Benefits based on service in any other capacity for an educational institution including service in or provided to or on behalf of an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency, a government entity, or a nonprofit organization, shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms, if the individual performs the services in the first of such academic years or terms and has reasonable assurance that the individual will perform services for the second of such academic years or terms. If benefits are denied to an individual for any week as a result of this paragraph and the individual is not offered an opportunity to perform the services for an educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, the individual is entitled to retroactive payments of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for which benefits were denied solely by reason of this paragraph.

c. With respect to services for an educational institution in any capacity under paragraph "a" or "b", benefits shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess if the individual performs the services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess, and the individual has reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

d. For purposes of this subsection, "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or government entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing educational services to one or more educational institutions.

6. a. An otherwise eligible individual shall not be denied benefits for any week because the individual is in training with the approval of the director, nor shall the individual be denied benefits with respect to any week in which the individual is in training with the approval of the director by reason of the application of the provision in subsection 3 of this section relating to availability for work, and an active search for work or the provision of section 96.5, subsection 3, relating to failure to apply for or a refusal to accept suitable work. However, an employer's account shall not be charged with benefits so paid.

b. (1) An otherwise eligible individual shall not be denied benefits for a week because the indi-

vidual is in training approved under 19 U.S.C. § 2296(a), as amended by section 2506 of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, because the individual leaves work which is not suitable employment to enter the approved training, or because of the application of subsection 3 of this section or section 96.5, subsection 3, or a federal unemployment insurance law administered by the department relating to availability for work, active search for work, or refusal to accept work.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, “*suitable employment*” means work of a substantially equal or higher skill level than an individual’s past adversely affected employment, as defined in 19 U.S.C. § 2319(l), if weekly wages for the work are not less than eighty percent of the individual’s average weekly wage.

7. The individual participates in reemployment services as directed by the department pursuant to a profiling system, established by the department, which identifies individuals who are likely to exhaust benefits and be in need of re-employment services.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §3, 9
2009 amendment to subsection 4 applies to any week of unemployment benefits beginning on or after July 5, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §9
Subsection 4 amended

96.7 Employer contributions and reimbursements.

1. *Payment.* Contributions accrue and are payable, in accordance with rules adopted by the department, on all taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work.

2. *Contribution rates based on benefit experience.*

a. (1) The department shall maintain a separate account for each employer and shall credit each employer’s account with all contributions which the employer has paid or which have been paid on the employer’s behalf.

(2) The amount of regular benefits plus fifty percent of the amount of extended benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the account of the employers in the base period in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred.

(a) However, if the individual to whom the benefits are paid is in the employ of a base period employer at the time the individual is receiving the benefits, and the individual is receiving the same employment from the employer that the individual received during the individual’s base period, benefits paid to the individual shall not be charged against the account of the employer. This provision applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding subparagraph (3) and section 96.8, subsection 5.

(b) An employer’s account shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who left the work of the employer voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or to an individ-

ual who was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual’s employment, or to an individual who failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work or to accept suitable work with that employer, but shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

(c) The amount of benefits paid to an individual, which is solely due to wage credits considered to be in an individual’s base period due to the exclusion and substitution of calendar quarters from the individual’s base period under section 96.23, shall be charged against the account of the employer responsible for paying the workers’ compensation benefits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under section 85.33, section 85.34, subsection 1, or section 85A.17, or responsible for paying indemnity insurance benefits.

(d) The account of an employer shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual for unemployment that is directly caused by a major natural disaster declared by the president of the United States, pursuant to the federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974, if the individual would have been eligible for federal disaster unemployment assistance benefits with respect to that unemployment but for the individual’s receipt of regular benefits.

(e) The account of an employer shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who is laid off if the benefits are paid as the result of the return to work of a permanent employee who is one of the following:

(i) A member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States ordered to temporary duty, as defined in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 11, or 12, for any purpose, who has completed the duty as evidenced in accordance with section 29A.43.

(ii) A member of the civil air patrol performing duty pursuant to section 29A.3A, who has completed the duty as evidenced in accordance with section 29A.43.

(3) The amount of regular benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual’s wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. The amount of extended benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed an additional fifty percent of the amount of the individual’s wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. However, the amount of extended benefits charged against the account of a governmental entity which is either a reimbursable or contributory employer, for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed

an additional one hundred percent of the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the governmental entity during that quarter.

(4) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which benefits shall be charged against the accounts of several employers for which an individual performed employment during the same calendar quarter.

(5) This chapter shall not be construed to grant an employer or an individual in the employer's service, prior claim or right to the amount paid by the employer into the unemployment compensation fund either on the employer's own behalf or on behalf of the individual.

(6) Within forty days after the close of each calendar quarter, the department shall notify each employer of the amount of benefits charged to the employer's account during that quarter. The notification shall show the name of each individual to whom benefits were paid, the individual's social security number, and the amount of benefits paid to the individual. An employer which has not been notified as provided in section 96.6, subsection 2, of the allowance of benefits to an individual, may within thirty days after the date of mailing of the notification appeal to the department for a hearing to determine the eligibility of the individual to receive benefits. The appeal shall be referred to an administrative law judge for hearing and the employer and the individual shall receive notice of the time and place of the hearing.

b. (1) If an organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of an organization, trade, or business, for which contributions have been paid is sold or transferred to a subsequent employing unit, or if one or more employing units have been reorganized or merged into a single employing unit, and the successor employer, having qualified as an employer as defined in section 96.19, subsection 16, paragraph "b", continues to operate the organization, trade, or business, the successor employer shall assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessors' payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates to the same extent as if no change had taken place in the ownership or control of the organization, trade, or business. However, the successor employer shall not assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessor employer's or employers' payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates which are attributable to that part of the organization, trade, or business transferred, unless the successor employer applies to the department within ninety days from the date of the partial transfer, and the succession is approved by the predecessor employer or employers and the department.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an employer sells or transfers its

organization, trade, or business, or a portion thereof, to another employer, and at the time of the sale or transfer, there is substantially common ownership, management, or control of the two employers, then the unemployment experience attributable to the sold or transferred organization, trade, or business shall be transferred to the successor employer. The transfer of part or all of an employer's workforce to another employer shall be considered a sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business where the predecessor employer no longer operates the organization, trade, or business with respect to the transferred workforce and such organization, trade, or business is operated by the successor employer.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a person is not an employer at the time such person acquires an organization, trade, or business of an employer, or a portion thereof, the unemployment experience of the acquired organization, trade, or business shall not be transferred to such person if the department finds such person acquired the organization, trade, or business solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution. Instead, such person shall be assigned the applicable new employer rate under paragraph "c".

(b) In determining whether an organization, trade, or business or portion thereof was acquired solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution, the department shall use objective factors which may include the cost of acquiring the organization, trade, or business; whether the person continued the acquired organization, trade, or business; how long such organization, trade, or business was continued; and whether a substantial number of new employees were hired for performance of duties unrelated to the organization, trade, or business operated prior to the acquisition. The department shall establish methods and procedures to identify the transfer or acquisition of an organization, trade, or business under this subparagraph (3) and subparagraph (2).

(4) The predecessor employer, prior to entering into a contract with a successor employer relating to the sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of the organization, trade, or business, shall disclose to the successor employer the predecessor employer's record of charges of benefits payments and any layoffs or incidences since the last record that would affect the experience record. A predecessor employer who fails to disclose or willfully discloses incorrect information to a successor employer regarding the predecessor employer's record of charges of benefits payments is liable to the successor employer for any actual damages and attorney fees incurred by the successor employer as a result of the predecessor employer's failure to disclose or disclosure of

incorrect information. The department shall include notice of the requirement of disclosure in the department's quarterly notification given to each employer pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (6).

(5) The contribution rate to be assigned to the successor employer for the period beginning not earlier than the date of the succession and ending not later than the beginning of the next following rate year, shall be the contribution rate of the predecessor employer with respect to the period immediately preceding the date of the succession, provided the successor employer was not, prior to the succession, a subject employer, and only one predecessor employer, or only predecessor employers with identical rates, are involved. If the predecessor employers' rates are not identical and the successor employer is not a subject employer prior to the succession, the department shall assign the successor employer a rate for the remainder of the rate year by combining the experience of the predecessor employers. If the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession, the successor employer may elect to retain the employer's own rate for the remainder of the rate year, or the successor employer may apply to the department to have the employer's rate redetermined by combining the employer's experience with the experience of the predecessor employer or employers. However, if the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession and has had a partial transfer of the experience of the predecessor employer or employers approved, then the department shall recompute the successor employer's rate for the remainder of the rate year.

c. (1) A nonconstruction contributory employer newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twelfth benefit ratio rank but not less than one percent until the end of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

(2) A construction contributory employer, as defined under rules adopted by the department, which is newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twenty-first benefit ratio rank until the end of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters.

(3) Thereafter, the employer's contribution rate shall be determined in accordance with paragraph "d", except that the employer's average annual taxable payroll and benefit ratio may be computed, as determined by the department, for less than five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

d. The department shall determine the contribution rate table to be in effect for the rate year following the computation date, by determining the

ratio of the current reserve fund ratio to the highest benefit cost ratio on the computation date. On or before the fifth day of September the department shall make available to employers the contribution rate table to be in effect for the next rate year.

(1) The current reserve fund ratio is computed by dividing the total funds available for payment of benefits, on the computation date, by the total wages paid in covered employment excluding reimbursable employment wages during the first four calendar quarters of the five calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, in computing the current reserve fund ratio the following amounts shall be added to the total funds available for payment of benefits on the following computation dates:

- (a) Twenty million dollars on July 1, 2004.
- (b) Seventy million dollars on July 1, 2005.
- (c) One hundred twenty million dollars on July 1, 2006.
- (d) One hundred fifty million dollars on July 1, 2007, and on each subsequent computation date.

(2) The highest benefit cost ratio is the highest of the resulting ratios computed by dividing the total benefits paid, excluding reimbursable benefits paid, during each consecutive twelve-month period, during the ten-year period ending on the computation date, by the total wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in the four calendar quarters ending nearest and prior to the last day of such twelve-month period; however, the highest benefit cost ratio shall not be less than .02.

If the current reserve fund ratio, divided by the highest benefit cost ratio:

Equals or exceeds	But is less than	The contribution rate table in effect shall be
—	0.3	1
0.3	0.5	2
0.5	0.7	3
0.7	0.85	4
0.85	1.0	5
1.0	1.15	6
1.15	1.30	7
1.30	—	8

"Benefit ratio" means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the average of all benefits charged to an employer during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date by the employer's average annual taxable payroll.

Each employer qualified for an experience rating shall be assigned a contribution rate for each rate year that corresponds to the employer's benefit ratio rank in the contribution rate table effective for the rate year from the following contribution rate tables. Each employer's benefit ratio

rank shall be computed by listing all the employers by increasing benefit ratios, from the lowest benefit ratio to the highest benefit ratio and grouping the employers so listed into twenty-one separate ranks containing as nearly as possible four and seventy-six hundredths percent of the total taxable wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in covered employment during

the four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. If an employer's taxable wages qualify the employer for two separate benefit ratio ranks the employer shall be afforded the benefit ratio rank assigned the lower contribution rate. Employers with identical benefit ratios shall be assigned to the same benefit ratio rank.

Benefit Ratio Rank	Approximate Cumulative Taxable Payroll Limit	Contribution Rate Tables							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	9.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	14.3%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	19.0%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	23.8%	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	28.6%	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
7	33.3%	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
8	38.1%	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
9	42.8%	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
10	47.6%	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
11	52.4%	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
12	57.1%	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
13	61.9%	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
14	66.6%	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
15	71.4%	5.3	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.7
16	76.2%	6.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.9
17	80.9%	7.0	6.4	5.2	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.1
18	85.7%	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.5
19	90.4%	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.0
20	95.2%	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.6	5.8	4.3	2.8
21	100.0%	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0

e. The department shall fix the contribution rate for each employer and notify the employer of the rate by regular mail to the last known address of the employer. An employer may appeal to the department for a revision of the contribution rate within thirty days from the date of the notice to the employer. After providing an opportunity for a hearing, the department may affirm, set aside, or modify its former determination and may grant the employer a new contribution rate. The department shall notify the employer of its decision by regular mail. Judicial review of action of the department may be sought pursuant to chapter 17A.

If an employer's account has been charged with benefits as the result of a decision allowing benefits and the decision is reversed, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the next contribution rate notice, for a recomputation of the rate. If contributions become due at a disputed contribution rate prior to the employer receiving a decision reversing benefits, the employer shall pay the contributions at the disputed rate but shall be eligible for a refund pursuant to section 96.14, subsection 5. If a base period employ-

er's account has been charged with benefits paid to an employee at a time when the employee was employed by the base period employer in the same employment as in the base period, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the first notice of the employer's contribution rate which is based on the charges, for a recomputation of the rate.

f. If an employer has not filed a contribution and payroll quarterly report, as required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, for a calendar quarter which precedes the computation date and upon which the employer's rate of contribution is computed, the employer's average annual taxable payroll shall be computed by considering the delinquent quarterly reports as containing zero taxable wages.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received by September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall be recomputed by using the taxable wages in all the appropriate quarterly reports on file to determine the average annual taxable payroll.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received after

September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall not be recomputed, unless the rate is appealed in writing to the department under paragraph "e" and the delinquent quarterly report is also submitted not later than thirty days after the department notifies the employer of the rate under paragraph "e".

3. *Determination and assessment of contributions.*

a. As soon as practicable and in any event within two years after an employer has filed reports, as required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, the department shall examine the reports and determine the correct amount of contributions due, and the amount so determined by the department shall be the contributions payable. If the contributions found due are greater than the amount paid, the department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer with respect to the additional contributions and interest assessed. A lien shall attach as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3, if the assessment is not paid or appealed within thirty days of the date of the notice of assessment.

b. If the department discovers from the examination of the reports required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, or in some other manner that wages, or any portion of wages, payable for employment, have not been listed in the reports, or that reports were not filed when due, or that reports have been filed showing contributions due but contributions in fact have not been paid, the department shall at any time within five years after the time the reports were due, determine the correct amount of contributions payable, together with interest and any applicable penalty as provided in this chapter. The department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer of the amount assessed and a lien shall attach as provided in paragraph "a".

c. The certificate of the department to the effect that contributions have not been paid, that reports have not been filed, or that information has not been furnished as required under the provisions of this chapter, is prima facie evidence of the failure to pay contributions, file reports, or furnish information.

4. *Employer liability determination.* The department shall initially determine all questions relating to the liability of an employing unit or employer, including the amount of contribution, the contribution rate, and successorship. A copy of the initial determination shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The affected employing unit or employer may appeal in writing to the department from the initial determination. An appeal shall not be entertained for any reason by the department unless the appeal is filed with the department within

thirty days from the date on which the initial determination is mailed. If an appeal is not so filed, the initial determination shall with the expiration of the appeal period become final and conclusive in all respects and for all purposes.

A hearing on an appeal shall be conducted according to rules adopted by the department. A copy of the decision of the administrative law judge shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The department's decision on the appeal shall be final and conclusive as to the liability of the employing unit or employer unless the employing unit or employer files an appeal for judicial review within thirty days after the date of mailing of the decision as provided in subsection 5.

5. *Judicial review.* Notwithstanding chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the employer resides, or in which the employer's principal place of business is located, or in the case of a nonresident not maintaining a place of business in this state either in a county in which the wages payable for employment were earned or paid or in Polk county, within thirty days after the date of the notice to the employer of the department's final determination as provided for in subsection 2, 3, or 4.

The petitioner shall file with the clerk of the district court a bond for the use of the respondent, with sureties approved by the clerk, with any penalty to be fixed and approved by the clerk. The bond shall not be less than fifty dollars and shall be conditioned on the petitioner's performance of the orders of the court. In all other respects, the judicial review shall be in accordance with chapter 17A.

6. *Jeopardy assessments.* If the department believes that the collection of contributions payable or benefits reimbursable will be jeopardized by delay, the department may immediately make an assessment of the estimated amount of contributions due or benefits reimbursable, together with interest and applicable penalty, and demand payment from the employer. If the payment is not made, the department may immediately file a lien against the employer which may be followed by the issuance of a distress warrant.

The department shall be permitted to accept a bond from the employer to satisfy collection until the amount of contributions due is determined. The bond shall be in an amount deemed necessary, but not more than double the amount of the contributions involved, with securities satisfactory to the department.

7. *Financing benefits paid to employees of governmental entities.*

a. A governmental entity which is an employer under this chapter shall pay benefits in a manner provided for a reimbursable employer unless the

governmental entity elects to make contributions as a contributory employer. The election shall be effective for a minimum of one calendar year and may be changed if an election is made to become a reimbursable employer prior to December 1 for a minimum of the following calendar year.

However, if on the effective date of the election the governmental entity has a negative balance in its contributory account, the governmental entity shall pay to the fund within a time period determined by the department the amount of the negative balance and shall immediately become liable to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in lieu of contributions. Regular or extended benefits paid after the effective date of the election, including those based on wages paid while the governmental entity was a contributory employer, shall be billed to the governmental entity as a reimbursable employer.

b. A governmental entity electing to make contributions as a contributory employer, with at least eight consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date throughout which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits, shall be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph. Contribution rates shall be assigned by listing all governmental contributory employers by decreasing percentages of excess from the highest positive percentage of excess to the highest negative percentage of excess. The employers so listed shall be grouped into seven separate percentage of excess ranks each containing as nearly as possible one-seventh of the total taxable wages of governmental entities eligible to be assigned a rate under this paragraph.

As used in this subsection, "percentage of excess" means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the excess of all contributions attributable to an employer over the sum of all benefits charged to an employer by the employer's average annual payroll. An employer's percentage of excess is a positive number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date exceeds the total benefits charged to such account for the same period. An employer's percentage of excess is a negative number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date is less than the total benefits charged to such account for the same period.

As used in this subsection, "average annual taxable payroll" means the average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the three periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, for an employer which qualifies on any computation date for a computed rate on the basis of less than twelve consecu-

tive calendar quarters of chargeability immediately preceding the computation date, "average annual taxable payroll" means the average of the employer's total amount of taxable wages for the two periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

The department shall annually calculate a base rate for each calendar year. The base rate is equal to the sum of the benefits charged to governmental contributory employers in the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date plus or minus the difference between the total benefits and contributions paid by governmental contributory employers since January 1, 1980, which sum is divided by the total taxable wages reported by governmental contributory employers during the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date, rounded to the next highest one-tenth of one percent. Excess contributions from the years 1978 and 1979 shall be used to offset benefits paid in any calendar year where total benefits exceed total contributions of governmental contributory employers. The contribution rate as a percentage of taxable wages of the employer shall be assigned as follows:

If the percentage of excess rank is:	The contribution rate shall be:	Approximate cumulative taxable payroll
1	Base Rate - 0.9	14.3
2	Base Rate - 0.6	28.6
3	Base Rate - 0.3	42.9
4	Base Rate	57.2
5	Base Rate + 0.3	71.5
6	Base Rate + 0.6	85.8
7	Base Rate + 0.9	100.0

If a governmental contributory employer is grouped into two separate percentage of excess ranks, the employer shall be assigned the lower contribution rate of the two percentage of excess ranks. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, a governmental contributory employer shall not be assigned a contribution rate less than one-tenth of one percent of taxable wages unless the employer has a positive percentage of excess greater than five percent.

Governmental entities electing to be contributory employers which are not eligible to be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph shall be assigned the base rate as a contribution rate for the calendar year.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, "governmental reimbursable employer" means an employer which makes payments to the department for the unemployment compensation fund in an amount equal to the regular and extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the employer. Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the base

period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter. At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each governmental reimbursable employer for benefits paid during that quarter. Payments by a governmental reimbursable employer shall be made in accordance with subsection 8, paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2) through (5).

d. A state agency, board, commission, or department, except a state board of regents institution, shall, after approval of the billing for a governmental reimbursable employer as provided in subsection 8, paragraph "b", submit the billing to the director of the department of administrative services. The director of the department of administrative services shall pay the approved billing out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. A state agency, board, commission, or department shall reimburse the director of the department of administrative services out of any revolving, special, trust, or federal fund from which all or a portion of the billing can be paid, for payments made by the director of the department of administrative services on behalf of the agency, board, commission, or department.

e. If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable governmental entity is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable governmental entity with respect to the reimbursable governmental entity's liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the governmental entity's payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the governmental entity's enterprise or business.

f. If a reimbursable instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision is discontinued other than by sale or transfer to a subsequent employing unit as described in paragraph "e", the state or the political subdivision, respectively, shall reimburse the department for benefits paid to former employees of the instrumentality after the instrumentality is discontinued.

8. *Financing benefits paid to employees of nonprofit organizations.*

a. A nonprofit organization which is, or becomes, subject to this chapter, shall pay contributions under subsections 1 and 2, unless the non-

profit organization elects, in accordance with this paragraph, to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the amount of regular benefits and of one-half of the extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the nonprofit organization during the effective period of the election.

(1) A nonprofit organization may elect to become a reimbursable employer for a period of not less than two calendar years by filing with the department a written notice of its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the election is to be effective.

(2) A nonprofit organization which makes an election in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall continue to be a reimbursable employer until the nonprofit organization files with the department a written notice terminating its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the termination is to be effective.

(3) The department may for good cause extend the period within which a notice of election or termination of election must be filed and may permit an election or termination of election to be retroactive.

(4) The department, in accordance with rules, shall notify each nonprofit organization of any determination made by the department of the status of the nonprofit organization as an employer and of the effective date of any election or termination of election. A determination is subject to appeal and review in accordance with subsections 4 and 5.

b. Reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions shall be made in accordance with the following:

(1) At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each nonprofit organization which has elected to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the full amount of regular benefits and one-half of the amount of extended benefits paid during the quarter which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the organization. Benefits paid to an individual shall be charged against the base period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter.

(2) The nonprofit organization shall pay the bill not later than thirty days after the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, unless the nonprofit organization has filed an application for redetermination in accordance with subparagraph (4).

(3) Reimbursements made by a nonprofit organization shall not be deducted, in whole or in part, from the wages of individuals in the employ of the nonprofit organization.

(4) The amount due specified in a bill from the department is conclusive unless, not later than fifteen days following the date the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an application for redetermination with the department setting forth the grounds for the application. The department shall promptly review the amount due specified in the bill and shall issue a redetermination. The redetermination is conclusive on the nonprofit organization unless, not later than thirty days after the redetermination was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an appeal to the district court pursuant to subsection 5.

(5) The provisions for collection of contributions under section 96.14 are applicable to reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions.

(6) If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable nonprofit organization is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable nonprofit organization with respect to the nonprofit organization's liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the nonprofit organization's payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the nonprofit organization's enterprise or business.

9. *Indian tribes.*

a. For purposes of this chapter, employment by an Indian tribe shall be covered in the same manner and terms as provided for governmental entities and the same exclusions that are applicable for governmental entities shall also apply.

b. In financing benefits paid to employees of an Indian tribe under this chapter, a contribution rate shall be determined and contributions shall be assessed and collected from an Indian tribe in the same manner provided in this chapter for contributory employers, except that an Indian tribe shall have the option of electing to become a governmental reimbursable employer. An Indian tribe shall have the option to make a separate election as provided in this paragraph for itself and for each subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by the Indian tribe. The reimbursable status of an Indian tribe shall be in the same manner, to the same extent, and on the same

terms as are applicable to all governmental reimbursable employers under this chapter.

c. If the department determines that an Indian tribe has failed to make any payment required pursuant to this chapter after providing the Indian tribe with ninety days' notice of this failure, the department may issue a determination that ceases coverage of all employment by that Indian tribe until such time as all payments are received by the department.

10. *Group accounts.* Two or more nonprofit organizations or two or more governmental entities which have become reimbursable employers in accordance with subsection 7 or subsection 8, paragraph "a", may file a joint application to the department for the establishment of a group account for the purpose of sharing the cost of benefits paid which are attributable to service in the employ of the employers. The application shall identify and authorize a group representative to act as the group's agent for the purposes of this subsection. Upon approval of the application, the department shall establish a group account for the employers effective as of the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the department receives the application and shall notify the group's agent of the effective date of the account. The account shall remain in effect for not less than one year until terminated at the discretion of the department or upon application by the group. Upon establishment of the account, each employer member of the group shall be liable for benefit reimbursements in lieu of contributions with respect to each calendar quarter in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total benefits paid in the quarter which are attributable to service performed in the employ of all members of the group, as the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of the member in the quarter bear to the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of all members of the group in the quarter. The department shall adopt rules with respect to applications for establishment, maintenance, and termination of group accounts, for addition of new members to, and withdrawal of active members from group accounts, and for the determination of the amounts which are payable by members of the group and the time and manner of the payments.

11. *Temporary emergency surcharge.* If on the first day of the third month in any calendar quarter, the department has an outstanding balance of interest accrued on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, or is projected to have an outstanding balance of accruing federal interest for that calendar quarter, the department shall collect a uniform temporary emergency surcharge for that calendar quarter, retroactive to the beginning of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall be a percentage of employer contribution rates and shall be set at a uniform percentage, for all employers subject to the

surcharge, necessary to pay the interest accrued on the moneys advanced to the department by the federal government, and to pay any additional federal interest which will accrue for the remainder of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall apply to all employers except governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, and employers assigned a zero contribution rate. The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which the surcharge will be collected. Interest shall accrue on all unpaid surcharges under this subsection at the same rate as on regular contributions and shall be collectible in the same manner. The surcharge shall not affect the computation of regular contributions under this chapter.

A special fund to be known as the temporary emergency surcharge fund is created in the state treasury. The special fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All contributions collected from the temporary emergency surcharge shall be deposited in the special fund. The special fund shall be used only to pay interest accruing on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Interest earned upon moneys in the special fund shall be deposited in and credited to the special fund.

If the department determines on June 1 that no outstanding balance of interest due has accrued on advanced moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, and that no outstanding balance is projected to accrue for the remainder of the calendar year, the department shall notify the treasurer of state of its determination. The treasurer of state shall immediately transfer all moneys, including accrued interest, in the temporary emergency surcharge fund to the unemployment compensation fund for the payment of benefits.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §4
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), NEW subparagraph division (e)

96.9 Unemployment compensation fund.

1. *Establishment and control.* There is hereby established as a special fund, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this state, an unemployment compensation fund, which shall be administered by the department exclusively for the purposes of this chapter. This fund shall consist of:

- a. All contributions collected under this chapter,
- b. Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund,
- c. Any property or securities acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund,
- d. All earnings of such property or securities, and
- e. All money credited to this state's account in the unemployment trust fund pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act, codified at 42 U.S.C.

§ 501 – 503, 1103 – 1105, 1321 – 1324. All moneys in the unemployment compensation fund shall be mingled and undivided.

2. *Accounts and deposits.*

a. The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer and custodian of the fund and shall administer such fund in accordance with the directions of the department. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants upon the fund pursuant to the order of the department and such warrants shall be paid from the fund by the treasurer.

b. The treasurer shall maintain within the fund three separate accounts:

- (1) A clearing account.
- (2) An unemployment trust fund account.
- (3) A benefit account.

c. All moneys payable to the unemployment compensation fund and all interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports shall, upon receipt thereof by the department, be forwarded to the treasurer who shall immediately deposit them in the clearing account, but the interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports shall not be deemed to be a part of the fund. Refunds of contributions payable pursuant to section 96.14 shall be paid by the treasurer from the clearing account upon warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services under the direction of the department. After clearance thereof, all other moneys in the clearing account, except interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports, shall be immediately deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States to the credit of the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund, established and maintained pursuant to section 904 of the Social Security Act as amended, any provisions of law in this state relating to the deposit, administration, release or disbursement of moneys in the possession or custody of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. Interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports collected from employers shall be transferred from the clearing account to the special employment security contingency fund. The benefit account shall consist of all moneys requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund for the payment of benefits. Except as herein otherwise provided, moneys in the clearing and benefit account may be deposited by the treasurer, under the direction of the department, in any bank or public depository in which general funds of the state may be deposited, but no public deposit insurance charge or premium shall be paid out of the fund. The treasurer shall give a separate bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the treasurer's duties as custodian of the fund in an amount fixed by the governor and in form and manner prescribed by law. Premiums for said bond shall be paid from the administration fund.

d. Interest paid upon the moneys deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall be credited to the unemployment compensation fund.

3. *Withdrawals.* Moneys shall be requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund solely for the payment of benefits and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department, except that money credited to this state's account pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act may, subject to the conditions prescribed in subsection 4 of this section, be used for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter. The department shall from time to time requisition from the unemployment trust fund such amounts, not exceeding the amounts standing to the account of this state therein, as the department deems necessary for the payment of benefits for a reasonable future period. Upon receipt thereof the treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the benefit account, and shall disburse such moneys upon warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to the order of the department for the payment of benefits solely from such benefit account. Expenditures of such moneys from the benefit account and refunds from the clearing account shall not be subject to any provisions of law requiring specific appropriations or other formal release by state officers of money in their custody. All warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services for the payment of benefits and refunds shall bear the signature of the director of the department of administrative services. Any balance of moneys requisitioned from the unemployment trust fund which remains unclaimed or unpaid in the benefit account after the expiration of the period for which such sums were requisitioned shall either be deducted from estimates for, and may be utilized for the payment of, benefits during succeeding periods, or, in the discretion of the department, shall be redeposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to the credit of this state's account in the unemployment trust fund, as provided in subsection 2 of this section.

4. *Money credited under section 903 of the Social Security Act.*

a. Money credited to the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund by the secretary of the treasury of the United States pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act may not be requisitioned from this state's account or used except for the payment of benefits and for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter. Such money may be requisitioned pursuant to subsection 3 of this section for the payment of benefits. Such money may also be requisitioned and used for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter but only pursuant to a specific appropriation by the legislature and only if the expenses are incurred

and the money is requisitioned after the enactment of an appropriation law which (1) specifies the purposes for which such money is appropriated and the amounts appropriated therefor, (2) limits the period within which such money may be obligated to a period ending not more than two years after the date of the enactment of the appropriation law, and (3) limits the amount which may be obligated during a twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on the next June 30 to an amount which does not exceed the amount by which the aggregate of the amounts transferred to the account of this state pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act exceeds the aggregate of the amounts used by this state pursuant to this chapter and charged against the amounts transferred to the account of this state during the same twelve-month period. For purposes of this subsection, amounts used by this state for administration shall be chargeable against transferred amounts at the exact time the obligation is entered into. The use of money appropriated under this subsection shall be accounted for in accordance with standards established by the United States secretary of labor.

b. Money requisitioned as provided herein for the payment of expenses of administration shall be deposited in the employment security administration fund, but, until expended, shall remain a part of the unemployment compensation fund. The treasurer of state shall maintain a separate record of the deposit, obligation, expenditure, and return of funds so deposited. Any money so deposited which either will not be obligated within the period specified by the appropriation law or remains unobligated at the end of the period, and any money which has been obligated within the period but will not be expended, shall be returned promptly to the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund.

5. *Administration expenses excluded.* Any amount credited to this state's account in the unemployment trust fund under section 903 of the Social Security Act which has been appropriated for expenses of administration pursuant to subsection 4 of this section, whether or not withdrawn from such account, shall not be deemed assets of the unemployment compensation fund for the purpose of computing contribution rates under section 96.7, subsection 3, of this chapter.

6. *Management of funds in the event of discontinuance of unemployment trust fund.* The provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 to the extent that they relate to the unemployment trust fund shall be operative only so long as such unemployment trust fund continues to exist and so long as the secretary of the treasury of the United States continues to maintain for this state a separate book account of all funds deposited therein by this state for benefit purposes, together with this state's proportionate share of the earnings of such unemployment trust fund, from which no other state is

permitted to make withdrawals. If and when such unemployment trust fund ceases to exist, or such separate book account is no longer maintained, all moneys, properties, or securities therein, belonging to the unemployment compensation fund of this state shall be transferred to the treasurer of the unemployment compensation fund, who shall hold, invest, transfer, sell, deposit, and release such moneys, properties, or securities in a manner approved by the director, treasurer of state, and governor, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter: Provided, that such moneys shall be invested in the following readily marketable classes of securities; such securities as are authorized by the laws of the state of Iowa for the investment of trust funds. The treasurer shall dispose of securities and other properties belonging to the unemployment compensation fund only under the direction of the director, treasurer of state, and governor.

7. *Cancellation of warrants.* The director of the department of administrative services, as of January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, shall stop payment on all warrants for the payment of benefits which have been outstanding and unredeemed by the state treasurer for six months or longer. Should the original warrants subsequently be presented for payment, warrants in lieu thereof shall be issued by the director of the department of administrative services at the discretion of and certification by the department.

8. *Unemployment compensation reserve fund.*

a. A special fund to be known as the unemployment compensation reserve fund is created in the state treasury. The reserve fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All moneys collected as reserve contributions, as defined in paragraph "b", shall be deposited in the reserve fund. The moneys in the reserve fund may be used for the payment of unemployment benefits and shall remain available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. The treasurer of state shall be the custodian of the reserve fund and shall disburse the moneys in the reserve fund in accordance with this subsection and the directions of the director of the department of workforce development.

b. If the balance in the reserve fund on July 1 of the preceding calendar year for calendar year 2004 and each year thereafter is less than one hundred fifty million dollars, a percentage of contributions, as determined by the director, shall be deemed to be reserve contributions for the following calendar year. If the percentage of contributions, termed the reserve contribution tax rate, is not zero percent as determined pursuant to this subsection, the combined tax rate of contributions to the unemployment compensation fund and to the unemployment compensation reserve fund shall be divided so that a minimum of fifty percent of the combined tax rate equals the unemployment

contribution tax rate and a maximum of fifty percent of the combined tax rate equals the reserve contribution tax rate except for employers who are assigned a combined tax rate of five and four-tenths. For those employers, the reserve contribution tax rate shall equal zero and their combined tax rate shall equal their unemployment contribution rate. When the reserve contribution tax rate is determined to be zero percent, the unemployment contribution rate for all employers shall equal one hundred percent of the combined tax rate. The reserve contributions collected in any calendar year shall not exceed fifty million dollars. The provisions for collection of contributions under section 96.14 are applicable to the collection of reserve contributions. Reserve contributions shall not be deducted in whole or in part by any employer from the wages of individuals in its employ. All moneys collected as reserve contributions shall not become part of the unemployment compensation fund but shall be deposited in the reserve fund created in this subsection.

c. Moneys in the reserve fund shall only be used to pay unemployment benefits to the extent moneys in the unemployment compensation fund are insufficient to pay benefits during a calendar quarter.

d. The interest earned on the moneys in the reserve fund shall be deposited in and credited to the reserve fund.

e. Moneys from interest earned on the unemployment compensation reserve fund shall be used by the department only upon appropriation by the general assembly and for administrative costs to collect the reserve contributions.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §30
Subsection 1, paragraph e amended

96.14 Priority — refunds.

1. *Interest.* Any employer who shall fail to pay any contribution and at the time required by this chapter and the rules of the department shall pay to the department in addition to such contribution, interest thereon at the rate of one percent per month and one-thirtieth of one percent for each day or fraction thereof computed from the date upon which said contribution should have been paid.

2. *Penalties.* Any employer who shall fail to file a report of wages paid to each of the employer's employees for any period in the manner and within the time required by this chapter and the rules of the department or any employer who the department finds has filed an insufficient report and fails to file a sufficient report within thirty days after a written request from the department to do so shall pay a penalty to the department.

a. The penalty shall become effective with the first day the report is delinquent or, where a report is insufficient, with the thirty-first day following the written request for a sufficient report.

b. The penalty for failing to file a sufficient report shall be in addition to any penalty incurred for a delinquent report where the delinquent report is also insufficient.

c. The amount of the penalty for delinquent and insufficient reports shall be computed based on total wages in the period for which the report was due and shall be computed as follows:

Days Delinquent or Insufficient	Penalty Rate
1 – 60	0.1%
61 – 120	0.2%
121 – 180	0.3%
181 – 240	0.4%
241 or over	0.5%

d. A penalty shall not be less than thirty-five dollars for each delinquent or insufficient report. Interest, penalties, and cost shall be collected by the department in the same manner as provided by this chapter for contributions.

e. If the department finds that any employer has willfully failed to pay any contribution or part thereof when required by this chapter and the rules of the department, with intent to defraud the department, then such employer shall in addition to such contribution or part thereof, pay a contribution equal to fifty percent of the amount of such contribution or part thereof, as the case may be.

f. If any tendered payment of any amount due in the form of a check, draft, or money order is not honored when presented to a financial institution, any costs assessed to the department by the financial institution and a fee of thirty dollars shall be assessed to the employer.

g. The department may cancel any interest or penalties if it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the failure to pay a required contribution or to file a required report was not the result of negligence, fraud, or intentional disregard of the law or the rules of the department.

3. *Lien of contributions — collection.*

a. Whenever any employer liable to pay contributions refuses or neglects to pay the same, the amount, including any interest, together with the costs that may accrue in addition thereto, shall be a lien in favor of the state upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to said employer. An assessment of the unpaid contributions, interest and penalty shall be applied as provided in section 96.7, subsection 3, paragraphs “a” and “b”, and the lien shall attach as of the date the assessment is mailed or personally served upon the employer and shall continue for ten years, or until the liability for the amount is satisfied, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may, within ten years from the date the lien attaches, be extended for up to an additional ten years by filing a notice during the ninth year with the appropriate county official of

any county. However, the department may release any lien, when after diligent investigation and effort it determines that the amount due is not collectible.

b. In order to preserve the aforesaid lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property situated in a county, the department shall file with the recorder of the county, in which said property is located, a notice of said lien.

c. The county recorder of each county shall prepare and keep in the recorder’s office an index containing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52 and showing the following data, under the names of employers, arranged alphabetically:

- (1) The name of the employer.
- (2) The name “State of Iowa” as claimant.
- (3) Time notice of lien was filed for recording.
- (4) Date of notice.
- (5) Amount of lien then due.
- (6) When satisfied.

d. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, shall index the notice in the index and shall record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing of the lien.

e. The department shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

f. Upon the payment of contributions as to which the department has filed notice with a county recorder, the department shall forthwith file with said recorder a satisfaction of said contributions and the recorder shall enter said satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder’s office and indicate said fact on the index aforesaid.

g. The department shall, substantially as provided in this chapter and chapter 626, proceed to collect all contributions as soon as practicable after they become delinquent, except that no property of the employer is exempt from payment of the contributions.

h. If, after due notice, any employer defaults in any payment of contributions or interest thereon, the amount due may be collected by civil action in the name of the department and the employer adjudged in default shall pay the costs of such action. Civil actions brought under this section to collect contributions or interest thereon from an employer shall be heard by the court at the earliest possible date and shall be entitled to preference upon the calendar of the court over all other civil actions except petitions for judicial review under this chapter and cases arising under the workers’ compensation law of this state.

i. It is expressly provided that the foregoing remedies of the state shall be cumulative and that

no action taken by the department shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy hereunder to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

j. The courts of this state shall recognize and enforce liabilities for unemployment contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments imposed by other states which extend a like comity to this state. The department may sue in the courts of any other jurisdiction which extends such comity to collect unemployment contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments due this state. The officials of other states which, by statute or otherwise, extend a like comity to this state may sue in the district court to collect for such contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments. In any such case the director, as agent for and on behalf of any other state, may institute and conduct such suit for such other state. Venue of such proceedings shall be the same as for actions to collect delinquent contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments due under this chapter. A certificate by the secretary of any such state attesting the authority of such official to collect the contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments, is conclusive evidence of such authority. The requesting state shall pay the court costs.

k. If a political subdivision or a political subdivision instrumentality becomes delinquent in the payment of contributions, any payments owed as a government employer, penalty, interest and costs for more than two calendar quarters, the amount of such delinquency shall be deducted from any further moneys due the employer by the state. Such deduction shall be made by the director of the department of administrative services upon certification of the amount due. A copy of the certification will be mailed to the employer.

l. If an amount due from a governmental entity of this state remains due and unpaid for a period of one hundred twenty days after the due date, the director shall take action as necessary to collect the amount and shall levy against any funds due the governmental entity from the state treasurer, director of the department of administrative services, or any other official or agency of this state, or against an account established by the entity in any bank. The official, agency, or bank shall deduct the amount certified by the director from any accounts or deposits or any funds due the delinquent governmental entity without regard to any prior claim and shall promptly forward the amount to the director for the fund. However, the director shall notify the delinquent entity of the director's intent to file a levy by certified mail at least ten days prior to filing the levy on any funds due the entity from any state official or agency.

4. Priorities under legal dissolutions or distributions. In the event of any distribution of an employer's assets pursuant to an order of any

court under the laws of this state, including any receivership, assignment for benefit of creditors, adjudicated insolvency, composition, or similar proceeding, contributions then or thereafter due shall be paid in full prior to all other claims except taxes and claims for wages preferred as provided by statute. In the event of an employer's adjudication in bankruptcy, judicially confirmed extension proposal, or composition, under the federal Bankruptcy Act of 1898, as amended, contributions then or thereafter due shall be entitled to such priority as is provided in section 64 "a" of that Act [11 U.S.C. § 104 "b", as amended].

5. Refunds, compromises and settlements. If the department finds that an employer has paid contributions, interest on contributions, or penalties, which have been erroneously paid or if the employer has overpaid contributions because the employer's contribution rate was subsequently reduced pursuant to section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph "e", solely due to benefits initially charged against but later removed from an employer's account, and the employer has filed an application for refund, the department shall refund the erroneous payment or overpayment. Refunds so made shall be charged to the fund to which the collections have been credited, and shall be paid to the employer without interest. A claim for refund shall be made within three years from the date of payment. For like cause, refunds, compromises, and settlements may be made by the department on its own initiative within three years of the date of the payment or assessment. If the department finds that the contribution that has been assessed against an employer is of doubtful collectibility or may not be collected in full, the department may institute a proceeding in the district court in the county in which the employer against which the tax is levied is located, requesting authority to compromise the contribution. Notice of the filing of an application shall be given to the interested parties as the court may prescribe. The court upon hearing may authorize the department to compromise and settle its claim for the contribution and shall fix the amount to be received by the department in full settlement of the claim and shall authorize the release of the department's lien for the contribution.

6. Nonresident employing units. Any employing unit which is a nonresident of the state of Iowa and for which services are performed in insured work within the state of Iowa and any resident employer for which such services are performed and who thereafter leaves the state of Iowa by having such services performed within the state of Iowa shall be deemed:

a. To agree that such employing unit shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the district court of the state of Iowa over all civil actions and proceedings against such employing unit for all purposes of this chapter, and

b. To appoint the secretary of state of this state

as its lawful attorney upon whom may be served all original notices of suit and other legal processes pertaining to such actions and proceedings, and

c. To agree that any original notice of suit or any other legal process so served upon such non-resident employing unit shall be of the same legal force and validity as if personally served on it in this state.

7. *Original notice — form.* The original notice of suit filed with the secretary of state shall be in form and substance the same as now provided in suits against residents of this state, except that the part of the notice pertaining to the return day shall be in substantially the following form:

And unless you appear and defend in the district court of Iowa in and for county at the courthouse in, Iowa, before noon of the sixtieth day following the filing of this notice with the secretary of state of this state, you will be adjudged in default, your default entered of record, and judgment rendered against you for the relief sought in plaintiff's petition.

8. *Manner of service.* Plaintiff in any such action shall cause the original notice of suit to be served as follows:

a. By filing a copy of said original notice of suit with said secretary of state, together with a fee of four dollars, and

b. By mailing to the defendant, and to each of the defendants if more than one, within ten days after said filing with the secretary of state, by restricted certified mail addressed to the defendant at the defendant's last known residence or place of abode, a notification of the said filing with the secretary of state.

9. *Notification to nonresident — form.* The notification, provided for in subsection 7, shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

To (Here insert the name of each defendant and the defendant's residence or last known place of abode as definitely as known.)

You will take notice that an original notice of suit against you, a copy of which is hereto attached, was duly served upon you at Des Moines, Iowa, by filing a copy of said notice on the day of (month), (year), with the secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

Dated at, Iowa, this day of (month), (year).

.
Plaintiff.
By
Attorney for Plaintiff.

10. *Optional notification.* In lieu of mailing said notification to the defendant in a foreign state, plaintiff may cause said notification to be personally served in the foreign state on the defen-

dant by any adult person not a party to the suit, by delivering said notification to the defendant or by offering to make such delivery in case defendant refuses to accept delivery.

11. *Proof of service.* Proof of the filing of a copy of said original notice of suit with the secretary of state, and proof of the mailing or personal delivery of said notification to said nonresident shall be made by affidavit of the party doing said acts. All affidavits of service shall be endorsed upon or attached to the originals of the papers to which they relate. All proofs of service, including the restricted certified mail return receipt, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the district court.

12. *Actual service within this state.* The foregoing provisions relative to service of original notice of suit on nonresidents shall not be deemed to prevent actual personal service in this state upon the nonresident in the time, manner, form, and under the conditions provided for service on residents.

13. *Venue of actions.* Actions against nonresidents as contemplated by this law may be brought in Polk county, or in the county in which such services were performed.

14. *Continuances.* The court in which such action is pending shall grant such continuances to a nonresident defendant as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to defend said action.

15. *Duty of secretary of state.* The secretary of state shall keep a record of all notices of suit filed with the secretary, shall not permit said filed notices to be taken from the secretary's office except on an order of court, and shall, on request, and without fee, furnish any defendant with a certified copy of the notice in which the person is a defendant.

16. *Injunction upon nonpayment.* Any employer or employing unit refusing or failing to make and file required reports or to pay any contributions, interest or penalty under the provisions of this chapter, after ten days' written notice sent by the department to the employer's or employing unit's last known address by certified mail, may be enjoined from operating any business in the state while in violation of this chapter upon the complaint of the department in the district court of a county in which the employer or employing unit has or had a place of business within the state, and any temporary injunction enjoining the continuance of such business may be granted without notice and without a bond being required from the department. Such injunction may enjoin any employer or employing unit from operating a business unit until the delinquent contributions, interest or penalties shall have been made and filed or paid; or the employer shall have furnished a good and sufficient bond conditioned upon the payment of such delinquencies in such an amount and containing such terms as may be determined

by the court; or the employer has entered into a plan for the liquidation of such delinquencies as the court may approve, provided that such injunction may be reinstated upon the employer's failure to comply with the terms of said plan.

17. *Employer subpoena cost and penalty.* An employer who is served with a subpoena pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 7, for the investigation of an employer liability issue, to complete audits, to secure reports, or to assess contributions shall pay all costs associated with the subpoena, including service fees and court costs. The department shall penalize an employer in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars if that employer refused to honor a subpoena or negligently failed to honor a subpoena. The cost of the subpoena and any penalty shall be collected in the manner provided in subsection 3 of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §2
Subsection 3, paragraphs c – e amended

96.19 Definitions.

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

1. *"Appeal board"* means the employment appeal board created under section 10A.601.

2. *"Average annual taxable payroll"* means the average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

3. *"Base period"* means the period beginning with the first day of the five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of an individual's benefit year and ending with the last day of the next to the last completed calendar quarter immediately preceding the date on which the individual filed a valid claim.

4. *"Benefit year"*. The term *"benefit year"* means a period of one year beginning with the day with respect to which an individual filed a valid claim for benefits. Any claim for benefits made in accordance with section 96.6, subsection 1, shall be deemed to be a valid claim for the purposes of this subsection if the individual has been paid wages for insured work required under the provisions of this chapter.

5. *"Benefits"* means the money payments payable to an individual, as provided in this chapter, with respect to the individual's unemployment.

6. *"Calendar quarter"* means the period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31, excluding, however, any calendar quarter or portion thereof which occurs prior to January 1, 1937, or the equivalent thereof as the department may by regulation prescribe.

7. Reserved.

8. *"Computation date"*. The computation date for contribution rates shall be July 1 of that calendar year preceding the calendar year with re-

spect to which such rates are to be effective.

9. *"Contributions"* means the money payments to the state unemployment compensation fund required by this chapter.

10. Reserved.

11. *"Department"* means the department of workforce development created in section 84A.1.

12. *"Director"* means the director of the department of workforce development created in section 84A.1.

13. *"Domestic service"* includes service for an employing unit in the operation and maintenance of a private household, local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority as distinguished from service as an employee in the pursuit of an employer's trade, occupation, profession, enterprise or vocation.

14. *"Educational institution"* means one in which participants, trainees, or students are offered an organized course of study or training designed to transfer to them knowledge, skills, information, doctrines, attitudes or abilities from, by or under the guidance of an instructor or teacher. It is approved, licensed or issued a permit to operate as a school by the department of education or other government agency that is authorized within the state to approve, license or issue a permit for the operation of a school. The course of study or training which it offers may be academic, technical, trade or preparation for gainful employment in a recognized occupation.

15. *"Eligibility period"* of an individual means the period consisting of the weeks in the individual's benefit year which begin in an extended benefit period and, if the individual's benefit year ends within such extended benefit period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such period.

16. *"Employer"* means:

a. For purposes of this chapter with respect to any calendar year after December 31, 1971, any employing unit which in any calendar quarter in either the current or preceding calendar year paid for service in employment wages of one thousand five hundred dollars or more excluding wages paid for domestic service or for some portion of a day in each of twenty different calendar weeks, whether or not such weeks were consecutive, in either the current or the preceding calendar year, had in employment at least one individual irrespective of whether the same individual was in employment in each such day. An employing unit treated as a domestic service employer shall not be treated as an employer with respect to wages paid for service other than domestic service unless such employing unit is treated as an employer under this paragraph or as an agricultural labor employer.

b. Any employing unit (whether or not an employing unit at the time of acquisition) which acquired the organization, trade, or business, or substantially all of the assets thereof, of another employing unit which at the time of such acquisition

was an employer subject to this chapter, or which acquired a part of the organization, trade, or business of another employing unit which at the time of such acquisition was an employer subject to this chapter. Provided, that such other employing unit would have been an employer under paragraph "a" of this subsection, if such part had constituted its entire organization, trade, or business.

c. Any employing unit which acquired the organization, trade, or business, or substantially all the assets of another employing unit and which, if treated as a single unit with such other employing unit, would be an employer under paragraph "a" of this subsection.

d. Any employing unit which together with one or more other employing units, is owned or controlled (by legally enforceable means or otherwise) directly or indirectly by the same interests, or which owns or controls one or more other employing units (by legally enforceable means or otherwise), and which, if treated as a single unit with such other employing unit, would be an employer under paragraph "a" of this subsection.

e. Any employing unit which, having become an employer under paragraph "a", "b", "c", "d", "f", "g", "h", or "i" has not, under section 96.8, ceased to be an employer subject to this chapter.

f. For the effective period of its election pursuant to section 96.8, subsection 3, any other employing unit which has elected to become fully subject to this chapter.

g. Any employing unit not an employer by reason of any other paragraph of this subsection for which, within either the current or preceding calendar year, service is or was performed with respect to which such employing unit is liable for any federal tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund; or which, as a condition for approval of this chapter for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3308), is required, pursuant to such Act, to be an "employer" under this chapter. Provided, however, that if an employer subject to contributions solely because of the terms of this subsection shall establish proper proof to the satisfaction of the department that the employer's employees have been and will be duly covered and insured under the unemployment compensation law of another jurisdiction such employer shall not be deemed an employer and such services shall not be deemed employment under this chapter.

h. After December 31, 1971, this state or a state instrumentality and after December 31, 1977, a government entity unless specifically excluded from the definition of employment.

i. Any employing unit for which service in employment, as defined in subsection 18, paragraph "a", subparagraph (5), is performed after December 31, 1971.

j. For purposes of paragraphs "a" and "i", em-

ployment shall include service which would constitute employment but for the fact that such service is deemed to be performed entirely within another state pursuant to an election under an arrangement entered into in accordance with subsection 18, paragraph "d", by the department and an agency charged with the administration of any other state or federal unemployment compensation law.

k. For purposes of paragraphs "a" and "i", if any week includes both December 31 and January 1, the days of that week up to January 1 shall be deemed one calendar week and the days beginning January 1 another such week.

l. An employing unit employing agricultural labor after December 31, 1977, if the employing unit:

(1) Paid during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year wages of twenty thousand dollars or more for agricultural labor, or

(2) Employed on each of some twenty days during the calendar year or during the preceding calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, at least ten individuals in employment in agricultural labor for some portion of the day.

m. An employing unit employing after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority, and with respect to any calendar year, any employing unit who during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year paid wages in cash of one thousand dollars or more for such service.

n. An Indian tribe, subject to the requirements of section 96.7, subsection 9.

17. "Employing unit" means any individual or type of organization, including this state and its political subdivisions, state agencies, boards, commissions, and instrumentalities thereof, any partnership, association, trust, estate, joint stock company, insurance company or corporation, whether domestic or foreign, or the receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, trustee or successor thereof, or the legal representative of a deceased person, which has or subsequent to January 1, 1936, had in its employ one or more individuals performing services for it within this state. All individuals performing services within this state for any employing unit which maintains two or more separate establishments within this state shall be deemed to be employed by a single employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter. Whenever any employing unit contracts with or has under it any contractor or subcontractor for any work which is part of its usual trade, occupation, profession, or business, unless the employing unit as well as each such contractor or subcontractor is an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, the employing unit shall for all the purposes of this chapter be deemed to employ each individual in

the employ of each such contractor or subcontractor for each day during which such individual is engaged in performing such work; except that each such contractor or subcontractor who is an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, shall alone be liable for the contributions measured by wages payable to individuals in the contractor's or subcontractor's employ, and except that any employing unit who shall become liable for and pay contributions with respect to individuals in the employ of any such contractor or subcontractor who is not an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, may recover the same from such contractor or subcontractor, except as any contractor or subcontractor who would in the absence of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, be liable to pay said contributions, accepts exclusive liability for said contributions under an agreement with such employer made pursuant to general rules of the department. Each individual employed to perform or to assist in performing the work of any agent or employee of an employing unit shall be deemed to be employed by such employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter, whether such individual was hired or paid directly by such employing unit or by such agent or employee, provided the employing unit had actual or constructive knowledge of such work, and provided, further, that such employment was for a total of not less than eight hours in any one calendar week.

18. "Employment".

a. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, "employment" means service, including service in interstate commerce, performed for wages or under any contract of hire, written or oral, expressed or implied. Employment also means any service performed prior to January 1, 1978, which was employment as defined in this subsection prior to such date and, subject to the other provisions of this subsection, service performed after December 31, 1977, by:

(1) Any officer of a corporation. Provided that the term "employment" shall not include such officer if the officer is a majority stockholder and the officer shall not be considered an employee of the corporation unless such services are subject to a tax to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund or such services are required to be covered under this chapter of the Code, as a condition to receipt of a full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3309), or

(2) Any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee, or

(3) (a) Any individual other than an individual who is an employee under subparagraphs (1) or

(2) who performs services for remuneration for any person as an agent driver or commission driver engaged in distributing meat products, vegetable products, fruit products, bakery products, beverages (other than milk), or laundry or dry cleaning services for the individual's principal; as a traveling or city salesperson, other than as an agent driver or commission driver, engaged upon a full-time basis in the solicitation on behalf of, and the transmission to, the individual's principal (except for sideline sales activities on behalf of some other person) of orders from wholesalers, retailers, contractors, or operators of hotels, restaurants, or other similar establishments for merchandise for resale or supplies for use in their business operations.

(b) Provided, that for purposes of this subparagraph (3), the term "employment" shall include services performed after December 31, 1971, only if:

(i) The contract of service contemplates that substantially all of the services are to be performed personally by such individual;

(ii) The individual does not have a substantial investment in facilities used in connection with the performance of the services (other than in facilities for transportation); and

(iii) The services are not in the nature of single transaction that is not part of a continuing relationship with the person for whom the services are performed.

(4) Service performed after December 31, 1971, by an individual in the employ of this state or any of its wholly owned instrumentalities and after December 31, 1977, service performed by an individual in the employ of a government entity unless specifically excluded from the definition of employment for a government entity.

(5) Service performed after December 31, 1971, by an individual in the employ of a religious, charitable, educational, or other organization, but only if the service is excluded from "employment" as defined in the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3309) solely by reason of section 3306(c)(8) of that Act.

(6) For the purposes of subparagraphs (4) and (5), the term "employment" does not apply to service performed:

(a) In the employ of a church or convention or association of churches, or an organization which is operated primarily for religious purposes and which is operated, supervised, controlled, or principally supported by a church or convention or association of churches.

(b) By a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of that ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order.

(c) In the employ of a nonpublic school which is not an institution of higher education prior to January 1, 1978.

(d) In a facility conducted for the purpose of carrying out a program of rehabilitation for individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury or providing remunerative work for individuals who, because of their impaired physical or mental capacity, cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market, by an individual receiving such rehabilitation or remunerative work.

(e) As part of an unemployment work relief or work training program assisted or financed in whole or in part by any federal agency or an agency of a state or political subdivision thereof, by an individual receiving such work relief or work training; or

(f) In the employ of a governmental entity, if such service is performed by an individual in the exercise of the individual's duties as an elected official; as a member of a legislative body, or a member of the judiciary, of a state or political subdivision; as a member of the state national guard or air national guard; as an employee serving on a temporary basis in case of fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency; or in a position which, pursuant to the state law, is designated as a major nontenured policymaking or advisory position, or a policymaking or advisory position which ordinarily does not require duties of more than eight hours per week.

(7) (a) A person in agricultural labor when such labor is performed for an employing unit which during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year paid remuneration in cash of twenty thousand dollars or more to individuals employed in agricultural labor excluding labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an alien referred to in this subparagraph; or on each of some twenty days during the calendar year or the preceding calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, employed in agricultural labor for some portion of the day ten or more individuals, excluding labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an alien referred to in this subparagraph; and such labor is not agricultural labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an individual who is an alien admitted to the United States to perform agricultural labor pursuant to sections 214(c) and 101(a)(15)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(c), 1101(a)(15)(H) (1976). For purposes of this subparagraph division, "employed" shall not include services performed by agricultural workers who are aliens admitted to the United States to perform labor pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and who are not covered under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph, any individual who is a member of a crew furnished by a crew leader to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit shall be treated as an employee of such crew leader if such crew leader

holds a valid certificate of registration under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963; or substantially all the members of such crew operate or maintain tractors, mechanized harvesting or cropdusting equipment, or any other mechanized equipment, which is provided by such crew leader; and if such individual is not otherwise in employment as defined in this subsection.

(c) For purposes of this subparagraph (7), in the case of any individual who is furnished by a crew leader to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit and who is not treated as an employee of such crew leader as described above, such other employing unit and not the crew leader shall be treated as the employer of such individual; and such other employing unit shall be treated as having paid cash remuneration to such individual in an amount equal to the amount of cash remuneration paid to such individual by the crew leader either on the crew leader's behalf or on behalf of such other employing unit for the agricultural labor performed for such other employing unit.

(d) For purposes of this subparagraph (7), the term "crew leader" means an employing unit which furnishes individuals to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit; pays, either on the crew leader's behalf or on behalf of such other employing unit, the individuals so furnished by the crew leader for the agricultural labor performed by them; and has not entered into a written agreement with such other employing unit under which such individual is designated as an employee of such other employing unit.

(8) A person performing after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority if performed for an employing unit who paid cash remuneration of one thousand dollars or more to individuals employed in such domestic service in any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year.

(9) A member of a limited liability company. For such a member, the term "employment" shall not include any portion of such service that is performed in lieu of making a contribution of cash or property to acquire a membership interest in the limited liability company.

b. The term "employment" shall include an individual's entire service, performed within or both within and without this state if:

(1) The service is localized in this state, or

(2) The service is not localized in any state but some of the service is performed in this state and (i) the base of operations, or, if there is no base of operations, then the place from which such service is directed or controlled, is in this state; or (ii) the base of operations or place from which such service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state, or

(3) The service is performed outside the

United States, except in Canada, after December 31, 1971, by a citizen of the United States in the employ of an American employer, other than service which is deemed "employment" under the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) or the parallel provisions of another state law, or service performed after December 31 of the year in which the United States secretary of labor approved the first time the unemployment compensation law submitted by the Virgin Islands, if:

(a) The employer's principal place of business in the United States is located in this state; or

(b) The employer has no place of business in the United States but the employer is an individual who is a resident of this state, or the employer is a corporation which is organized under the laws of this state, or the employer is a partnership or a trust and the number of the partners or trustees who are residents of this state is greater than the number who are residents of any one other state; or

(c) None of the criteria of divisions (a) and (b) of this subparagraph is met, but the employer has elected coverage in this state, or the employer having failed to elect coverage in any state, the individual has filed a claim for benefits based on such service under the law of this state.

(d) An "American employer", for purposes of this subparagraph, means a person who is an individual who is a resident of the United States or a partnership if two-thirds or more of the partners are residents of the United States, or a trust, if all of the trustees are residents of the United States, or a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any state.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), all service performed after December 31, 1971, by an officer or member of the crew of an American vessel on or in connection with such vessel, if the operating office from which the operations of such vessel operating on navigable waters within and without the United States are ordinarily and regularly supervised, managed, directed and controlled is within this state, and

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, service with respect to which a tax is required to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund or which, as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 - 3308), is required to be covered under this chapter.

c. Services performed within this state but not covered under paragraph "b" of this subsection shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter if contributions are not required and paid with respect to such services under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the federal government.

d. Services not covered under paragraph "b" of this subsection, and performed entirely without this state, with respect to no part of which contributions are required and paid under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter if the individual performing such services is a resident of this state and the department approves the election of the employing unit for whom such services are performed that the entire service of such individual shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter.

e. Service shall be deemed to be localized within a state if:

(1) The service is performed entirely within such state, or

(2) The service is performed both within and without such state, but the service performed without such state is incidental to the individual's service within the state, for example, is temporary or transitory in nature or consists of isolated transactions.

f. (1) Services performed by an individual for wages shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter unless and until it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such services, both under the individual's contract of service and in fact.

(2) Services performed by an individual for two or more employing units shall be deemed to be employment to each employing unit for which the services are performed. However, an individual who concurrently performs services as a corporate officer for two or more related corporations and who is paid through a common paymaster that is one of the related corporations may, at the discretion of such related corporations, be considered to be in the employment of only the common paymaster.

g. The term "employment" shall not include:

(1) Service performed in the employ of any other state or its political subdivisions, or of the United States government, or of an instrumentality of any other state or states or their political subdivisions or of the United States; provided, however, that the general language just used shall not include any such instrumentality of the United States after Congress has, by appropriate legal action, expressly permitted the several states to require such instrumentalities to make payments into an employment fund under a state unemployment compensation law; and all such instrumentalities so released from the constitutional immunity to make the contributions, imposed by this chapter shall, thereafter, become subject to all the provisions of said chapter, and such provisions shall then be applicable to such instrumentalities and to all services performed for such instrumentalities in the same manner, to the same extent

and on the same terms as are applicable to all other employers, employing units, individuals and services. Should the social security board, acting under section 1603 of the federal Internal Revenue Code, fail to certify the state of Iowa for any particular calendar year, then the payments required of such instrumentalities with respect to such year shall be refunded by the department from the fund in the same manner and within the same period as is provided for in section 96.14, subsection 5, which section provides for the refunding of contributions erroneously collected.

(2) Service with respect to which unemployment compensation is payable under an unemployment compensation system established by an Act of Congress; provided, that the department is hereby authorized and directed to enter into agreements with the proper agencies under such Act of Congress, which agreements shall become effective ten days after publication thereof in the manner provided in section 96.11, subsection 2, for general rules, to provide reciprocal treatment to individuals who have, after acquiring potential rights to benefits under this chapter, acquired rights to unemployment compensation under such Act of Congress, or who have, after acquiring potential rights to unemployment compensation under such Act of Congress, acquired rights to benefits under this chapter.

(3) Agricultural labor. For purposes of this chapter, the term “*agricultural labor*” means any service performed prior to January 1, 1972, which was agricultural labor as defined in this subparagraph prior to such date, provided that after December 31, 1977, this subparagraph shall not exclude from employment agricultural labor specifically included as agricultural labor under the definition of employment in this subsection, but shall otherwise include remunerated service performed after December 31, 1971:

(a) On a farm in the employ of any person in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

(b) In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(c) In connection with the production or harvesting of any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 15(g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended [46 Stat. 1550, § 3, 12 U.S.C. § 1141j], or in connection with ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or wa-

terways, not owned or operated for profit, used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

(d) (i) In the employ of the operator of a farm in handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, in its unmanufactured state, any agricultural or horticultural commodity, but only if such operator produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed;

(ii) In the employ of a group of operators of farms (or a cooperative organization of which such operators are members) in the performance of service described in subdivision (i) of division (d) of this subparagraph, but only if such operators produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed;

(iii) The provisions of subdivisions (i) and (ii) of division (d) of this subparagraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

(e) On a farm operated for profit if such service is not in the course of the employer’s trade or business.

(f) The term “*farm*” includes livestock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

(4) Domestic service in a private home prior to January 1, 1978, and after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home not covered as domestic service under the definition of employment.

(5) Service performed by an individual in the employ of the individual’s son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of eighteen in the employ of the child’s father or mother.

(6) Service performed in the employ of a school, college, or university if such service is performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at such school, college or university or by the spouse of such student, if such spouse is advised, at the time such spouse commences to perform such service, that the employment of such spouse to perform such service is provided under a program to provide financial assistance to such student by such school, college, or university, and such employment will not be covered by any program of unemployment insurance.

(7) Service performed by an individual who is enrolled at a nonprofit or public educational institution which normally maintains a regular faculty

and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carried on, as a student in a full-time program taken for credit at such institution, which combines academic instruction with work experience, if the service is an integral part of the program and the institution has so certified to the employer, except that this subparagraph does not apply to service performed in a program established for or on behalf of an employer or group of employers.

(8) Service performed in the employ of a hospital if such service is performed by a patient of the hospital.

(9) Services performed by an individual, who is not treated as an employee, for a person who is not treated as an employer, under either of the following conditions:

(a) The services are performed by the individual as a salesperson and as a licensed real estate agent; substantially all of the remuneration for the services is directly related to sales or other output rather than to the number of hours worked; and the services are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, which provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for federal tax purposes.

(b) The services are performed by an individual engaged in the trade or business of selling or soliciting the sale of consumer products to any buyer on a buy-sell basis or a deposit-commission basis, for resale by the buyer or another person in the home or in a place other than a permanent retail establishment, or engaged in the trade or business of selling or soliciting the sale of consumer products in the home or in a place other than a permanent retail establishment; substantially all of the remuneration for the services is directly related to sales or other output rather than to the number of hours worked; and the services are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, which provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for federal tax purposes.

(10) Services performed by an inmate of a correctional institution.

h. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, "employment" shall include service performed in the employ of an Indian tribe, subject to the requirements of section 96.7, subsection 9.

19. "Employment office" means a free public employment office, or branch thereof, operated by this state or maintained as a part of a state-controlled system of public employment offices.

20. "Exhaustee" means an individual who, with respect to any week of unemployment in the individual's eligibility period has received, prior to such week, all of the regular benefits that were

available to the individual under this chapter or any other state law (including dependents' allowances and benefits payable to federal civilian employees and former armed forces personnel under 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) in the individual's current benefit year that includes such weeks. Provided that for the purposes of this subsection an individual shall be deemed to have received all of the regular benefits that were available to the individual, although as a result of a pending appeal with respect to wages that were not considered in the original monetary determination in the individual's benefit year the individual may subsequently be determined to be entitled to add regular benefits, or:

a. The individual's benefit year having expired prior to such week, has no, or insufficient, wages and on the basis of which the individual could establish a new benefit year that would include such week, and

b. The individual has no right to unemployment benefits or allowances under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and such other federal laws as are specified in regulations issued by the United States secretary of labor, and the individual has not received and is not seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of Canada, but if the individual is seeking such benefits and the appropriate agency finally determines that the individual is not entitled to benefits under such law the individual is considered an exhaustee.

21. *a.* "Extended benefit period" means a period which begins with the third week after a week for which there is a state "on" indicator, and ends with either of the following weeks, whichever occurs later:

(1) The third week after the first week for which there is a state "off" indicator.

(2) The thirteenth consecutive week of such period.

b. However, an extended benefit period shall not begin by reason of a state "on" indicator before the fourteenth week following the end of a prior extended benefit period which was in effect with respect to this state.

22. "Extended benefits" means benefits (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to former armed forces personnel pursuant to 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) payable to an individual under the provisions of this section for weeks of unemployment in the individual's eligibility period.

23. "Fund" means the unemployment compensation fund established by this chapter, to which all contributions required and from which all benefits provided under this chapter shall be paid.

24. "Governmental entity" means a state, a state instrumentality, a political subdivision or an instrumentality of a political subdivision, or a

combination of one or more of the preceding.

25. “Hospital” means an institution which has been licensed, certified, or approved by the department of inspections and appeals as a hospital.

25A. “Indian tribe” shall have the meaning given to the term pursuant to section 4(e) of the federal Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and shall include any subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by such an Indian tribe.

26. “Institution of higher education” means an educational institution which admits as regular students individuals having a certificate of graduation from a high school, or the recognized equivalent of such certificate; is legally authorized in this state primarily to provide a program of education beyond high school; provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor’s or higher degree or provides a program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, a program of postgraduate or postdoctoral studies, or a program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation; and is a public or other nonprofit institution.

27. “Insured work” means employment for employers.

28. “Nonprofit organization” means an organization described in the federal Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), which is exempt from income taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(a).

29. There is a state “off” indicator for a week if, for the period consisting of the week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks, the rate of insured unemployment under the state law was less than five percent, or less than one hundred twenty percent of the average of the rates for thirteen weeks ending in each of the two preceding calendar years, except that, notwithstanding any such provision of this subsection, any week for which there would otherwise be a state “on” indicator shall continue to be such a week and shall not be determined to be a week for which there is a state “off” indicator.

30. There is a state “on” indicator for a week if the rate of insured unemployment under the state law for the period consisting of the week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks equaled or exceeded five percent and equaled or exceeded one hundred twenty percent of the average of the rates for the corresponding thirteen-week period ending in each of the two preceding calendar years.

31. “Public housing agency” means any agency described in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended through January 1, 1989.

32. “Rate of insured unemployment”, for purposes of determining state “on” indicator and state “off” indicator, means the percentage derived by dividing the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for regular benefits in Iowa for weeks of unemployment with respect to the most

recent thirteen consecutive week period, as determined by the department on the basis of its reports to the United States secretary of labor, by the average monthly insured employment covered under this chapter for the first four of the most recent six completed calendar quarters ending before the end of such thirteen-week period.

33. “Regular benefits” means benefits payable to an individual under this or under any other state law (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to former armed forces personnel pursuant to 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) other than extended benefits.

34. “State” includes, in addition to the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

35. “State law” means the unemployment insurance law of any state, approved by the United States secretary of labor under 26 U.S.C. § 3304.

36. “Statewide average weekly wage” means the amount computed by the department at least once a year on the basis of the aggregate amount of wages reported by employers in the preceding twelve-month period ending on December 31 and divided by the product of fifty-two times the average mid-month employment reported by employers for the same twelve-month period. In determining the aggregate amount of wages paid statewide, the department shall disregard any limitation on the amount of wages subject to contributions under this chapter.

37. “Taxable wages” means an amount of wages upon which an employer is required to contribute based upon wages which have been paid during a calendar year to an individual by an employer or the employer’s predecessor, in this state or another state which extends a like comity to this state, with respect to employment, upon which the employer is required to contribute, which equals the greater of the following:

a. Sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the statewide average weekly wage which was used during the previous calendar year to determine maximum weekly benefit amounts, multiplied by fifty-two and rounded to the next highest multiple of one hundred dollars.

b. That portion of wages subject to a tax under a federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment compensation fund.

38. “Total and partial unemployment”.

a. An individual shall be deemed “totally unemployed” in any week with respect to which no wages are payable to the individual and during which the individual performs no services.

b. An individual shall be deemed partially unemployed in any week in which either of the following apply:

(1) While employed at the individual’s then regular job, the individual works less than the regular full-time week and in which the individual

earns less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

(2) The individual, having been separated from the individual's regular job, earns at odd jobs less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

c. An individual shall be deemed temporarily unemployed if for a period, verified by the department, not to exceed four consecutive weeks, the individual is unemployed due to a plant shutdown, vacation, inventory, lack of work or emergency from the individual's regular job or trade in which the individual worked full-time and will again work full-time, if the individual's employment, although temporarily suspended, has not been terminated.

39. "*Unemployment compensation administration fund*" means the unemployment compensation administration fund established by this chapter, from which administration expenses under this chapter shall be paid.

40. "*United States*" for the purposes of this section includes the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

41. "*Wages*" means all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash. The reasonable cash value of remuneration in any medium other than cash, shall be estimated and determined in accordance with rules prescribed by the department. Wages payable to an individual for insured work performed prior to January 1, 1941, shall, for the purposes of sections 96.3, 96.4, and this section, be deemed to be wages paid within the calendar quarter with respect to which such wages were payable.

The term wages shall not include:

a. The amount of any payment, including any amount paid by an employer for insurance or annuities or into a fund to provide for such payment, made to or on behalf of an employee or any of the employee's dependents under a plan or system established by an employer which makes provisions for the employer's employees generally, or for the employer's employees generally and their dependents, or for a class, or classes of the employer's employees, or for a class or classes of the employer's employees and their dependents, on account of retirement, sickness, accident disability, medical or hospitalization expense in connection with sickness or accident disability, or death.

b. Any payment paid to an employee, including any amount paid by any employer for insurance or annuities or into a fund to provide for any such payment, on account of retirement.

c. Any payment on account of sickness or accident disability, or medical or hospitalization expense in connection with sickness or accident disability made by an employer to, or on behalf of, an

employee after the expiration of six calendar months following the last calendar month in which the employee worked for such employer.

d. Remuneration for agricultural labor paid in any medium other than cash.

e. Any portion of the remuneration to a member of a limited liability company based on a membership interest in the company provided that the remuneration is allocated among members, and among classes of members, in proportion to their respective investments in the company. If the amount of remuneration attributable to a membership interest cannot be determined, the entire amount of remuneration shall be deemed to be based on services performed.

42. "*Week*" means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days ending at midnight, or as the department may by regulations prescribe.

43. "*Weekly benefit amount*". An individual's "*weekly benefit amount*" means the amount of benefits the individual would be entitled to receive for one week of total unemployment. An individual's weekly benefit amount, as determined for the first week of the individual's benefit year, shall constitute the individual's weekly benefit amount throughout such benefit year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §24
Computation date provided in subsection 8 shall be delayed until the funds pursuant to section 903 of the federal Social Security Act are received by the state, but the computation date shall be no later than September 5, 2009; use of data in calculations; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §8

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 17 amended

96.20 Reciprocal benefit arrangements.

1. The department is hereby authorized to enter into arrangements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or the federal government whereby potential rights to benefits accumulated under the unemployment compensation laws of several states or under such a law of the federal government, or both, may constitute the basis for the payment of benefits through a single appropriate agency under terms which the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests and will not result in any substantial loss to the fund.

2. The department may enter into arrangements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or of the federal government (a) whereby wages or services, upon the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under the unemployment compensation law of another state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be wages for employment by employers for the purposes of section 96.3 and section 96.4, subsection 5; provided such other state agency or agency of the federal government

has agreed to reimburse the fund for such portion of benefits paid under this chapter upon the basis of such wages or services as the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests, and (b) whereby the department will reimburse other state or federal agencies charged with the administration of unemployment compensation laws with such reasonable portion of benefits, paid under the law of any such other states or of the federal government upon the basis of employment or wages for employment by employers, as the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests. Reimbursements so payable shall be deemed to be benefits for the purposes of section 96.3, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, and section 96.9, but no reimbursement so payable shall be charged against any employer’s account for the purposes of section 96.7, unless wages so transferred are sufficient to establish a valid claim in Iowa, and that such charges shall not exceed the amount that would have been charged on the basis of a valid claim. The department is hereby authorized to make to other state or federal agencies and receive from such other state or federal agencies, reimbursements from or to the fund, in accordance with arrangements pursuant to this section. The department shall participate in any arrangements for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual’s wages and employment covered under this Act with the individual’s wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation laws of other states which are approved by the United States secretary of labor in consultation with the state unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation in such situations and which include provisions for: Applying the base period of a single state law to a claim involving the combining of an individual’s wages and employment covered under two or more state unemployment compensation laws, and avoiding the duplication use of wages and employment by reason of such combining.

3. The department is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or the federal government administering unemployment compensation laws to provide that contributions on wages for services performed by an individual in more than one state for the same employer may be paid to the appropriate agency of one state.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §5
Subsection 2 amended

96.23 Base period exclusion.

1. The department shall exclude three or more calendar quarters from an individual’s base period, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 3, if the individual received workers’ compensation bene-

fits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under section 85.33, section 85.34, subsection 1, or section 85A.17 or indemnity insurance benefits during those three or more calendar quarters, if one of the following conditions applies to the individual’s base period:

a. The individual did not receive wages from insured work for three calendar quarters.

b. The individual did not receive wages from insured work for two calendar quarters and did not receive wages from insured work for another calendar quarter equal to or greater than the amount required for a calendar quarter, other than the calendar quarter in which the individual’s wages were highest, under section 96.4, subsection 4, paragraph “a”.

2. The department shall substitute, in lieu of the three or more calendar quarters excluded from the base period, those three or more consecutive calendar quarters, immediately preceding the base period, in which the individual did not receive such workers’ compensation benefits or indemnity insurance benefits.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §6
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

96.40 Voluntary shared work program.

1. An employer who wishes to participate in the shared work unemployment compensation program established under this section shall submit a written shared work plan in a form acceptable to the department for approval.

a. As a condition for approval by the department, a participating employer shall agree to furnish the department with reports relating to the operation of the shared work plan as requested by the department.

b. The employer shall monitor and evaluate the operation of the established shared work plan as requested by the department and shall report the findings to the department.

2. The department may approve a shared work plan if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The employer has filed all reports required to be filed under this chapter for all past and current periods and has paid all contributions due for all past and current periods.

b. The plan certifies that the aggregate reduction in work hours is in lieu of temporary layoffs which would have affected at least ten percent of the employees in the affected unit or units to which the plan applies and which would have resulted in an equivalent reduction in work hours. “Affected unit” means a specified plant, department, shift, or other definable unit.

c. The employees in the affected unit are identified by name and social security number and consist of at least five individuals.

d. The shared work plan reduces the normal weekly hours of work for an employee in the affected unit by not less than twenty percent and not more than fifty percent with a corresponding re-

duction in wages. Only full-time employees who normally work between thirty-five and forty hours per week are eligible to participate.

e. The reduction in hours and corresponding reduction in wages must be applied equally to all of the full-time employees in the affected unit.

f. The plan provides that fringe benefits will continue to be provided to employees in affected units as though their workweeks had not been reduced.

g. The plan will not serve as a subsidy of seasonal employment during the off season, nor as a subsidy of temporary part-time or intermittent employment.

h. The employer certifies that the employer will not hire additional part-time or full-time employees for the affected work force while the program is in operation.

i. The duration of the shared work plan will not exceed fifty-two weeks. An employing unit is eligible for approval of only one plan during a twenty-four-month period.

j. The plan is approved in writing by the collective bargaining representative for each employee organization or union which has members in the affected unit.

3. The employer shall submit a shared work plan to the department for approval at least thirty days prior to the proposed implementation date.

4. The department may revoke approval of a shared work plan and terminate the plan if the department determines that the shared work plan is not being executed according to the terms and intent of the shared work unemployment compensation program, or if it is determined by the department that the approval of the shared work plan was based, in whole or in part, upon information contained in the plan which was either false or substantially misleading.

5. An individual who is otherwise entitled to receive regular unemployment compensation benefits under this chapter shall be eligible to receive shared work benefits with respect to any week in which the department finds all of the following:

a. The individual is employed as a member of an affected unit subject to a shared work plan that was approved before the week in question and is in effect for that week.

b. The individual is able to work, available for work, and works all available hours with the participating employer.

c. The individual's normal weekly hours of work have been reduced by at least twenty percent but not more than fifty percent, with a corresponding reduction in wages.

6. The department shall not deny shared work benefits for any week to an otherwise eligible individual by reason of the application of any provision of this chapter which relates to availability for

work, active search for work, or refusal to apply for or accept work with an employer other than the participating employer under the plan.

7. The department shall pay an individual who is eligible for shared work benefits under this section a weekly shared work benefit amount equal to the individual's regular weekly benefit amount for a period of total unemployment, less any deductible amounts under this chapter except wages received from any employer, multiplied by the full percentage of reduction in the individual's hours as set forth in the employer's shared work plan. If the shared work benefit amount calculated under this subsection is not a multiple of one dollar, the department shall round the amount so calculated to the next lowest multiple of one dollar. An individual shall be ineligible for shared work benefits for any week in which the individual performs paid work for the participating employer in excess of the reduced hours established under the shared work plan.

8. An individual shall not be entitled to receive shared work benefits and regular unemployment compensation benefits in an aggregate amount which exceeds the maximum total amount of benefits payable to that individual in a benefit year as provided under section 96.3, subsection 5, paragraph "a".

9. *a.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, all benefits paid under a shared work plan, which are chargeable to the participating employer or any other base period employer of a participating employee, shall be charged to the account of the participating employer under the plan.

b. An employer may provide as part of the plan a training program the employees may attend during the hours that have been reduced. If the employer is able to show that the training program will provide a substantive increase in the workplace and employability skills of the employee so as to reduce the potential for future periods of unemployment, the department shall relieve the employer of charges for benefits paid to the individual attending training under the plan. The employee may attend the training at the work site utilizing internal resources, provided the training is outside of the normal course of employment, or in conjunction with an educational institution.

10. An individual who has received all of the shared work benefits and regular unemployment compensation benefits available in a benefit year shall be considered an exhaustee, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 20, for purposes of the extended benefit program administered pursuant to section 96.29.

2009 Acts, ch 22, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §111, 112
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2, paragraph i amended
Subsection 8 amended

CHAPTER 97B

IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (IPERS)

97B.1A Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. “*Abolished system*” means the Iowa old-age and survivors’ insurance system repealed by sections 97.50 to 97.53.

2. “*Accumulated contributions*” means the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the member with interest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

2A. “*Accumulated employer contributions*” means an amount equal to the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the employer for the member with interest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

3. “*Active member*” during a calendar year means a member who made contributions to the retirement system at any time during the calendar year and who:

a. Had not received or applied for a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions for withdrawal or death, and

b. Had not commenced receiving a retirement allowance.

4. “*Actuarial equivalent*” means a benefit of equal value when computed upon the basis of such actuarial tables as are adopted by the system.

5. “*Beneficiary*” means the person or persons who are entitled to receive any benefits payable under this chapter at the death of a member, if the person or persons have been designated on a form provided by the system and filed with the system. If no such designation is in effect at the time of death of the member or if no person so designated is living at that time, then the beneficiary is the estate of the member.

6. “*Bona fide retirement*” means a retirement by a vested member which meets the requirements of section 97B.52A and in which the member is eligible to receive benefits under this chapter.

7. “*Contributions*” means the payments to the fund required herein, by the employer and by the members, to provide the benefits of the retirement system.

8. “*Employee*” means an individual who is employed as defined in this chapter for whom coverage under this chapter is mandatory.

a. “*Employee*” shall also include any of the following individuals who do not elect out of coverage under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42A:

(1) Elective officials in positions for which the compensation is on a fee basis, elective officials of school districts, elective officials of townships, and elective officials of other political subdivisions who are in part-time positions. An elective official covered under this section may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the expiration of the member’s term of office or by informing the system of the member’s intent to terminate membership for employment as an elective official and establishing that the member has a bona fide termination of employment from all employment covered under this chapter other than as an elective official and that the member has filed a completed application for benefits form with the system. A county attorney is an employee for purposes of this chapter whether that county attorney is employed on a full-time or part-time basis.

(2) Members of the general assembly of Iowa and temporary employees of the general assembly of Iowa.

(a) A member of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the member’s intent to terminate membership.

(b) Temporary employees of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership by sending written notification to the system of their separation from service.

(3) Nonvested employees of drainage and levee districts.

(4) Employees of a community action program determined to be an instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision.

(5) Magistrates.

(6) Members of the ministry, rabbinate, or other religious order who have taken the vow of poverty.

(7) Persons employed as city managers, or as city administrators performing the duties of city managers, under a form of city government listed in chapter 372 or chapter 420.

(8) Members of the state transportation commission, the board of parole, and the state health facilities council.

(9) Employees appointed by the state board of regents who do not elect coverage in a retirement system qualified by the state board of regents that meets the criteria of section 97B.2.

(10) Persons employed by the board of trustees for the statewide fire and police retirement system established in section 411.36.

(11) Persons employed by a municipal water utility or waterworks that has established a pension and annuity retirement system for its employees pursuant to chapter 412.

b. “*Employee*” does not mean the following individuals:

(1) Individuals who are enrolled as students and whose primary occupations are as students who are incidentally employed by employers.

(2) Graduate medical students while serving as interns or resident doctors in training at any hospital, or county medical examiners and deputy county medical examiners under chapter 331, division V, part 8, who are not full-time county employees.

(3) Employees hired for temporary employment of less than six consecutive months or one thousand forty hours in a calendar year. An employee who works for an employer for six or more consecutive months or who works for an employer for more than one thousand forty hours in a calendar year is not a temporary employee under this subparagraph. Adjunct instructors are temporary employees for the purposes of this chapter. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*adjunct instructors*” means instructors employed by a community college or a university governed by the state board of regents without a continuing contract, whose teaching load does not exceed one-half time for two full semesters or three full quarters per calendar year.

(4) Foreign exchange teachers and visitors including alien scholars, trainees, professors, teachers, research assistants, and specialists in their field of specialized knowledge or skill.

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

(6) Judicial hospitalization referees appointed under section 229.21.

(7) Employees of an area agency on aging, if as of July 1, 1994, the agency provides for participation by all of its employees in an alternative qualified plan pursuant to the requirements of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Persons employed through any program described in section 84A.7 and provided by the Iowa conservation corps.

(9) Persons employed by the Iowa student loan liquidity corporation.

9. “*Employer*” means the state of Iowa, the counties, municipalities, agencies, public school districts, all political subdivisions, and all of their departments and instrumentalities, including

area agencies on aging, other than those employing persons as specified in subsection 8, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (7), and joint planning commissions created under chapter 28E or 28I.

If an interstate agency is established under chapter 28E and similar enabling legislation in an adjoining state, and an employer had made contributions to the retirement system for employees performing functions which are transferred to the interstate agency, the employees of the interstate agency who perform those functions shall be considered to be employees of the employer for the sole purpose of membership in the retirement system, although the employer contributions for those employees are made by the interstate agency.

10. “*Employment for any calendar quarter*” means any service performed under an employer-employee relationship under this chapter for which wages are reported in the calendar quarter. For the purposes of this chapter, elected officials are deemed to be in employment for all quarters of the elected officials’ respective terms of office, even if the elected officials have selected a method of payment of wages which results in the elected officials not being credited with wages every quarter of a year.

11. “*First month of entitlement*” means the first month for which a member is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter. Effective January 1, 1995, a member who meets all of the following requirements is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter:

a. Has attained the minimum age for receipt of a retirement allowance under this chapter.

b. If the member has not attained seventy years of age, has terminated all employment covered under this chapter or formerly covered under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42 in the month prior to the member’s first month of entitlement.

c. Has filed a completed application for benefits with the system setting forth the member’s intended first month of entitlement.

d. Has survived into the month for which the member’s first retirement allowance is payable by the retirement system.

11A. “*Fully funded*” means a funded ratio of at least one hundred percent using the most recent actuarial valuation. For purposes of this subsection, “*funded ratio*” means the ratio produced by dividing the lesser of the actuarial value of the system’s assets or the market value of the system’s assets, by the system’s actuarial liabilities, using the actuarial method adopted by the investment board pursuant to section 97B.8A, subsection 3.

12. “*Inactive member*” with respect to future service means a member who at the end of a year had not made any contributions during the current year and who has not received a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions.

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

14. “*Member*” means an employee or a former employee who maintains the employee’s or former employee’s accumulated contributions in the retirement system. The former employee is not a member if the former employee has received a refund of the former employee’s accumulated contributions.

14A. “*Member account*” means the account established for each member and includes the member’s accumulated contributions and the member’s share of the accumulated employer contributions as provided in section 97B.53. “*Member account*” does not mean the supplemental account for active members.

15. “*Membership service*” means service rendered by a member after July 4, 1953. Years of membership service shall be counted to the complete quarter calendar year. However, membership service for a calendar year shall not include more than four quarters. In determining a member’s period of membership service, the system shall combine all periods of service for which the member has made contributions.

16. “*Prior service*” means any service by an employee rendered at any time prior to July 4, 1953.

17. “*Regular service*” means service for an employer other than special service.

18. “*Retired member*” means a member who has applied for the member’s retirement allowance and has survived into at least the first day of the member’s first month of entitlement.

19. “*Retirement*” means that period of time beginning when a member who has filed an approved application for a retirement allowance has survived into at least the first day of the member’s first month of entitlement and ending when the member dies.

19A. “*Retirement system*” means the retirement plan as contained in this chapter or as duly amended.

20. “*Service*” means service under this chapter by an employee, except an elected official, for which the employee is paid covered wages. Service shall also mean the following:

a. Service in the armed forces of the United States, if the employee was employed by a covered employer immediately prior to entry into the armed forces, and if any of the following requirements are met:

(1) The employee was released from service and returns to covered employment with an employer within twelve months of the date on which the employee has the right of release from service or within a longer period as required by the applicable laws of the United States.

(2) The employee, while serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States in an area designated by the president of the United States or the United States Congress as a combat zone or

as a qualified hazardous duty area, or deployed outside the United States away from the individual’s permanent duty station while participating in an operation designated by the United States secretary of defense as a contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(13), or which became such a contingency operation by the operation of law, dies, or suffers an injury or acquires a disease resulting in death, so long as the death from the injury or disease occurs within a two-year period from the date the employee suffered the active duty injury or disease and the active duty injury or disease prevented the employee from returning to covered employment as provided in subparagraph (1).

b. Leave of absence authorized by the employer prior to July 1, 1998, for a period not exceeding twelve months and ending no later than July 1, 1999.

c. A leave of absence authorized pursuant to the requirements of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, or other similar leave authorized by the employer for a period not to exceed twelve weeks in any calendar year.

d. Temporary or seasonal interruptions in service for employees of a school corporation or educational institution when the temporary suspension of service does not terminate the period of employment of the employee and the employee returns to service at a school corporation or educational institution upon the end of the temporary or seasonal interruption.

However, effective July 1, 2004, “*service*” does not mean service for which an employee receives remuneration from an employer for temporary employment during any quarter in which the employee is on an otherwise unpaid leave of absence that is not authorized under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 or other similar leave. Remuneration paid by the employer for the temporary employment shall not be treated by the system as covered wages.

e. Employment with an employer prior to January 1, 1946, if the member is not receiving a retirement allowance based upon that employment.

21. “*Service*” for an elected official means the period of membership service for which contributions are made beginning on the date an elected official assumes office and ending on the expiration date of the last term the elected official serves, excluding all the intervening periods during which the elected official is not an elected official.

22. “*Special service*” means service for an employer while employed in a protection occupation as provided in section 97B.49B, and as a county sheriff or deputy sheriff as provided in section 97B.49C.

22A. “*Supplemental account for active members*” or “*supplemental account*” means the account established for each active member under section 97B.49H.

23. Reserved.

24. a. *“Three-year average covered wage”* means a member’s covered wages averaged for the highest three years of the member’s service, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The highest three years of a member’s covered wages shall be determined using calendar years. However, if a member’s final quarter of a year of employment does not occur at the end of a calendar year, the system may determine the wages for the third year by computing the average quarter of all quarters from the member’s highest calendar year of covered wages not being used in the selection of the two highest years and using the computed average quarter for each quarter in the third year in which no wages have been reported in combination with the final quarter or quarters of the member’s service to create a full year. However, the system shall not use the member’s final quarter of wages if using that quarter would reduce the member’s three-year average covered wage. If the three-year average covered wage of a member exceeds the highest maximum covered wages in effect for a calendar year during the member’s period of service, the three-year average covered wage of the member shall be reduced to the highest maximum covered wages in effect during the member’s period of service. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph to the contrary, a member’s wages for the third year as computed by this paragraph shall not exceed, by more than three percent, the member’s highest actual calendar year of covered wages for a member whose first month of entitlement is January 1999 or later.

b. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage shall be computed as follows for the following members:

(a) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds forty-eight thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest four years of the member’s service or forty-eight thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(b) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1998, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-two thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest five years of the member’s service or fifty-two thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(c) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1999, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-five thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member’s service or fifty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(d) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2000, but before January 1, 2001, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of re-

tirement exceeds sixty-five thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member’s service or sixty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(e) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2001, but before January 1, 2002, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars, the member’s covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member’s service or seventy-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, the highest years of the member’s service shall be determined using calendar years and may be determined using one computed year calculated in the manner and subject to the restrictions provided in paragraph “a”.

c. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, for a member who retires on or after July 1, 2007, the member’s three-year average covered wage shall be the lesser of the three-year average covered wage as calculated pursuant to paragraph “a” and the adjusted covered wage amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the adjusted covered wage amount shall be the greater of the member’s three-year average covered wage calculated pursuant to paragraph “a” as of July 1, 2007, and an amount equal to one hundred twenty-one percent of the member’s applicable calendar year wages. The member’s applicable calendar year wages shall be the member’s highest full calendar year of covered wages not used in the calculation of the member’s three-year average covered wage pursuant to paragraph “a”, or, if the member does not have another full calendar year of covered wages that was not used in the calculation of the three-year average covered wage under paragraph “a”, the lowest full calendar year of covered wages that was used in the calculation of the member’s three-year average covered wage pursuant to paragraph “a”.

25. a. *“Vested member”* means a member who has attained through age or sufficient years of service eligibility to receive monthly retirement benefits upon the member’s retirement. A vested member must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Prior to July 1, 1965, had attained the age of forty-eight and completed at least eight years of service.

(2) Between July 1, 1965, and June 30, 1973, had completed at least eight years of service.

(3) On or after July 1, 1973, has completed at least four years of service.

(4) Has attained the age of fifty-five. However, an inactive member who has not attained sufficient years of service eligibility to become vested and who has not attained the age of fifty-five as of July 1, 2005, shall not become vested upon the attainment of the age of fifty-five while an inactive member.

(5) On or after July 1, 1988, an inactive mem-

ber who had accumulated, as of the date of the member's last termination of employment, years of membership service equal to or exceeding the years of membership service specified in this subsection for qualifying as a vested member on that date of termination.

b. "Active vested member" means an active member who has attained sufficient membership service to achieve vested status.

c. "Inactive vested member" means an inactive member who was a vested member at the time of termination of employment.

26. a. (1) "Wages" means all remuneration for employment, including but not limited to any of the following:

(a) The cash value of wage equivalents not necessitated by the convenience of the employer. The fair market value of such wage equivalents shall be reported to the system by the employer.

(b) The remuneration paid to an employee before employee-paid contributions are made to plans qualified under sections 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, "wages" includes amounts that can be received in cash in lieu of employer-paid contributions to such plans, if the election is uniformly available and is not limited to highly compensated employees, as defined in section 414(q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) For an elected official, other than a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by the elected official, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances.

(d) For a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by a member of the general assembly, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances paid to a member of the general assembly except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph division. Wages includes per diem payments paid to members of the general assembly during interim periods between sessions of the general assembly. Wages also includes daily allowances to members of the general assembly for nontravel expenses of office during a session of the general assembly, but does not include the portion of the daily allowance which exceeds the maximum established by law for members from Polk county.

(e) Payments for compensatory time earned that are received in lieu of taking regular work hours off and when paid as a lump sum. However, "wages" does not include payments made in a lump sum for compensatory time earned in excess of two hundred forty hours per year.

(f) Employee contributions required under section 97B.11 and picked up by the employer under section 97B.11A.

(2) "Wages" does not include any of the following:

(a) The cash value of wage equivalents necessitated by the convenience of the employer.

(b) Payments made for accrued sick leave or accrued vacation leave that are not being used to replace regular work hours, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.

(c) Payments made as an incentive for early retirement or as payment made upon dismissal or severance from employment, or a special bonus payment intended as an early retirement incentive, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.

(d) Employer-paid contributions that cannot be received by the employee in cash and that are made to, and any distributions from, plans, programs, or arrangements qualified under section 117, 120, 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Employer-paid contributions for coverage under, or distributions from, an accident, health, or life insurance plan, program, or arrangement.

(f) Workers' compensation and unemployment compensation payments.

(g) Disability payments.

(h) Reimbursements of employee business expenses except for those expenses included as wages for a member of the general assembly.

(i) Payments for allowances except for those allowances included as wages for a member of the general assembly.

(j) Payments of damages, attorney fees, interest, and penalties made to satisfy a grievance, wage claim, or employment dispute.

(k) Payments for services as an independent contractor.

(l) Payments made by an entity that is not an employer under this chapter.

(m) Payments made in lieu of any employer-paid group insurance coverage.

(n) Bonuses of any type, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.

b. (1) "Covered wages" means wages of a member during the periods of membership service as follows:

(a) For the period from July 4, 1953, through December 31, 1953, and each calendar year from January 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963, wages not in excess of four thousand dollars.

(b) For each calendar year from January 1, 1964, through December 31, 1967, wages not in excess of four thousand eight hundred dollars.

(c) For each calendar year from January 1, 1968, through December 31, 1970, wages not in excess of seven thousand dollars, for each calendar year from January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1972, wages not in excess of seven thousand eight hundred dollars, and for each calendar year from January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1975, wages not in excess of ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

(d) For each calendar year from January 1,

1976, through December 31, 1983, wages not in excess of twenty thousand dollars.

(e) For each calendar year from January 1, 1984, through December 31, 1985, wages not in excess of twenty-one thousand dollars per year.

(f) For the calendar year from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986, wages not in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars.

(g) For the calendar year from January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1987, wages not in excess of twenty-three thousand dollars.

(h) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1988, and ending December 31, 1988, wages not in excess of twenty-four thousand dollars.

(i) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1989, and ending December 31, 1989, wages not in excess of twenty-six thousand dollars.

(j) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1990, and ending December 31, 1990, wages not in excess of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

(k) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1991, wages not in excess of thirty-one thousand dollars.

(l) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1992, wages not in excess of thirty-four thousand dollars.

(m) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1993, wages not in excess of thirty-five thousand dollars.

(n) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1994, wages not in excess of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

(o) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1995, wages not in excess of forty-one thousand dollars.

(p) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1996, wages not in excess of forty-four thousand dollars.

(q) Commencing with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and for each subsequent calendar year, wages not in excess of the amount permitted for that year under section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter providing for the payment of the benefits provided in section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, the system shall establish the covered wages limitation which applies to members covered under section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, at the same level as is established under this subparagraph for other members of the retirement system.

(3) Effective July 1, 1992, "covered wages" does not include wages to a member on or after the effective date of the member's retirement, except as otherwise permitted by the system's administrative rules, unless the member is reemployed, as provided under section 97B.48A.

(4) If a member is employed by more than one employer during a calendar year, the total amount of wages paid to the member by the several em-

ployers shall be included in determining the limitation on covered wages as provided in this lettered paragraph. If the amount of wages paid to a member by the member's several employers during a calendar year exceeds the covered wage limit, the amount of such excess shall not be subject to the contributions required by section 97B.11.

27. "Years of prior service" means the total of all periods of prior service of a member. In computing credit for prior service, service of less than a full quarter shall be rounded up to a full quarter. Where a member had prior service as a teacher, a full year of service shall be granted that member if the member had three quarters of service and a contract for employment for the following school year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For additional definitions, see §97B.1

Inclusion in definition of wages of certain allowable employer-paid contributions paid by eligible employers to eligible employees; 2000 Acts, ch 1171, §26

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

97B.8B Benefits advisory committee.

1. *Committee established.* A benefits advisory committee shall be established whose duty is to consider and make recommendations to the system and the general assembly concerning the provision of benefits and services to members of the retirement system.

2. *Membership.* The benefits advisory committee shall be comprised of representatives of constituent groups concerned with the retirement system, and shall include representatives of employers, active members, and retired members. In addition, the director of the department of administrative services and a member of the public selected by the voting members of the committee shall serve as members of the committee. The system shall adopt rules under chapter 17A to provide for the selection of members to the committee and the election of the voting members of the committee.

3. *Voting members.* Of the members who comprise the committee, nine members shall be voting members. Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, the voting members shall be elected by the members of the committee from the membership of the committee. Of the nine voting members of the committee, four shall represent covered employers, and four shall represent the members of the retirement system. Of the four voting members representing employers, one shall be the director of the department of administrative services, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents cities, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents counties, and one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents local school districts. Of the four voting members who represent members of the retirement system, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents teachers. The

ninth voting member of the committee shall be a citizen who is not a member of the retirement system and who is elected by the other voting members of the committee.

4. *Duties.*

a. At least every two years, the benefits advisory committee shall review the benefits and services provided to members under this chapter, and the voting members of the committee shall make recommendations to the system and the general assembly concerning the services provided to members and the benefits, benefits policy, and benefit goals, provided under this chapter.

b. The benefits advisory committee shall be involved in the performance evaluation of the chief benefits officer.

c. Upon the expiration of the term of office of or a vacancy concerning one of the three members of the investment board described in section 97B.8A, subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (b), the voting members of the committee shall submit to the governor the names of at least two nominees who meet the requirements specified in that subparagraph division. The governor may appoint the member from the list submitted by the committee.

5. *Terms of voting members.* Except for the director of the department of administrative services and as otherwise provided in the rules for the initial selection of voting members of the committee, each member selected to be a voting member shall serve as a voting member for three years. Terms for voting members begin on May 1 in the year of selection and expire on April 30 in the year of expiration. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original selections. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term.

6. *Expenses.* The members who are not active members of the retirement system shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day of service not exceeding forty days per year. The members who are active members of the retirement system and the director of the department of administrative services shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the committee and the performance of their duties as members of the committee shall not affect their salaries, vacations, or leaves of absence for sickness or injury. However, the benefits advisory committee shall not incur any additional expenses in fulfilling its duties as provided by this section without the express written authority of the chief executive officer.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

97B.80C Purchases of permissive service credit.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "*Nonqualified service*" means any of the following:

(1) Service that is not qualified service.

(2) Any period of time for which there was no performance of services.

(3) Service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (2).

b. "*Permissive service credit*" means credit that will be recognized by the retirement system for purposes of calculating a member's benefit, for which the member did not previously receive service credit in the retirement system, and for which the member voluntarily contributes to the retirement system the amount required by the retirement system, not in excess of the amount necessary to fund the benefit attributable to such service.

c. (1) "*Qualified service*" means any of the following:

(a) Service with the United States government or any state or local government, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, regardless of whether that government, agency, or instrumentality was a covered employer at the time of the service.

(b) Service with an association representing employees of the United States government or any state or local government, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, regardless of whether that government, agency, or instrumentality was a covered employer at the time of the service.

(c) Service with an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum, normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on, and is a public, private, or sectarian school which provides elementary education or secondary education through grade twelve.

(d) Military service other than military service required to be recognized under Internal Revenue Code section 414(u) or under the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

(e) Service as a member of the general assembly.

(f) Previous service as a county attorney by a part-time county attorney.

(g) Service in public employment comparable to employment covered under this chapter in another state or in the federal government, or service as a member of another public retirement system in this state, including but not limited to the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF), if the member was not retired under that system and has no further claim upon a retirement benefit from that other public system.

(h) Service as a member of the retirement system at any time on or after July 4, 1953, if the member received a refund of the member's accu-

mulated contributions for that period of membership service.

(i) An approved leave of absence which does not constitute service as defined in section 97B.1A, which is granted on or after July 1, 1998.

(j) Employment of a person who at the time of the employment was not covered by this chapter, was employed by a covered employer under this chapter, and did not opt out of coverage under this chapter.

(k) Employment of a person as an adjunct instructor as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 8.

(2) “*Qualified service*” does not include service as described in subparagraph (1) if the receipt of credit for such service would result in the member receiving a retirement benefit under more than one retirement plan for the same period of service.

2. *a.* A vested or retired member may make contributions to the retirement system to purchase up to the maximum amount of permissive service credit for qualified service as determined by the system, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n), the requirements of this section, and the system’s administrative rules.

b. A vested or retired member of the retirement system may make contributions to the retirement system to purchase up to a maximum of twenty quarters of permissive service credit for nonqualified service as determined by the system, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n), the requirements of this section, and the system’s administrative rules. A vested or retired member must have at least twenty quarters of covered wages in order to purchase permissive service credit for nonqualified service.

c. A vested or retired member may convert regular member service credit to special service credit by payment of the amount actuarially determined as necessary to fund the resulting increase in the member’s accrued benefit. The conversion shall be treated as a purchase of qualified service credit subject to the requirements of paragraph “*a*” if the service credit to be converted was or would have been for qualified service. The conversion shall be treated as a purchase of nonqualified service credit subject to the requirements of paragraph “*b*” if the service credit to be converted was purchased as nonqualified service credit.

3. *a.* A member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit under this section, except as otherwise provided by this subsection, shall make contributions in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the permissive service credit purchase.

b. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (e), under this section, the member shall make contributions in an amount equal to forty percent of the

actuarial cost of the service purchase. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the system an amount sufficient to pay sixty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase by a member pursuant to this paragraph.

c. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (f), under this section, the member shall make contributions in an amount equal to forty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase. Upon notification of the applicable county board of supervisors of the member’s election, the county board of supervisors shall pay to the system an amount sufficient to pay sixty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase by a member pursuant to this paragraph.

d. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (h), in which, prior to July 1, 1998, the member received a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions and subsequently returned to covered employment as a full-time employee for whom coverage under this chapter was mandatory the member shall receive a credit against the actuarial cost of the service purchase equal to the amount of the member’s employer’s accumulated contributions which were not paid to the member as a refund pursuant to section 97B.53 plus interest as calculated pursuant to section 97B.70.

e. For purposes of this subsection, the actuarial cost of the service purchase is an amount determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system by the system’s actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of permissive service credit.

4. Effective July 1, 2004, a member eligible for an increased retirement allowance because of the payment of contributions under this or any other section providing for the purchase of service credit is entitled to adjusted payments beginning with the month in which the member pays contributions under the applicable section.

5. Effective July 1, 2004, a purchase of service made in accordance with this or any other section providing for the purchase of service credit by a retired reemployed member shall be applied to the member’s original retirement allowance. The member is eligible to receive adjustment payments beginning with the month of the purchase.

6. A member who is entitled to a benefit from another public retirement system and wishes to purchase the service covered by that public retirement system must waive, on a form provided by the Iowa public employees’ retirement system, all rights to a retirement benefit under that other

public system before purchasing credit in this system for the period of service covered by that other public system. The waiver must be accepted by the other public system. If the waiver is not obtained, a member may buy up to twenty quarters of such service credit. In no event can a member receive more than one service credit for any given calendar quarter.

7. The system shall ensure that the member,

in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Payment of applicable contribution amount to replace contributions not made because of employer-mandated reductions in hours during the time period beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §51, 55

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 99B

GAMES OF SKILL OR CHANCE, AND RAFFLES

99B.2 Licensing — records required — bingo accounts — inspections — penalties.

1. *a.* The department of inspections and appeals shall issue the licenses required by this chapter. A license shall not be issued, except upon submission to the department of an application on forms determined by the department, and the required license fee. A license may be issued to an eligible applicant. However, a license shall not be issued to an applicant who has been convicted of or pled guilty to a violation of this chapter, or who has been convicted of or pled guilty to a violation of chapter 123 that resulted, at any time, in revocation of a license issued to the applicant under chapter 123 or that resulted, within the twelve months preceding the date of application for a license required by this chapter, in suspension of a license issued under chapter 123. To be eligible for a two-year license under section 99B.7, an organization shall have been in existence at least five years prior to the date of issuance of the license. However, an organization which has been in existence for less than five years prior to the date of issuance of the license may obtain a two-year license if either of the following conditions apply:

(1) That prior to July 1, 1984, the organization was licensed under this subsection.

(2) If the organization is a local chapter of a national organization and the national organization is a tax-exempt organization under one of the provisions enumerated in section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph "m", then the local organization is eligible for a two-year license if the national organization has been in existence at least five years.

b. A license shall not be issued to an individual whose previous license issued under this chapter or chapter 123 has been revoked until the period of revocation or revocations has elapsed. This prohibition applies even though the individual has created a different legal entity than the one to which the previous license that had been revoked was issued. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a license is valid for a period of two years

from the date of issue. The license fee is not refundable, but shall be returned to the applicant if an application is not approved.

2. A licensee other than one issued a license pursuant to section 99B.3, 99B.6, 99B.7A, or 99B.9 shall maintain proper books of account and records showing in addition to any other information required by the department, gross receipts and the amount of the gross receipts taxes collected or accrued with respect to gambling activities, all expenses, charges, fees and other deductions, and the cash amounts, or the cost to the licensee of goods or other noncash valuables, distributed to participants in the licensed activity. If the licensee is a qualified organization, the amounts dedicated and the date and name and address of each person to whom distributed also shall be kept in the books and records. The books of account and records shall be made available to the department or a law enforcement agency for inspection at reasonable times, with or without notice. A failure to permit inspection is a serious misdemeanor.

3. A qualified organization conducting bingo occasions under a two-year license and expecting to have annual gross receipts of more than ten thousand dollars shall establish and maintain one regular checking account designated the "*bingo account*" and may also maintain one or more interest-bearing savings accounts designated as "*bingo savings account*".

a. Funds derived from the conduct of bingo, less the amount awarded as cash prizes, shall be deposited in the bingo account. No other funds except limited funds of the organization deposited to pay initial or unexpected emergency expenses shall be deposited in the bingo account. Deposits shall be made no later than the next business day following the day of the bingo occasion on which the receipts were obtained. Accounts shall be maintained in a financial institution in Iowa.

b. Funds from the bingo account shall be withdrawn by preprinted, consecutively numbered checks or share drafts, signed by a duly authorized

representative of the licensee and made payable to a person or organization. Checks shall be imprinted with the words “Bingo Account” and shall contain the organization’s gambling license number on the face of the check. There shall also be noted on the face of the check or share draft the nature of the payment made. A check or slip shall not be made payable to “cash”, “bearer”, or a fictitious payee. Checks, including voided checks and drafts, shall be kept and accounted for.

c. Checks shall be drawn on the bingo account for only the following purposes:

(1) The payment of necessary and reasonable bona fide expenses permitted under section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, incurred and paid in connection with the conduct of bingo.

(2) The disbursement of net proceeds derived from the conduct of bingo to charitable purposes as required by section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraphs “b” and “c”.

(3) The transfer of net proceeds derived from the conduct of bingo to a bingo savings account pending disbursement to a charitable purpose.

(4) To withdraw initial or emergency funds deposited under subsection 3, paragraph “a”.

(5) To pay prizes if the qualified organization decides to pay prizes by check rather than cash.

d. The disbursement of net proceeds on deposit in a bingo savings account to a charitable purpose shall be made by transferring the intended disbursement back into the bingo account and then withdrawing the amount by a check drawn on that account as prescribed in this section.

e. Except as permitted by subsection 3, paragraph “a”, gross receipts derived from the conduct of bingo shall not be commingled with other funds of the licensed organization. Except as permitted by paragraph “c”, subparagraphs (3) and (4), gross receipts shall not be transferred to another account maintained by the licensed organization.

4. A licensee required by subsection 2 to maintain records shall submit an annual report to the department on forms furnished by the department. The annual report shall be due thirty days following the end of each fiscal year. The annual report shall contain a compilation of the information required to be recorded by subsection 2, and shall include all of the transactions occurring during the previous fiscal year for which the report is submitted. Failure to submit the annual report is grounds for revocation of the license. Willful failure to submit the annual report is a serious misdemeanor. A person who intentionally files a false or fraudulent report or application with the department commits a fraudulent practice.

5. An organization receiving funds reported as being dedicated by a qualified organization shall maintain proper books of account and records showing both the receipt and the use of the funds. These records shall be made available to the department or a law enforcement agency for inspection

with or without notice at reasonable times. A failure to permit inspection is a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §110 – 112
 Subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 4 amended

99B.5A Bingo conducted at a fair or community festival.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Community festival*” means a festival of no more than four consecutive days in length held by a community group.

b. “*Community group*” means an Iowa non-profit, tax-exempt organization which is open to the general public and established for the promotion and development of the arts, history, culture, ethnicity, historic preservation, tourism, economic development, festivals, or municipal libraries. “*Community group*” does not include a school, college, university, political party, labor union, state or federal government agency, fraternal organization, church, convention or association of churches, or organizations operated primarily for religious purposes, or which are operated, supervised, controlled, or principally supported by a church, convention, or association of churches.

2. Bingo may lawfully be conducted at a fair, as defined in section 174.1, or a community festival if all the following conditions are met:

a. Bingo is conducted by the sponsor of the fair or community festival or a qualified organization licensed under section 99B.7 that has received permission from the sponsor of the fair or community festival to conduct bingo.

b. The sponsor of the fair or community festival or the qualified organization has submitted a license application and a fee of fifty dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the area where the bingo occasion is being held. A license shall only be valid for the duration of the fair or community festival indicated on the application.

c. The number of bingo occasions shall be limited to one for each day of the duration of the fair or community festival.

d. The rules for the bingo occasion are posted.

e. Except as provided in this section, the provisions of sections 99B.2 and 99B.7 related to bingo shall apply.

3. An individual other than a person conducting the bingo occasion may participate in the bingo occasion conducted at a fair or community festival, whether or not conducted in compliance with this section.

4. Bingo occasions held under a license under this section shall not be counted in determining whether a qualified organization has conducted more than fourteen bingo occasions per month. In addition, bingo occasions held under this license

shall not be limited to four consecutive hours.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §42
NEW section

99B.10 Electrical and mechanical amusement devices — penalties.

1. It is lawful to own, possess, and offer for use by any person at any location an electrical or mechanical amusement device and the use of the electrical or mechanical amusement device shall not be deemed gambling, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. A prize of merchandise exceeding fifty dollars in value shall not be awarded for use of the device. However, a mechanical or amusement device may be designed or adapted to award a prize or one or more free games or portions of games without payment of additional consideration by the participant.

b. A prize of cash shall not be awarded for use of the device.

c. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to cause or to enable a person to cause the release of free games or portions of games when designated as a potential award for use of the device, and shall not contain any meter or other measurement device for recording the number of free games or portions of games which are awarded.

d. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to enable a person using the device to increase the chances of winning free games or portions of games by paying more than is ordinarily required to play the game.

e. An amusement device required to be registered as provided in paragraph “*f*”, shall not be placed into operation without first obtaining a new amusement device registration tag if electronic or mechanical components have been adapted, altered, or replaced and such adaptation, alteration, or replacement changes the operational characteristics of the amusement device including but not limited to the game being changed.

f. (1) Each electrical and mechanical amusement device in operation or distributed in this state that awards a prize, as provided in this section, where the outcome is not primarily determined by the skill or knowledge of the operator, is registered by the department as provided by this lettered paragraph and is only located on premises for which a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, special class “C”, or class “D” liquor control license or class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123. For an organization that meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph “*m*”, no more than four, and for all other persons, no more than two electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided by this lettered paragraph shall be permitted or offered for use in any single location or premises for

which a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “D” liquor control license or class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123.

(2) Each person owning an electrical and mechanical amusement device in this state shall obtain a registration tag for each electrical and mechanical amusement device owned that is required to be registered as provided in this lettered paragraph. Upon receipt and approval of an application and a fee of twenty-five dollars for each device required to be registered, the department shall issue an annual registration tag. A registration may be renewed annually upon submission of a registration application and payment of the annual registration fee and compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) The number of electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered by the department under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed the total number of devices registered by the department as of April 28, 2004. In addition, the department shall not initially register an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to an owner for a location for which only a class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 on or after April 28, 2004.

(4) A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under this lettered paragraph shall only own or lease an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered that has been purchased from a manufacturer, manufacturer’s representative, or distributor registered with the department under section 99B.10A.

(5) An owner at a location for which only a class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall not relocate an amusement device registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to a location other than the location of the device on April 28, 2004, and shall not transfer, assign, sell, or lease an amusement device registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to another person for which only a class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 after April 28, 2004.

g. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph “*f*”, shall display the registration tag as required by rules adopted by the department.

h. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph “*f*” shall not allow the electrical and mechanical amusement device to be operated or made available for operation with an expired registration.

i. A person owning or leasing an electrical and

mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph “*f*”, or an employee of a person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph “*f*”, shall not advertise or promote the availability of the device to the public as anything other than an electrical and mechanical amusement device pursuant to rules adopted by the department.

j. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph “*f*” shall not relocate and place into operation an amusement device in any location other than a location which has been issued an appropriate liquor control license in good standing and to which the device has been appropriately registered with the department.

k. Any awards given for use of an amusement device shall only be redeemed on the premises where the device is located and only for merchandise sold in the normal course of business for the premises.

l. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section shall include on the device a counting mechanism which establishes the volume of business of the device. The department and the department of public safety shall have access to the information provided by the counting mechanism.

m. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section at a location for which only a class “B” or class “C” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall include on the device a security

mechanism which prevents the device from being operated by a person until action is taken by the owner or owner’s designee to allow the person to operate the device.

n. An electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in this section shall not be a gambling device, as defined in section 725.9, or a device that plays poker, blackjack, or keno.

o. Any other requirements as determined by the department by rule. Rules adopted pursuant to this lettered paragraph shall be formulated in consultation with affected state agencies and industry and consumer groups.

2. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1, except as specified in subsection 3, commits a serious misdemeanor.

3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”, “*e*”, “*g*”, “*h*”, “*i*”, “*j*”, “*k*”, or “*m*”, shall be subject to the following:

a. For a first offense under an applicable paragraph, the person commits a simple misdemeanor, punishable as a scheduled violation pursuant to section 805.8C, subsection 4, paragraph “*b*”.

b. For a second or subsequent offense under the same applicable paragraph, the person commits a serious misdemeanor.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, it is lawful for an individual other than an owner or promoter of an amusement device to operate an amusement device, whether or not the amusement device is owned, possessed, or offered for use in compliance with this section.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §113
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 99D

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

99D.7 Powers.

The commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all race meetings governed by this chapter. The commission shall have the following powers and shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter:

1. To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for a license and to select among competing applicants for a license the applicant which best serves the interests of the citizens of Iowa.

2. To identify occupations within the racing industry which require licensing and adopt standards for licensing the occupations including establishing fees for the occupational licenses. The fees shall be paid to the commission and used as required in section 99D.17.

3. To adopt standards under which all race meetings shall be held and standards for the facilities within which the race meetings shall be held.

4. To regulate the purse structure for race meetings including establishing a minimum purse.

5. To cooperate with the department of agriculture and land stewardship to establish and operate, or contract for, a laboratory and related facilities to conduct saliva, urine, and other tests on animals that are to run or that have run in races governed by this chapter.

6. To establish and provide for the disposition of fees for the testing of animals sufficient to cover the costs of the tests and to purchase the necessary equipment for the testing.

7. To enter the office, racetrack, facilities, or

other places of business of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

8. To investigate alleged violations of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final decisions and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational license for the violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both. Information gathered during an investigation is confidential during the pendency of the investigation. Decisions by the commission are final agency actions pursuant to chapter 17A.

9. To authorize stewards, starters, and other racing officials to impose fines or other sanctions upon a person violating a provision of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final orders, including authorization to expel a tout, bookmaker, or other person deemed to be undesirable from the racetrack facilities.

10. To require the removal of a racing official, an employee of a licensee, or a holder of an occupational license, or employee of a holder of an occupational license for a violation of this chapter or a commission rule or engaging in a fraudulent practice.

11. To prevent an animal from racing if the commission or commission employees with cause believe the animal or its owner, trainer, or an employee of the owner or trainer is in violation of this chapter or commission rules.

12. To withhold payment of a purse if the outcome of a race is disputed or until tests are performed on the animals to determine if they were illegally drugged.

13. To provide for immediate determination of the disposition of a challenge by a racing official or representative of the commission by establishing procedures for informal hearings before a panel of stewards at a racetrack.

14. To require a licensee to file an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the licensee's racing activities in this state, together with a list of the stockholders or other persons having any beneficial interest in the racing activities of each licensee.

15. To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records and other pertinent documents in accordance with chapter 17A, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the racing and gaming commission, it is necessary to enforce this chapter or the commission rules.

16. To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings and to certify the records as may be appropriate.

17. To require all licensees to use a computerized totalizator system for calculating odds and payouts from the pari-mutuel wagering pool and to establish standards to insure the security of the

totalizator system.

18. To revoke or suspend licenses and impose fines not to exceed one thousand dollars.

19. To require licensees to indicate in their racing programs those horses which are treated with the legal medication furosemide or phenylbutazone. The program shall also indicate if it is the first or subsequent time that a horse is racing with furosemide, or if the horse has previously raced with furosemide and the present race is the first race for the horse without furosemide following its use.

20. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this chapter, to provide for interstate combined wagering pools related to simulcasting horse or dog races and all related interstate pari-mutuel wagering activities.

21. To cooperate with the gambling treatment program administered by the Iowa department of public health to incorporate information regarding the gambling treatment program and its toll-free telephone number in printed materials distributed by the commission. The commission may require licensees to have the information available in a conspicuous place as a condition of licensure.

22. To require licensees to establish a process to allow a person to be voluntarily excluded for life from a racetrack enclosure and all other licensed facilities under this chapter and chapter 99F. The process established shall require that a licensee disseminate information regarding persons voluntarily excluded to all licensees under this chapter and chapter 99F. The state and any licensee under this chapter or chapter 99F shall not be liable to any person for any claim which may arise from this process. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any money or thing of value that has been obtained by, or is owed to, a voluntarily excluded person by a licensee as a result of wagers made by the person after the person has been voluntarily excluded shall not be paid to the person but shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

23. To require licensees to establish a process with the state for licensees to have electronic access to names and social security numbers of debtors of claimant agencies through a secured interactive website maintained by the state.

24. To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this chapter and the commission rules.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §101
Subsection 22 amended

99D.11 Pari-mutuel wagering — televising races — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on the results of the races.

2. Licensees shall only permit the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering as defined in this section.

3. The licensee may receive wagers of money only from a person present in a licensed racetrack enclosure on a horse or dog in the race selected by the person making the wager to finish first in the race. The person wagering shall acquire an interest in the total money wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners in proportion to the amount of money wagered by the person.

4. The licensee shall issue to each person wagering a certificate on which shall be shown the number of the race, the amount wagered, and the number or name of the horse or dog selected as first winner.

5. As each race is run the licensee shall deduct sixteen percent from the total sum wagered on all horses or dogs as first winners. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percentage of the total sum wagered not to exceed eighteen percent and the additional deduction shall be retained by the licensee. The balance, after deducting breakage, shall be paid to the holders of certificates on the winning horse or dog in the proportion that the amount wagered by each certificate holder bears to the total amount wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners. The licensee may pay a larger amount if approved by the commission. The licensee shall likewise receive other wagers on horses or dogs in places or combinations the commission may authorize. The method, procedure, and the authority and right of the licensee, as well as the deduction allowed to the licensee, shall be as specified with respect to wagers upon horses or dogs selected to run first. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-four percent on multiple or exotic wagering involving not more than two horses or dogs. The deduction authorized above twenty percent on the multiple or exotic wagering involving not more than two dogs or horses shall be retained by the licensee. For exotic wagering involving three or more horses or dogs, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-five percent on the exotic wagers. The additional deduction authorized above twenty-two percent on the multiple or exotic wagers involving more than two horses or dogs shall be retained by the licensee. One percent of the exotic wagers on three or more horses or dogs shall be distributed as provided in section 99D.12.

6. *a.* All wagering shall be conducted within the racetrack enclosure where the licensed race is held, except as provided in paragraph "b".

b. The commission may authorize the licensee to simultaneously telecast within the racetrack

enclosure, for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering, a horse or dog race licensed by the racing authority of another state. It is the responsibility of each licensee to obtain the consent of appropriate racing officials in other states as required by the federal Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. § 3001-3007, to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. A licensee may also obtain the permission of a person licensed by the commission to conduct horse or dog races in this state to televise races conducted by that person for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel racing. However, arrangements made by a licensee to televise any race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering are subject to the approval of the commission, and the commission shall select the races to be televised. The races selected by the commission shall be the same for all licensees approved by the commission to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. The commission shall not authorize the simultaneous telecast or televising of and a licensee shall not simultaneously telecast or televise any horse or dog race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering unless the simultaneous telecast or televising is done at the racetrack of a licensee that schedules no less than sixty performances of nine live races each day of the season. For purposes of the taxes imposed under this chapter, races televised by a licensee for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering shall be treated as if the races were held at the racetrack of the licensee. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this chapter, the commission may allow a licensee to adopt the same deductions as those of the pari-mutuel racetrack from which the races are being simultaneously telecast.

7. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a pari-mutuel wager. A person who violates this subsection commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 88, §1
Subsection 7 amended

99D.15 Pari-mutuel wagering taxes — rate — credit.

1. A tax of six percent is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method at each horse race meeting. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be paid by the licensee to the commission within ten days after the close of each horse race meeting and shall be distributed as follows:

a. If the racetrack is located in a city, five percent of the gross sum wagered shall be deposited with the commission. One-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. The remaining one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the

treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

b. If the racetrack is located in an unincorporated part of a county, five and one-half percent of the gross sum wagered shall be deposited with the commission. The remaining one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

2. A tax credit of up to five percent of the gross sum wagered per year shall be granted to licensees licensed for horse races and paid into a special fund to be used for debt retirement or operating expenses. However, the tax credit is equal to six percent of the gross sum wagered in a year when the gross sum wagered is less than ninety million dollars. Any portion of the credit not used in a particular year shall be retained by the commission. A tax credit shall first be assessed against any share going to a city, then to the share going to a county, and then to the share going to the state.

3. a. A tax is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method at each track licensed for dog races. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be paid by the licensee to the commission within ten days after the close of the track's racing season. The rate of tax on each track is as follows:

- (1) Six percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is fifty-five million dollars or more.
- (2) Five percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is thirty million dollars or more but less than fifty-five million dollars.
- (3) Four percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is less than thirty million dollars.

b. The tax revenue shall be distributed as follows:

(1) If the racetrack is located in a city, one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. One-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. The remaining amount shall be deposited with the commission.

- (2) If the racetrack is located in an unincorporated

part of a county, one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. The remaining amount shall be deposited with the commission.

c. If the rate of tax imposed under paragraph "a" is six percent, five percent, or four percent, a licensee shall set aside for retiring any debt of the licensee, for capital improvement to the facilities of the licensee, for funding of possible future operating losses, or for charitable giving, the following amount:

(1) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is six percent, one-sixth of the tax liability by the licensee during the racing season shall be set aside.

(2) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is five percent, one percent of the gross sum wagered in the racing season shall be set aside.

(3) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is four percent, two percent of the gross sum wagered in the racing season shall be set aside.

4. A tax of two percent is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method on horse races and dog races which are simultaneously telecast. The tax imposed by this subsection is in lieu of the taxes imposed pursuant to subsection 1 or 3, but the tax revenue from simulcast horse races shall be distributed as provided in subsection 1 and the tax revenue from simulcast dog races shall be distributed as provided in subsection 3.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §102
Subsection 5 stricken

99D.20 Audit of licensee operations.

Within ninety days after the end of each calendar year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the financial transactions and condition of the licensee's operations conducted under this chapter. Additionally, within ninety days after the end of the licensee's fiscal year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the licensee's total racing and gaming operations, including an itemization of all expenses and subsidies. All audits shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa under chapter 542 who are selected by the board of supervisors of the county in which the licensee operates.

2009 Acts, ch 29, §1, 3
Section amended

CHAPTER 99F

GAMBLING BOAT, GAMBLING STRUCTURE, AND RACETRACK REGULATION

99F.4 Powers.

The commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all gambling operations gov-

erned by this chapter. The commission shall have the following powers and shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter:

1. To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for a license and to select among competing applicants for a license the applicant which best serves the interests of the citizens of Iowa.

2. To license qualified sponsoring organizations, to license the operators of excursion gambling boats, to identify occupations within the excursion gambling boat operations which require licensing, and to adopt standards for licensing the occupations including establishing fees for the occupational licenses and licenses for qualified sponsoring organizations. The fees shall be paid to the commission and deposited in the general fund of the state. All revenue received by the commission under this chapter from license fees and regulatory fees shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60.

3. To adopt standards under which all excursion gambling boat operations shall be held and standards for the facilities within which the gambling operations are to be held. The commission may authorize the operation of gambling games on an excursion gambling boat which is also licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer as defined in section 123.3.

4. To license the licensee of a pari-mutuel dog or horse racetrack enclosure subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to gambling except as otherwise provided in section 99F.4A.

5. To enter the office, excursion gambling boat, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

6. To investigate alleged violations of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final decisions and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational license for a violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both. Information gathered during an investigation is confidential during the pendency of the investigation.

7. To require a licensee, an employee of a licensee or holder of an occupational license to remove a person violating a provision of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final orders, or other person deemed to be undesirable, from the excursion gambling boat facilities.

8. To require the removal of a licensee, an employee of a licensee, or a holder of an occupational license for a violation of this chapter or a commission rule or engaging in a fraudulent practice.

9. To require a licensee to file an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the licensee's gambling activities in this state, together with a list of the stockholders or other persons having any beneficial interest in the gambling activities of each licensee.

10. To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the pro-

duction of books, records, and other pertinent documents in accordance with chapter 17A, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to enforce this chapter or the commission rules.

11. To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings and to certify the records as may be appropriate.

12. To assess a fine and revoke or suspend licenses.

13. To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this chapter and the commission rules.

14. To require all licensees of gambling game operations to utilize a cashless wagering system whereby all players' money is converted to tokens, electronic cards, or chips which only can be used for wagering on the excursion gambling boat.

15. To determine the payouts from the gambling games authorized under this chapter. In making the determination of payouts, the commission shall consider factors that provide gambling and entertainment opportunities which are beneficial to the gambling licensees and the general public.

16. To set the payout rate for all slot machines.

17. To define the excursion season and the duration of an excursion. While an excursion gambling boat is docked, passengers may embark or disembark at any time during its business hours.

18. To provide for the continuous recording of all gambling activities on an excursion gambling boat. The recording shall be performed under guidelines set by rule of the division of criminal investigation and the rules may require that all or part of the original recordings be submitted to the division on a timely schedule.

19. To provide for adequate security aboard each excursion gambling boat.

20. Drug testing, as permitted by section 730.5, shall be required periodically, not less than every sixty days, of persons employed as captains, pilots, or physical operators of excursion gambling boats under the provisions of this chapter.

21. To provide that a licensee prominently display at each gambling facility the annual percentage rate of state and local tax revenue collected by state and local government from the gambling facility annually.

22. To require licensees to establish a process to allow a person to be voluntarily excluded for life from an excursion gambling boat and all other licensed facilities under this chapter and chapter 99D. The process established shall require that a licensee disseminate information regarding persons voluntarily excluded to all licensees under this chapter and chapter 99D. The state and any licensee under this chapter or chapter 99D shall not be liable to any person for any claim which may arise from this process. In addition to any other

penalty provided by law, any money or thing of value that has been obtained by, or is owed to, a voluntarily excluded person by a licensee as a result of wagers made by the person after the person has been voluntarily excluded shall not be paid to the person but shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

23. To approve a licensee's application to operate as a moored barge, an excursion boat that will cruise, or an excursion boat that will not cruise, as submitted pursuant to section 99F.7.

24. To conduct a socioeconomic study on the impact of gambling on Iowans, every eight years beginning in calendar year 2013, and issue a report on that study. The commission shall ensure that the results of each study are readily accessible to the public.

25. To license the licensee of a gambling structure subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to gambling and as provided in section 99F.4D.

26. To require licensees to establish a process with the state for licensees to have electronic access to names and social security numbers of debtors of claimant agencies through a secured interactive website maintained by the state.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §103
Subsection 22 amended

99F.9 Wagering — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on gambling games.

2. Reserved.

3. The licensee may receive wagers only from a person present on a licensed excursion gambling boat, licensed gambling structure, or in a licensed racetrack enclosure.

4. The licensee shall exchange the money of each wagerer for tokens, chips, or other forms of credit to be wagered on the gambling games. However, nickels and quarters of legal tender may be used for wagering in lieu of tokens or other forms of credit. The licensee shall exchange the gambling tokens, chips, or other forms of wagering credit for money at the request of the wagerer.

5. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a wager on an excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or in a racetrack enclosure and shall not be allowed on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure or in the wagering area, as defined in section 99D.2, or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. However, a person eighteen years of age or older may be employed to work on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure or in the wagering area or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. A person who violates this subsection with respect to

making or attempting to make a wager commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph "a".

6. *a.* A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not enter or attempt to enter the gaming floor or wagering area, as defined in section 99D.2, of a facility licensed under this chapter to operate gambling games.

b. A person under the age of twenty-one years does not violate this subsection if any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The person is employed to work at the facility.

(2) The person is an employee or agent of the commission, the division, a distributor, or a manufacturer, and acting within the scope of the person's employment.

(3) The person is present in a racetrack enclosure and does not enter or attempt to enter the gaming floor or wagering area of the facility.

c. A person who violates this subsection commits a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph "b".

7. A licensee shall not accept a credit card as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, to purchase coins, tokens, or other forms of credit to be wagered on gambling games.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §2, 3
Subsection 5 amended

NEW subsection 6 and former subsection 6 renumbered as 7

99F.11 Wagering tax — rate — allocations.

1. A tax is imposed on the adjusted gross receipts received each fiscal year from gambling games authorized under this chapter at the rate of five percent on the first one million dollars of adjusted gross receipts and at the rate of ten percent on the next two million dollars of adjusted gross receipts.

2. The tax rate imposed each fiscal year on any amount of adjusted gross receipts over three million dollars shall be as follows:

a. If the licensee is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure, twenty-two percent.

b. If the licensee is a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games and another licensee that is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure is located in the same county, then the following rate, as applicable:

(1) If the licensee of the racetrack enclosure has not been issued a table games license during the fiscal year or if the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games of the licensee in the prior fiscal year were less than one hundred million dollars, twenty-two percent.

(2) If the licensee of the racetrack enclosure has been issued a table games license during the fiscal year or prior fiscal year and the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games of the licensee

in the prior fiscal year were one hundred million dollars or more, twenty-two percent on adjusted gross receipts received prior to the operational date and twenty-four percent on adjusted gross receipts received on or after the operational date. For purposes of this subparagraph, the operational date is the date the commission determines table games became operational at the racetrack enclosure.

c. If the licensee is a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games and no licensee that is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure is located in the same county, twenty-four percent.

3. The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by the licensee to the treasurer of state within ten days after the close of the day when the wagers were made and shall be distributed as follows:

a. If the gambling excursion originated at a dock located in a city, one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. Another one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

b. If the gambling excursion originated at a dock located in a part of the county outside a city, one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. Another one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the Iowa city nearest to where the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city.

c. Eight-tenths of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be deposited in the county endowment fund created in section 15E.311.

d. Two-tenths of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be allocated each fiscal

year as follows:

(1) Five hundred twenty thousand dollars is appropriated each fiscal year to the department of cultural affairs with one-half of the moneys allocated for operational support grants and the remaining one-half allocated for the community cultural grants program established under section 303.3.

(2) One-half of the moneys remaining after the appropriation in subparagraph (1) is appropriated to the community development division of the department of economic development for the purposes of regional tourism marketing. The moneys appropriated in this subparagraph shall be disbursed to the department in quarterly allotments. However, none of the moneys appropriated under this subparagraph shall be used for administrative purposes.

(3) One-half of the moneys remaining after the appropriation in subparagraph (1) shall be credited, on a quarterly basis, to the general fund of the state for the purpose of funding the endow Iowa tax credit provided in section 15E.305.

e. The remaining amount of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §104
Subsection 3, paragraph c stricken and former paragraphs d – f redesignated as c – e

99F.13 Annual audit of licensee operations.

Within ninety days after the end of the licensee's fiscal year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the licensee's total gambling operations, including an itemization of all expenses and subsidies. All audits shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa under chapter 542 who are selected by the board of supervisors of the county in which the licensee operates.

2009 Acts, ch 29, §2, 3
Section amended

CHAPTER 99G

IOWA LOTTERY AUTHORITY

99G.39 Allocation, appropriation, transfer, and reporting of funds.

1. Upon receipt of any revenue, the chief executive officer shall deposit the moneys in the lottery fund created pursuant to section 99G.40. At least fifty percent of the projected annual revenue accruing from the sale of tickets or shares shall be allocated for payment of prizes to the holders of winning tickets. After the payment of prizes, the expenses of conducting the lottery shall be deducted from the authority's revenue prior to disbursement. Expenses for advertising produc-

tion and media purchases shall not exceed four percent of the authority's gross revenue for the year.

2. The director of management shall not include lottery revenues in the director's fiscal year revenue estimates.

3. a. Notwithstanding subsection 1, if gaming revenues under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 are insufficient in a fiscal year to meet the total amount of such revenues directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund during the fiscal year pursuant to section 8.57,

subsection 6, paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues prior to deposit of the lottery revenues in the general fund. If lottery revenues are insufficient during the fiscal year to pay the difference, the remaining difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in subsequent fiscal years as such revenues become available.

b. The treasurer of state shall, each quarter, prepare an estimate of the gaming revenues and lottery revenues that will become available during the remainder of the appropriate fiscal year for the

purposes described in paragraph “a”. The department of management and the department of revenue shall take appropriate actions to provide that the amount of gaming revenues and lottery revenues that will be available during the remainder of the appropriate fiscal year is sufficient to cover any anticipated deficiencies.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §105
Disposition of funds from lottery games for the benefit of veterans, see §99G.9A
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 100B

FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES TRAINING AND VOLUNTEER DEATH BENEFITS

100B.1 State fire service and emergency response council.

1. The state fire service and emergency response council is established in the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety.

a. The council shall consist of eleven voting members and one ex officio, nonvoting member. Voting members of the state fire service and emergency response council shall be appointed by the governor.

(1) The governor shall appoint voting members of the council from a list of nominees submitted by each of the following organizations:

(a) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa firemen’s association.

(b) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa fire chiefs’ association.

(c) One member from a list submitted by the Iowa association of professional fire fighters.

(d) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa association of professional fire chiefs.

(e) One member from a list submitted by the Iowa fire fighters group.

(f) One member from a list submitted by the Iowa emergency medical services association.

(2) A person nominated for inclusion in the voting membership on the council is not required to be a member of the organization that nominates the person.

(3) The tenth and eleventh voting members of the council shall be members of the general public appointed by the governor.

(4) The labor commissioner, or the labor commissioner’s designee, shall be a nonvoting, ex officio member of the council.

b. Members of the council shall hold office commencing July 1, 2000, for four years and until their successors are appointed, except that three initial appointees shall be appointed for two years, four initial appointees for three years, and four initial appointees for four years.

c. The fire marshal or the fire marshal’s designee shall attend each meeting of the council.

2. Each voting member of the council shall receive per diem compensation at the rate as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in the performance of the member’s duties. All members of the council shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

3. Six voting members of the council shall constitute a quorum. For the purpose of conducting business, a majority vote of the council shall be required. The council shall elect a chairperson from its members. The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson, or the state fire marshal, or when any six members of the council file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting.

4. If a voting member of the council is absent for fifty or more percent of council meetings during any twelve-month period, the other council members by their unanimous vote may declare the member’s position on the council vacant. A vacancy in the membership of the council shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §25
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

100B.14 Volunteer job protection.

1. This section shall be known as the “*Volunteer Emergency Services Providers Job Protection Act*”.

2. For the purposes of this section, “*volunteer emergency services provider*” means a volunteer fire fighter as defined in section 85.61, a reserve peace officer as defined in section 80D.1A, an emergency medical care provider as defined in section 147A.1, or other personnel having voluntary emergency service duties and who are not paid full-time by the entity for which the services are performed in the local service area, in a mutual aid agreement area, or in a governor-declared state of disaster emergency area.

3. A public or private employer shall not terminate the employment of an employee for joining a volunteer emergency services unit or organization, including but not limited to any municipal, rural, or subscription fire department.

4. If an employee has provided the employee's public or private employer with written notification that the employee is a volunteer emergency services provider, the employer shall not terminate the employment of a volunteer emergency services provider who, because the employee was fulfilling the employee's duties as a volunteer emergency services provider, is absent from or late to work.

5. An employer may deduct from an employee's regular pay an amount of regular pay for the time that an employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider is absent from work while performing duties as a volunteer emergency services provider.

6. An employer may request that an employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider and who is absent from or late to work while responding to an emergency provide the employer with a written statement from the supervisor or acting supervisor of the volunteer emergency services unit or organization stating that the employee responded to an emergency and stating the date and time of the emergency.

7. An employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider and who may be absent from or late to work while performing duties as a volunteer emergency services provider shall notify the employer as soon as possible that the employee may be absent or late.

8. An employer shall determine whether an employee may leave work to respond to an emergency as part of the employee's volunteer emergency services provider duties.

9. An employee whose employment is terminated in violation of this section may bring a civil action against the employer. The employee may seek reinstatement to the employee's former position, payment of back wages, reinstatement of fringe benefits, and, where seniority rights are granted, reinstatement of seniority rights. If the employee prevails in such an action, the employee shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and the costs of the action. An employee must commence such an action within one year after the date of termination of the employee's employment.

2009 Acts, ch 165, §2
NEW section

100B.15 through 100B.20 Reserved.

100B.31 Volunteer emergency services provider death benefit — eligibility.

1. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the department of ad-

ministrative services an amount sufficient to pay death benefit claims under this section. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for payment of death benefit claims approved for payment by the department of public safety under subsection 2.

2. *a.* If the department of public safety determines, upon the receipt of evidence and proof from the fire chief or supervising officer, that the death of a volunteer emergency services provider was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty as a volunteer, a line of duty death benefit in an amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in a lump sum to the volunteer emergency services provider's beneficiary. A line of duty death benefit payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any other death benefit payable to the volunteer emergency services provider.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) *(a)* The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including but not limited to a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the volunteer emergency services provider's death.

(b) However, if the death was the direct and proximate result of a heart attack or stroke, the volunteer emergency services provider shall be presumed to have died as a result of a traumatic personal injury if the provider engaged in a non-routine stressful or strenuous physical activity within the scope of the provider's duties and the death resulted while engaging in that activity, while still on duty after engaging in that activity, or not later than twenty-four hours after engaging in that activity, and the presumption is not overcome by competent medical evidence to the contrary. For purposes of this subparagraph division, "*nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity*" includes but is not limited to nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical law enforcement, fire suppression, rescue, hazardous material response, emergency medical services, prison security, disaster relief, emergency response, and training exercise activities. "*Nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity*" does not include activities of a clerical, administrative, or nonmanual nature.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the volunteer emergency services provider or by such provider's intent to cause the provider's own death.

(3) The volunteer emergency services provider was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The volunteer emergency services provider was performing the provider's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) A beneficiary who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the beneficiary's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the volunteer emergency services provider's death.

3. For purposes of this section, "volunteer emergency services provider" means any of the following:

a. A volunteer fire fighter as defined in section 85.61.

b. A person performing the functions of an emergency medical care provider or emergency rescue technician as defined in section 147A.1 who was not paid full-time by the entity for which such services were being performed at the time the incident giving rise to the death occurred.

c. A reserve peace officer as defined in section 80D.1A.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 100C

FIRE EXTINGUISHING AND ALARM SYSTEMS CONTRACTORS AND INSTALLERS

100C.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Alarm system" means a system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and announce the status of a fire alarm, security alarm, or nurse call or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals, but does not mean any such security system or portion of a combination system installed in a prison, jail, or detention facility owned by the state, a political subdivision of the state, the department of human services, or the Iowa veterans home.

2. "Alarm system contractor" means a person engaging in or representing that the person is engaging in the business of layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of alarm systems in this state.

3. "Alarm system installer" means a person engaged in the layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, or maintenance of alarm systems as an employee of an alarm system contractor, or as an employee of any employer other than an alarm system contractor in a building or facility owned or occupied by such employer.

4. "Automatic dry-chemical extinguishing system" means a system supplying a powder composed of small particles, usually of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-potassium-based bicarbonate, potassium chloride, or monoammonium phosphate, with added particulate material supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing, resistance to moisture absorption, and the proper flow capabilities.

5. "Automatic fire extinguishing system" means a system of devices and equipment that automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire and includes automatic sprinkler systems, carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, deluge systems, automatic dry-chemical extinguishing systems, foam extinguishing systems, and haloge-

nated extinguishing systems, or other equivalent fire extinguishing technologies recognized by the fire extinguishing system contractors advisory board.

6. "Automatic sprinkler system" means an integrated fire protection sprinkler system usually activated by heat from a fire designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards and includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern.

7. "Carbon dioxide extinguishing system" means a system supplying carbon dioxide from a pressurized vessel through fixed pipes and nozzles and includes a manual or automatic actuating mechanism.

8. "Deluge system" means a sprinkler system employing open sprinklers attached to a piping system connected to a water supply through a valve that is opened by the operation of a detection system installed in the same area as the sprinklers.

9. "Fire extinguishing system contractor" means a person engaging in or representing oneself to the public as engaging in the activity or business of layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of automatic fire extinguishing systems in this state.

10. "Foam extinguishing system" means a special system discharging foam made from concentrates, either mechanically or chemically, over the area to be protected.

11. "Halogenated extinguishing system" means a fire extinguishing system using one or more atoms of an element from the halogen chemical series of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

12. "Maintenance inspection" means periodic inspection and certification completed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. For purposes of

this chapter, “maintenance inspection” does not include an inspection completed by a local building official, fire inspector, or insurance inspector, when acting in an official capacity.

13. “*Responsible managing employee*” means one of the following:

a. An owner, partner, officer, or manager employed full-time by a fire extinguishing system contractor who is certified by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies at a level three in fire protection technology, automatic sprinkler system layout, or another certification in automatic sprinkler system layout recognized by rules adopted by the fire marshal pursuant to section 100C.7 or who meets any other criteria established by rule.

b. An owner, partner, officer, or manager employed full-time by an alarm system contractor who is certified by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies in fire alarm systems or security systems at a level established by the fire marshal by rule or who meets any other criteria established by rule under this chapter. The rules may provide for separate endorsements for fire alarm systems, security alarm systems, and nurse call systems and may require separate qualifications for each.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §31
Subsection 2 amended

100C.3 Application — information to be provided.

1. A fire extinguishing system contractor, an alarm system contractor, or an alarm system installer shall apply for a certificate on a form prescribed by the state fire marshal. The application shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount prescribed by rule pursuant to section 100C.7 and shall include all of the following information, as applicable:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of the contractor or installer and, in the case of an installer, the name and certification number of the contractor by whom the installer is employed, including all legal and fictitious names.

b. Proof of insurance coverage required by section 100C.4.

c. The name and qualifications of the person designated as the contractor’s responsible managing employee and of persons designated as alternate responsible managing employees.

d. Any other information deemed necessary by the state fire marshal.

2. An applicant for certification as an alarm system contractor or an alarm system installer

shall be subject to a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall provide fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. Fees for the national criminal history check shall be paid by the applicant or the applicant’s employer. The results of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a confidential record under chapter 22.

3. Upon receipt of a completed application and prescribed fees, if the contractor or installer meets all requirements established by this chapter, the state fire marshal shall issue a certificate to the contractor or installer within thirty days.

4. Certificates shall expire and be renewed as established by rule pursuant to section 100C.7.

5. Any change in the information provided in the application shall be promptly reported to the state fire marshal. When the employment of a responsible managing employee is terminated, the contractor shall notify the state fire marshal within thirty days after termination.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §26
Subsection 2 amended

100C.6 Applicability.

This chapter shall not be construed to do any of the following:

1. Relieve any person from payment of any local permit or building fee.

2. Limit the power of the state or a political subdivision of the state to regulate the quality and character of work performed by contractors or installers through a system of fees, permits, and inspections designed to ensure compliance with, and aid in the administration of, state and local building codes or to enforce other local laws for the protection of the public health and safety.

3. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B who provides consultation or develops plans or other work concerning the installation or design of fire protection systems.

4. Relieve any person engaged in fire sprinkler installation, maintenance, repair, service, or inspection as defined in section 100D.1 from obtaining a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license as required pursuant to chapter 100D.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §1, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §123; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §175, 264

Subsection 4, as enacted by 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §1, and amended by 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §123, takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §175, 264
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 100D

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

Chapter takes effect August 1, 2009;
2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18

100D.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Apprentice sprinkler fitter*” means a person who is engaged in learning the fire protection system industry trade under the direct supervision of a certified fire extinguishing system contractor or licensed fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker and who is registered with the United States department of labor, office of apprenticeship.

2. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.

3. “*Division*” means division of the state fire marshal in the department.

4. “*Fire extinguishing system contractor*” means a person or persons engaging in or representing oneself to the public as engaging in the activity or business of layout, installation, repair, service, alteration, addition, testing, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of automatic fire extinguishing systems in this state, as defined in section 100C.1, and who is certified pursuant to chapter 100C.

5. “*Fire protection system*” means a sprinkler, standpipe, hose system, special hazard system, dry systems, foam systems, or any water-based fire protection system, either manual or automatically activated, used for fire protection purposes that is composed of an integrated system of underground and overhead piping connected to a water source. For licensing purposes only “*fire protection system*” does not include the water service piping to a structure or building from a city water main.

6. “*Fire protection system installation*” means to set up or establish for use in an indicated space a fire protection system.

7. “*Fire protection system maintenance*” means to provide repairs, including all inspections and tests, required to keep a fire protection system and its component parts in an operative condition at all times, and the replacement of the system or its component parts when they become undependable or inoperable.

8. “*Fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker*” means a person who, having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge, conducts fire protection system installation and maintenance, and who is licensed by the department.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §2, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §1 – 3
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.2 License required.

1. On or after January 1, 2010, a person shall not perform fire protection system installations or fire protection system maintenance without holding a current, valid fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license issued pursuant to this chapter.

a. An employee of a fire extinguishing system contractor working as an apprentice sprinkler fitter performing fire protection system installation or maintenance under the direct supervision of an on-site licensed fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker is not required to hold a current, valid fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license.

b. A person who installs or demolishes walls, ceilings, flooring, insulation, or associated materials or a person who demolishes sprinkler pipe is not subject to the provisions of this chapter except when the work involves a complete sprinkler system.

c. A person who is a responsible managing employee of a fire extinguishing system contractor is not required to hold a current, valid fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license.

2. A licensed fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker must be present at all locations and at all times when fire protection system installation work is being performed. At least one licensed fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker must be present for every three apprentice sprinkler fitters performing work related to fire protection system installation.

3. Licenses are not transferable. The lending, selling, giving, or assigning of any license or the obtaining of a license for any other person shall be grounds for revocation.

4. Licenses shall be issued for a two-year period, and may be renewed as established by the state fire marshal by rule.

5. On and after January 1, 2010, a governmental subdivision shall not issue a license to a person installing a fire protection system and shall not prohibit a person installing fire protection systems and licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

6. A governmental subdivision that administers an inspection program relating to the installation of a fire protection system on July 31, 2009,

may continue that inspection program.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §3, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §4 – 7
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.3 Fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license.

1. The state fire marshal shall issue a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license to an applicant who meets all of the following requirements:

a. Possesses a minimum of four years of employment experience as an apprentice sprinkler fitter.

b. Has completed a United States department of labor apprenticeship program.

c. Is employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. However, an applicant whose work on extinguishing systems will be restricted to systems on property owned or controlled by the applicant's employer may obtain a license if the employer is not a certified contractor.

d. Has received a passing score on the national inspection, testing, and certification star fire sprinkler mastery exam or on an equivalent exam from a nationally recognized third-party testing agency that is approved by the state fire marshal, or is certified at level one by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies based on general work elements, as defined by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies, and as specified by rule by the state fire marshal.

2. The holder of a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license shall be responsible for license fees, renewal fees, and continuing education hours.

3. The license of a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker licensee who ceases to be employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor shall continue to be valid until it would otherwise expire, but the licensee shall not perform work requiring licensure under this chapter until the licensee is again employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. If the licensee becomes employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor other than the contractor which employed the licensee at the time the license was issued, the licensee shall notify the fire marshal and shall apply for an amendment to the license. The fire marshal may establish by rule a fee for amending a license. This subsection shall not extend the time period during which a license is valid. This subsection does not apply to a licensee whose work on extinguishing systems is restricted to systems on property owned or controlled by the licensee's employer.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §4, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §8
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.4 Insurance and surety bond requirements.

1. An applicant for a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license or renewal of an active license shall provide evidence of a public liability insurance policy and surety bond in an amount determined sufficient by the fire marshal by rule.

2. If the applicant is engaged in fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker work individually through a business conducted as a sole proprietorship, the applicant shall personally obtain the insurance and surety bond required by this section. If the applicant is engaged in the fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, then the insurance and surety bond required by this section shall be obtained by the entity and shall cover all fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker work performed by the entity.

3. The insurance and surety bond shall be written by an entity licensed to do business in this state and each licensee shall maintain on file with the department a certificate evidencing the insurance providing that the insurance or surety bond shall not be canceled without the entity first giving fifteen days written notice to the fire marshal.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §5, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §9
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.5 Administration — rules — suspension and revocation.

The state fire marshal shall do all of the following:

1. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2. Revoke, suspend, or refuse any license granted pursuant to this chapter when the licensee fails or refuses to pay an examination, license, or renewal fee required by law or when the licensee is guilty of any of the following acts or omissions:

a. Fraud in procuring a license.

b. Professional incompetence.

c. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of the licensee's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.

e. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee. A copy or the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

f. Fraud in representation as to skill or ability.

g. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.

h. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this chapter.

3. Adopt rules for continuing education requirements, which shall include, at a minimum, completion of sixteen credit hours of instruction per licensure period relating to updates in fire protection system installation and maintenance.

4. Adopt rules regarding license application forms, examination procedures, and license application and renewal fees.

5. Adopt rules specifying a violation reporting procedure.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §6, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §10
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.6 Penalties.

The state fire marshal may impose a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars on any person who violates any provision of this chapter for each day a violation continues. The state fire marshal may adopt rules necessary to enforce and collect any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §7, 18
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.7 Deposit and use of moneys collected.

1. The state fire marshal shall set the license fees and renewal fees for all licenses issued pursuant to this chapter, by rule, based upon the actual costs of licensing.

2. All fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained as repayment receipts by the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety and such fees received shall be used exclusively to offset the costs of administering this chapter.

3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, fees collected by the division of state fire marshal that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §8, 18
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.8 Provisional licensure.

1. An applicant for licensure under this chapter as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker who possesses a minimum of four years of experience as an apprentice sprinkler fitter and who has not successfully passed the licensure examination or achieved certification as required pursuant to section 100D.3 by January 1, 2010, shall be issued a license as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker for a period ending no later than June 30, 2010. A provisional license

shall be granted upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the fire marshal demonstrating experience and competency in conducting fire protection system installations and fire protection system maintenance according to criteria to be determined by the fire marshal in rule.

2. An applicant issued a provisional license pursuant to this section shall pass the licensure examination or achieve certification on or before June 30, 2010, in order to remain licensed as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker. A provisional license fee shall be established by the fire marshal by rule. No provisional licenses shall be issued after April 1, 2010.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §9, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §11
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.9 Transition provisions.

1. An applicant for licensure under this chapter, who is employed as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker as of July 1, 2008, shall be issued a license upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the department of at least eight thousand five hundred hours of experience as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker and one of the following:

a. Presentation of a certificate of completion of a United States department of labor, office of apprenticeship, four-year or five-year apprenticeship program.

b. A passing score on the national inspection, testing and certification star fire sprinkler mastery exam or an equivalent exam from a nationally recognized third-party testing agency that is approved by the state fire marshal.

c. Certification, based upon general work elements, as defined by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies, at level I by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies, and as specified by rule by the state fire marshal.

2. After July 31, 2012, a person licensed pursuant to this section shall renew or obtain a license pursuant to section 100D.3.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §10, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §12, 13
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.10 Reciprocal licenses.

To the extent that another state provides for the licensing of fire sprinkler installers and maintenance workers or similar action, the state fire marshal may issue a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license, without examination, to a nonresident fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker who has been licensed by such other state for at least three years provided such other state grants the same reciprocal licensing privileges to residents of Iowa who have obtained a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license upon payment by the applicant of the required fee and upon furnishing proof that

the qualifications of the applicant are equal to the qualifications of holders of similar licenses in this state.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §11, 18
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.11 Applicability.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B who provides consultation or develops plans or other work concerning the installation or design of fire protection systems.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person employed full time as a custodian for a school corporation, hospital, or public facility, who performs fire sprinkler maintenance work involving no more than one sprinkler head or nozzle.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person licensed as a plumber pursuant to chapter 105 who is working within the scope of the person's license.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §12, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §14
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.12 Local licensing provisions.

On and after August 1, 2009, a governmental subdivision shall not prohibit a person licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any additional licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §13, 18
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

100D.13 Temporary licenses.

1. The state fire marshal may issue a temporary fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker license to a person, providing that all of the following conditions are met:

a. The person is currently licensed or certified to perform work as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker in another state.

b. The person meets any additional criteria for a temporary license established by the state fire marshal by rule.

c. The person provides all information required by the state fire marshal.

d. The person has paid the fee for a temporary license, which fee shall be established by the state fire marshal by rule.

e. The person intends to perform work as a fire sprinkler installer and maintenance worker only in areas of this state which are covered by a disaster emergency declaration issued by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6.

2. A temporary license issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for ninety days. The state fire marshal may establish criteria and procedures for the extension of such licenses for additional periods, which in no event shall exceed ninety days.

3. A temporary license shall be valid only in areas of the state which are subject to a disaster emergency declaration issued by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 at the time at which the license is issued, which become subject to such a declaration during the time the license is valid, or which were subject to such a declaration issued within the six months preceding the issuance of the license.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §15
Section takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
NEW section

CHAPTER 101C

IOWA PROPANE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH COUNCIL

101C.2 Definitions.

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

1. "Council" means the Iowa propane education and research council established pursuant to section 101C.3.

2. "Education" means any activity designed to provide information regarding propane, propane equipment, mechanical and technical practices, and uses of propane to consumers and members of the propane industry.

3. "Energy star certification" means meeting energy efficiency standards and guidelines pursuant to the energy star program developed and jointly administered by the United States environmental protection agency and United States de-

partment of energy.

4. "Fire marshal" means the state fire marshal as provided in section 100.1.

5. "Odorized propane" means propane to which an odorant has been added.

6. "Propane" means a hydrocarbon with a chemical composition that is predominately C₃H₈, whether recovered from natural gas or crude oil, and includes liquefied petroleum gases and mixtures.

7. "Propane industry" means those persons involved in the production, transportation, and sale of propane, and in the manufacture and distribution of propane utilization equipment.

8. "Propane industry trade association" means an organization exempt from tax under section

501(c)(3) or 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, that represents the propane industry.

9. “*Qualified propane industry organization*” means the Iowa propane gas association or any other similarly constituted industry trade association that represents at least thirty-five percent of the total volume of odorized propane sold at retail in this state.

10. “*Research*” means any type of study, investigation, program, or other activity designed to advance the image, desirability, usage, marketability, efficiency, or safety of propane or to further the development of information related to such activities.

11. “*Retail propane dispenser*” means a person who sells odorized propane to the ultimate consumer but is not engaged primarily in the business of such sales.

12. “*Retail propane marketer*” means a person engaged primarily in the sale of odorized propane to the ultimate consumer or to a retail propane dispenser.

13. “*Weatherization*” means activities designed to promote or enhance energy efficiency in a residence or other building including but not limited to the installation of attic, wall, foundation, crawlspace, water heater, and pipe insulation; air sealing including caulking and weather-stripping of windows and doors; the installation of windows and doors that qualify for energy star certification; the performance of home energy audits; programmable thermostat installation; and carbon monoxide and radon inspection and detection system installation.

2009 Acts, ch 141, §1, 2
NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 – 6 renumbered as 4 – 7
Subsection 8 stricken and former subsection 7 renumbered as 8
NEW subsection 13

101C.3 Iowa propane education and research council established.

1. The Iowa propane education and research council is established. The council shall consist of ten voting members, nine of whom represent retail propane marketers and one of whom shall be the administrator of the division of community action agencies of the department of human rights. Members of the council other than the administrator shall be appointed by the fire marshal from a list of nominees submitted by qualified propane industry organizations by December 15 of each year. A vacancy in the unfinished term of a council member shall be filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner as the original appointment was made. Other than the administrator, council members shall be full-time employees or owners of a propane industry business or representatives of an agricultural cooperative actively engaged in the propane industry. An employee of a qualified propane industry organization shall not serve as a member of the council. An officer of the board of directors of a qualified propane indus-

try organization or propane industry trade association shall not serve concurrently as a member of the council. The fire marshal or a designee may serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the council.

2. In nominating members of the council, qualified propane industry organizations shall give due consideration to nominating council members who are representative of the propane industry, including representation of all of the following:

a. Interstate and intrastate retail propane marketers.

b. Large and small retail propane marketers, including agricultural cooperatives.

c. Diverse geographic regions of the state.

3. The following persons shall be ex officio, nonvoting members of the council designated for three-year terms as follows:

a. A professional fire fighter designated by the Iowa association of professional fire chiefs.

b. A volunteer fire fighter designated by the Iowa firemen’s association.

c. An experienced plumber involved in plumbing training programs designated by the Iowa state building and construction trades council.

d. A heating, ventilation, and air conditioning professional involved in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning training programs designated by the Iowa state building and construction trades council.

e. A community college instructor with experience in conducting fire safety programs designated by the Iowa association of community college presidents.

f. A representative of a property and casualty insurance company with experience in insuring sellers of propane gas designated by the Iowa insurance institute.

4. A council member shall not receive compensation for the council member’s service and shall not be reimbursed for expenses relating to the council member’s service. A member of the council shall not be a salaried employee of the council or of any organization or agency which receives funds from the council.

5. A council member shall serve a term of three years and shall not serve more than two full consecutive terms. A council member filling an unexpired term may serve not more than a total of seven consecutive years. A former council member may be appointed to the council if the former member has not been a member of the council for a period of at least two years.

6. Initial appointments to the council shall be for terms of one, two, and three years that are staggered to provide for the future appointment of at least two members each year.

7. The voting members of the council shall select a chairperson and other officers as necessary from the voting members and shall adopt rules and bylaws for the conduct of business and the im-

plementation of this chapter. The council may establish committees and subcommittees comprised of members of the council and may establish advisory committees comprised of persons other than council members. The council shall establish procedures for the solicitation of propane industry comments and recommendations regarding any significant plans, programs, or projects to be funded by the council.

8. *a.* The council shall develop programs and projects and enter into agreements for administering such programs and projects as provided in this chapter, including programs to enhance consumer and employee safety and training, provide for research and development of clean and efficient propane utilization equipment, inform and educate the public about safety and other issues associated with the use of propane, and develop programs and projects that provide assistance to persons who are eligible for the low-income home energy assistance program. The programs and projects shall be developed to attain equitable geographic distribution of their benefits to the fullest extent practicable. The costs of the programs and projects shall be paid with funds collected pursuant to section 101C.4. The council shall coordinate its programs and projects with propane industry trade associations and others as the council deems appropriate to provide efficient delivery of services and to avoid unnecessary duplication of activities. Issues concerning propane that are related to research and development, safety, education, and training shall be given priority by the council in the development of programs and projects.

b. The council may develop energy efficiency programs dedicated to weatherization, acquisition and installation of energy-efficient customer appliances that qualify for energy star certification, installation of low-flow faucets and showerheads, and energy efficiency education. The council may by rule establish quality standards in relation to weatherization and appliance installation.

9. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the council shall prepare a budget plan for the next fiscal year, including the probable cost of all programs, projects, and contracts to be undertaken. The council shall submit the proposed budget to the fire marshal for review and comment. The fire marshal may recommend appropriate programs, projects, and activities to be undertaken by the council.

10. The council shall keep minutes, books, and records that clearly reflect all of the acts and

transactions of the council which are public records open to public inspection. The books and records shall indicate the geographic areas where benefits were conferred by each individual program or project in detail sufficient to reflect the degree to which each program or project attained equitable geographic distribution of its benefits. The books of the council shall be audited by a certified public accountant at least once each fiscal year and at such other times as the council may designate. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the council. Copies of the audit shall be provided to all council members, all qualified propane industry organizations, and to other members of the propane industry upon request. In addition, a copy of the audit and a report detailing the programs and projects conducted by the council and containing information reflecting the degree to which equitable geographic distribution of the benefits of each program or project was attained shall be submitted each fiscal year to the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate.

11. The council is subject to the open meetings requirements of chapter 21.

12. The council shall promulgate administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A which shall have the same force and effect as if adopted by a state agency. Initial rules shall be promulgated on an emergency basis.

13. The council shall also perform the functions required of a state organization under the federal Propane Education and Research Act of 1996, be the repository of funds received under that Act, and separately account for those funds. The council shall coordinate the operation of the program with the federal council as contemplated by 15 U.S.C. § 6405.

2009 Acts, ch 141, §3
Subsections 1, 4, and 8 amended

101C.11 Report.

The council shall prepare and submit an annual report to the fire marshal and the auditor of state summarizing the activities of the council conducted pursuant to this chapter. The report shall show all income, expenses, and other relevant information concerning assessments collected and expended under this chapter. The report shall also include a summary of energy efficiency programs as specified in section 101C.3, subsection 8, if developed by the council.

2009 Acts, ch 141, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 103

ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

103.1 Definitions.

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

1. *“Apprentice electrician”* means any person who, as such person’s principal occupation, is engaged in learning and assisting in the installation, alteration, and repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment as an employee of a person licensed under this chapter, and who is licensed by the board and is progressing toward completion of an apprenticeship training program registered by the bureau of apprenticeship and training of the United States department of labor. For purposes of this chapter, persons who are not engaged in the installation, alteration, or repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment, either inside or outside buildings, shall not be considered apprentice electricians.

2. *“Board”* means the electrical examining board created under section 103.2.

3. *“Class A journeyman electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment and to supervise apprentice electricians and who is licensed by the board.

4. *“Class A master electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes and who is licensed by the board.

5. *“Class B journeyman electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment who meets and is subject to the restrictions of section 103.12.

6. *“Class B master electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment who meets and is subject to the restrictions of section 103.10.

7. *“Electrical contractor”* means a person affiliated with an electrical contracting firm or business who is, or who employs a person who is, licensed by the board as either a class A or class B master electrician and who is also registered with the state of Iowa as a contractor pursuant to chapter 91C.

8. *“Farm”* means land, buildings and structures used for agricultural purposes including but not limited to the storage, handling, and drying of

grain and the care, feeding, and housing of livestock.

9. *“Industrial installation”* means an installation intended for use in the manufacture or processing of products involving systematic labor or habitual employment and includes installations in which agricultural or other products are habitually or customarily processed or stored for others, either by buying or reselling on a fee basis.

10. *“Inspector”* means a person certified as an electrical inspector upon such reasonable conditions as may be adopted by the board. The board may permit more than one class of electrical inspector.

11. *“New electrical installation”* means the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes.

12. *“Public use building or facility”* means any building or facility designated for public use, including all property owned and occupied or designated for use by the state of Iowa.

13. *“Residential electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to perform a residential installation.

14. *“Residential installation”* means the wiring for or installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment in a residence consisting of no more than four living units within the same building.

15. *“Residential master electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the performance of a residential installation.

16. *“Routine maintenance”* means the repair or replacement of existing electrical apparatus or equipment, including but not limited to wires, cables, switches, receptacles, outlets, fuses, circuit breakers, and fixtures, of the same size and type for which no changes in wiring are made, but does not include any new electrical installation or the expansion or extension of any circuit.

17. *“Special electrician”* means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, and experience in wiring or installing special classes of electrical wiring, apparatus, equipment, or installations which shall include irrigation system wiring, disconnecting and reconnecting of existing air conditioning and refrigeration, and sign installation and who is licensed by the board.

18. *“Unclassified person”* means any person, other than an apprentice electrician or other person licensed under this chapter, who, as such person’s principal occupation, is engaged in learning

and assisting in the installation, alteration, and repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment as an employee of a person licensed under this chapter, and who is licensed by the board as an unclassified person. For purposes of this chapter, persons who are not engaged in the installation, alteration, or repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment, either inside or outside buildings, shall not be considered unclassified persons.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §114
NEW subsection 8 and former subsections 8 – 11 renumbered as 9 – 12
NEW subsections 13 – 15 and former subsections 12 – 14 renumbered as 16 – 18

103.2 Electrical examining board created.

1. An electrical examining board is created within the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety. The board shall consist of eleven voting members appointed by the governor and subject to senate confirmation, all of whom shall be residents of this state.

2. The members shall be as follows:

a. Two members shall be journeyman electricians, one a member of an electrical workers union covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one not a member of a union.

b. Two members shall be master electricians or electrical contractors, one of whom is a contractor signed to a collective bargaining agreement or a master electrician covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one of whom is a contractor not signed to a collective bargaining agreement or a master electrician who is not a member of a union.

c. One member shall be an electrical inspector.

d. Two members, one a union member covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one who is not a member of a union, each of whom shall not be a member of any of the groups described in paragraphs “a” through “c”, and shall represent the general public.

e. One member shall be the state fire marshal or a representative of the state fire marshal’s office.

f. One member shall be a local building official employed by a political subdivision to perform electrical inspections for that political subdivision.

g. One member shall represent a public utility.

h. One member shall be an engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 542B with a background in electrical engineering.

3. The public members of the board shall be allowed to participate in administrative, clerical, or ministerial functions incident to giving a licensure examination, but shall not determine the content of the examination or determine the correctness of the answers. Professional associations or societies composed of licensed electricians may recommend to the governor the names of potential board

members whose profession is representative of that association or society. However, the governor is not bound by the recommendations. A board member shall not be required to be a member of any professional electrician association or society.

Confirmation, see §2.32

Recommendation to general assembly regarding implementation of statewide inspection program due by January 1, 2011; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §33

Section not amended; footnote added

103.10A Inactive master electrician license.

The board may by rule create an inactive master electrician license and establish a fee for such a license. An applicant for an inactive master electrician license shall, at a minimum, meet the requirements of this chapter and requirements established by the board by rule for licensure as a class A master electrician or a class B master electrician. A person licensed as an inactive master electrician shall not be authorized to act as a master electrician, but shall be authorized to apply for a class A master electrician license or a class B master electrician license at a future date subject to conditions and under procedures established by the board by rule. The conditions and procedures shall include but not be limited to completion of the required number of contact hours of continuing education courses specified in section 103.18, and paying the applicable license fee specified in section 103.19 for a class A master electrician license or class B master electrician license.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §2

NEW section

103.12A Residential electrician and residential master electrician license — qualifications.

1. The board may by rule provide for the issuance of a residential electrician license, and may by rule provide for the issuance of a residential master electrician license.

a. A residential electrician license or residential master electrician license, if established by the board, shall be issued to applicants who meet qualifications determined by the board, and shall be valid for the performance of residential installations, subject to limitations or restrictions established by the board.

b. A person who, on or after July 1, 2009, holds a special electrician license authorizing residential electrical installation, granted pursuant to section 103.13, shall be eligible for conversion of that special license to either a residential electrician license or a residential master electrician license, if established by the board, in accordance with requirements and procedures established by the board.

2. A person licensed by the board as a class A journeyman electrician or a class B journeyman electrician, or as a class A master electrician or a class B master electrician, shall not be required to

hold a residential electrician or residential master electrician license to perform any type of residential installation authorized for a person licensed pursuant to this section.

3. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §3
NEW section

103.13 Special electrician license — qualifications.

1. The board shall by rule provide for the issuance of special electrician licenses authorizing the licensee to engage in a limited class or classes of electrical work, which class or classes shall be specified on the license. Each licensee shall have experience, acceptable to the board, in each such limited class of work for which the person is licensed.

2. Notwithstanding section 103.8, a person who holds a special electrician license is not required to obtain an electrical contractor license to engage in the business of providing new electrical installations or any other electrical services if such installations or services fall within the limited class of special electrical work for which the person holds the special electrician license.

3. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §4
Section amended

103.15 Apprentice electrician — unclassified person.

1. A person shall be licensed by the board and pay a licensing fee to work as an apprentice electrician while participating in an apprenticeship training program registered by the bureau of apprenticeship and training of the United States department of labor in accordance with the standards established by that department. An apprenticeship shall be limited to six years from the date of licensure, unless extended by the board upon a finding that a hardship existed which prevented completion of the apprenticeship program. Such licensure shall entitle the licensee to act as an apprentice to an electrical contractor, a class A master electrician, a class B master electrician, a class A journeyman electrician, or a class B journeyman electrician as provided in subsection 3.

2. *a.* A person shall be licensed as an unclassified person by the board to perform electrical work if the work is performed under the personal supervision of a person actually licensed to perform such work and the licensed and unclassified persons are employed by the same employer. A person shall not be employed continuously for more than one hundred days as an unclassified person with-

out having obtained a current license from the board. For the purposes of determining whether a person has been “employed continuously” for more than one hundred days under this subsection, employment shall include any days not worked due to illness, holidays, weekend days, and other absences that do not constitute separation from or termination of employment. Any period of employment as a nonlicensed unclassified person shall not be credited to any applicable experiential requirement of an apprenticeship training program registered by the bureau of apprenticeship and training of the United States department of labor.

b. Licensed persons shall not permit unclassified persons to perform electrical work except under the personal supervision of a person actually licensed to perform such work. Unclassified persons shall not supervise the performance of electrical work or make assignments of electrical work to unclassified persons. Any person employing unclassified persons performing electrical work shall maintain records establishing compliance with this section, which shall designate all unclassified persons performing electrical work.

3. Apprentice electricians and unclassified persons shall do no electrical wiring except under the direct personal on-the-job supervision and control and in the immediate presence of a licensee as specified in section 103.11. Such supervision shall include both on-the-job training and related classroom training as approved by the board. The licensee may employ or supervise apprentice electricians and unclassified persons at a ratio not to exceed three apprentice electricians and unclassified persons to one licensee, except that such ratio and the other requirements of this section shall not apply to apprenticeship classroom training.

4. For purposes of this section, “the direct personal on-the-job supervision and control and in the immediate presence of a licensee” shall mean the licensee and the apprentice electrician or unclassified person shall be working at the same project location but shall not require that the licensee and apprentice electrician or unclassified person be within sight of one another at all times.

5. An apprentice electrician shall not install, alter, or repair electrical equipment except as provided in this section, and the licensee employing or supervising an apprentice electrician shall not authorize or permit such actions by the apprentice electrician.

6. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §27
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

103.19 Licenses — expiration — application — fees.

1. Licenses issued pursuant to this chapter

shall expire every three years, with the exception of licenses for apprentice electricians and unclassified persons, which shall expire on an annual basis. All license applications shall include the applicant's social security number, which shall be maintained as a confidential record and shall be redacted prior to public release of an application or other record containing such social security number. The board shall establish the fees to be payable for license issuance and renewal in amounts not to exceed the following:

a. For each year of the three-year license period for issuance and renewal:

(1) Electrical contractor, one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(2) Class A master electrician, class B master electrician, residential master electrician, one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(3) Class A journeyman electrician, class B journeyman electrician, residential electrician, or special electrician, twenty-five dollars.

b. For apprentice electricians or unclassified persons, twenty dollars.

2. The holder of an expired license may renew the license for a period of three months from the date of expiration upon payment of the license fee plus ten percent of the renewal fee for each month or portion thereof past the expiration date. All holders of licenses expired for more than three months shall apply for a new license.

3. If the board determines that all licenses shall expire on the same date every three years for licenses specified in subsection 1, paragraph "a", the license fees shall be prorated by month. The board shall determine an individual's license fee based on the number of months that the individual's license will be in effect after being issued and prior to expiration.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §5, 6
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
NEW subsection 3

103.22 Chapter inapplicability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not:

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B, licensed as a manufactured or mobile home retailer or certified as a manufactured or mobile home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, or designated as lighting certified by the national council on qualifications for the lighting professions who is providing consultations and developing plans concerning electrical installations and who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person's profession.

2. Require employees of municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, investor-owned utilities, rural water associations or districts, railroads, telecommunications com-

panies, franchised cable television operators, farms, or commercial or industrial companies performing manufacturing, installation, and repair work for such employer to hold licenses while acting within the scope of their employment. An employee of a farm does not include a person who is employed for the primary purpose of installing a new electrical installation.

3. Require firms or individuals working under contract to municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, or investor-owned utilities to hold licenses while performing work for utilities which is within the scope of the public service obligations of a utility.

4. Require any person doing work for which a license would otherwise be required under this chapter to hold a license issued under this chapter if the person is the holder of a valid license issued by any political subdivision, so long as the person makes electrical installations only within the jurisdictional limits of such political subdivision and such license issued by the political subdivision is based upon requirements that are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements of this chapter.

5. Apply to the installation, maintenance, repair, or alteration of vertical transportation or passenger conveyors, elevators, moving walks, dumbwaiters, stagelifts, manlifts, or appurtenances thereto beyond the terminals of the controllers. The licensing of elevator contractors or constructors shall not be considered a part of the licensing requirements of this chapter.

6. Require a license of any person who engages any electrical appliance where approved electrical supply is already installed.

7. Prohibit an owner of property from performing work on the owner's principal residence, if such residence is an existing dwelling rather than new construction and is not an apartment that is attached to any other apartment or building, as those terms are defined in section 499B.2, and is not larger than a single-family dwelling, or farm property, excluding commercial or industrial installations or installations in public use buildings or facilities, or require such owner to be licensed under this chapter. In order to qualify for inapplicability pursuant to this subsection, a residence shall qualify for the homestead tax exemption.

8. Require that any person be a member of a labor union in order to be licensed.

9. Apply to a person who is qualified pursuant to administrative rules relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining propane gas utilization equipment, or gas piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

10. Apply to a person who meets the requirements for a well contractor pursuant to administrative rules while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining a well or well equipment, or piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

11. Apply to a person performing alarm system installations pursuant to section 103.14 or to a person who is engaged in the design, installation, erection, repair, maintenance, or alteration of class two or class three remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits, optical fiber cables or other cabling, or communications circuits, including raceways, as defined in the national electrical code for voice, video, audio, and data signals in commercial or residential premises.

12. Require any person, including an employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state, performing routine maintenance to be licensed under this chapter.

13. Apply to a person otherwise licensed pursuant to this chapter who is engaged in the wiring or installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment while presenting a course of instruction relating to home construction technology, or a similar course of instruction, offered to students by a community college established under chapter 260C, an institution under the control of the state board of regents, or a school corporation. A student enrolled in such a course of instruction shall not be considered an apprentice electrician or unclassified person, and supervision ratios as provided in section 103.15, subsection 3, shall not be applicable. The board shall by rule establish inspection procedures in the event that the home constructed pursuant to the course is intended for eventual occupation as a residence.

14. Prohibit a person from performing work on an emergency basis as determined by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §115
 Subsection 2 amended
 NEW subsections 13 and 14

103.25 Request for inspection — fees.

1. At or before commencement of any installation required to be inspected by the board, the licensee or property owner making such installation shall submit to the state fire marshal's office a request for inspection. The board shall prescribe the methods by which the request may be submitted, which may include electronic submission or through a form prescribed by the board that can be submitted either through the mail or by a fax transmission. The board shall also prescribe methods by which inspection fees can be paid, which may include electronic methods of payment. If the board or the state fire marshal's office becomes aware that a person has failed to file a necessary request for inspection, the board shall send

a written notification by certified mail that the request must be filed within fourteen days. Any person filing a late request for inspection shall pay a delinquency fee in an amount to be determined by the board. A person who fails to file a late request within fourteen days shall be subject to a civil penalty to be determined by the board by rule.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the board may by rule provide for the issuance of a single permit to a licensee to request multiple inspections. The permit authorizes the licensee to perform new electrical installations specified in the permit. The board shall prescribe the methods by which the request for multiple inspections may be submitted, which may include electronic submission or through a form prescribed by the board that can be submitted either through the mail or by a fax transmission. The board shall also prescribe methods by which inspection fees can be paid, which may include electronic methods of payment. The board may perform inspections of each new electrical installation or any portion of the total number of new electrical installations made under each permit. The board shall establish fees for such permits, which shall not exceed the total inspection fees that would be required if each new electrical installation performed under the request for multiple inspections had been performed under individual requests for inspections as provided in subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §8
 Section amended

103.29 Political subdivisions — inspections — authority of political subdivisions.

1. A political subdivision performing electrical inspections prior to December 31, 2007, shall continue to perform such inspections. After December 31, 2013, a political subdivision may choose to discontinue performing its own inspections and permit the board to have jurisdiction over inspections in the political subdivision. If a political subdivision seeks to discontinue its own inspections prior to December 31, 2013, the political subdivision shall petition the board. On or after January 1, 2014, if a unanimous vote of the board finds that a political subdivision's inspections are inadequate by reason of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance, the board may suspend or revoke the political subdivision's authority to perform its own inspections, subject to appeal according to the procedure set forth in section 103.34 and judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19. A political subdivision not performing electrical inspections prior to December 31, 2007, may make provision for inspection of electrical installations within its jurisdiction, in which case it shall keep on file with the board copies of its current inspection ordinances or resolutions and electrical codes.

2. A political subdivision performing electrical inspections pursuant to subsection 1 prior to De-

ember 31, 2007, may maintain a different supervision ratio than the ratio of three apprentice electricians and unclassified persons to one licensee specified in section 103.15, subsection 3, but may not exceed that ratio. A political subdivision which begins performing electrical inspections after December 31, 2007, shall maintain the specified three-to-one ratio unless the board approves a petition by the political subdivision for a lower ratio. A political subdivision which discontinues performing electrical inspections and permits the board to have jurisdiction over inspections shall maintain the specified three-to-one supervision ratio, and may not petition for a lower ratio unless the political subdivision subsequently resumes performing electrical inspections.

3. A political subdivision that performs electrical inspections may set appropriate permit fees to pay for such inspections. A political subdivision shall not require any person holding a license from the board to pay any license fee or take any examination if the person holds a current license issued by the board which is of a classification equal to or greater than the classification needed to do the work proposed. Any such political subdivision may provide a requirement that each person doing electrical work within the jurisdiction of such political subdivision have on file with the political subdivision a copy of the current license issued by the board or such other evidence of such license as may be provided by the board.

4. A political subdivision is authorized to determine what work may be performed by a class B licensee within the jurisdictional limits of the political subdivision, provided, however, that a political subdivision shall not prohibit a class B licensee from performing any type of work that the licensee was authorized to perform within the political subdivision under the authority of a license validly issued or recognized by the political subdivision on December 31, 2007.

5. A political subdivision that performs electrical inspections shall act as the authority having jurisdiction for electrical inspections and for amending the national electrical code adopted by the board pursuant to section 103.6 for work performed within the jurisdictional limits of the political subdivision, provided those inspections and amendments conform to the requirements of this chapter. Any action by a political subdivision with respect to amendments to the national electrical code shall be filed with the board prior to enforcement by the political subdivision, and shall not be less stringent than the minimum standards established by the board by rule.

6. A political subdivision may grant a variance or interpret the national electrical code in a manner which deviates from a standard interpretation on an exception basis for a one-time installation or planned installation so long as such a variance or interpretation does not present an electrical hazard or danger to life or property.

7. A county shall not perform electrical inspections on a farm or farm residence.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §116
Subsection 4 amended
NEW subsection 7

103.30 Inspections not required.

1. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require the work of employees of municipal utilities, railroads, electric membership or cooperative associations, investor-owned utilities, rural water associations or districts, or telecommunications systems to be inspected while the employees are acting within the scope of their employment.

2. The board may by rule exempt specified types of new electrical installations from the state electrical inspection requirements under section 103.23, provided that a political subdivision conducting inspections pursuant to section 103.24 shall not be prohibited from requiring inspection of any new electrical installation exempt by rule from state inspection pursuant to this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §10; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §28
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

103.32 State inspection fees.

1. All state electrical inspection fees shall be due and payable to the board at or before commencement of the installation and shall be forwarded with the request for inspection. Inspection fees provided in this section shall not apply within the jurisdiction of any political subdivision if the political subdivision has adopted an ordinance or resolution pursuant to this chapter.

2. The board shall establish the fees for inspections in amounts not to exceed:

a. For each separate inspection of an installation, replacement, alteration, or repair, twenty-five dollars.

b. For services, change of services, temporary services, additions, alterations, or repairs on either primary or secondary services as follows:

(1) Zero to one hundred ampere capacity, twenty-five dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

(2) One hundred one to two hundred ampere capacity, thirty-five dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

(3) For each additional one hundred ampere capacity or fraction thereof, twenty dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

c. For field irrigation system inspections, sixty dollars for each unit inspected.

d. For the first reinspection required as a result of a correction order, fifty dollars; a second reinspection required as a result of noncompliance with the same correction order, seventy-five dollars; and subsequent reinspections associated with the same correction order, one hundred dollars for each reinspection.

3. When an inspection is requested by a property owner, the minimum fee shall be thirty dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

The fee for fire and accident inspections shall be computed at the rate of forty-seven dollars per hour, and mileage and other expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by the office of the state fire marshal.

4. For installations requiring more than six months in the process of construction and in excess of three hundred dollars total inspection fees, the persons responsible for the installation may, after a minimum filing fee of one hundred dollars, pay a prorated fee for each month and submit it with an order for payment initiated by the electrical inspector.

5. A state electrical inspection fee shall not be assessed for an event benefiting a nonprofit association representing volunteer service providers. An electrical inspection fee shall not be assessed by a political subdivision for an annual event benefiting a nonprofit association representing volunteer service providers.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §117
NEW subsection 5

103.33 Condemnation or disconnection orders — appeals — disposition of orders pending appeal.

1. Any person aggrieved by a condemnation or

disconnection order issued by the state fire marshal's office may appeal from the order by filing a written notice of appeal with the board within ten days after the date the order was served upon the property owner or within ten days after the order was filed with the board, whichever is later.

2. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal from a condemnation or disconnection order because the electrical installation is proximately dangerous to health or property, the order appealed from shall not be stayed unless countermanded by the board.

3. Upon receipt of notice of appeal from a condemnation or disconnection order because the electrical installation is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for safety to health and property, except as provided in subsection 2, the order appealed from shall be stayed until final decision of the board and the board shall notify the property owner and the electrical contractor, class A master electrician, class B master electrician, fire alarm installer, special electrician, or if established by the board the residential master electrician, making the installation. The power supplier shall also be notified in those instances in which the order has been served on such supplier.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §11
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 103A

STATE BUILDING CODE

103A.1 Establishment.

This division shall be known as the “*State Building Code Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §32
Section amended

103A.7 State building code.

1. The state building code commissioner with the approval of the advisory council is hereby empowered and directed to formulate and adopt and from time to time amend or revise and to promulgate, in conformity with and subject to the conditions set forth in this chapter, reasonable rules designed to establish minimum safeguards in the erection and construction of buildings and structures, to protect the human beings who live and work in them from fire and other hazards, and to establish regulations to further protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

2. The rules shall include reasonable provisions for the following:

- a. The installation of equipment.
- b. The standards or requirements for materials to be used in construction.
- c. The manufacture and installation of factory-built structures.
- d. Protection of the health, safety, and welfare

of occupants and users.

e. The accessibility and use by persons with disabilities and elderly persons, of buildings, structures, and facilities which are constructed and intended for use by the general public. The rules shall be consistent with federal standards for building accessibility and shall only apply to those buildings, structures, and facilities subject to chapter 104A.

f. The conservation of energy through thermal efficiency standards for buildings intended for human occupancy and which are heated or cooled and lighting efficiency standards for buildings intended for human occupancy which are lighted.

g. Standards for sustainable design, also known and referred to as green building standards.

h. Standards for safe rooms and storm shelters.

3. These rules shall comprise and be known as the state building code.

2009 Acts, ch 142, §1
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph h

103A.8 Standards.

The state building code shall as far as practical:

- 1. Provide uniform standards and require-

ments for construction, construction materials, and equipment through the adoption by reference of applicable national codes where appropriate and providing exceptions when necessary. The rules adopted shall include provisions imposing requirements reasonably consistent with or identical to recognized and accepted standards contained in performance criteria.

2. Establish such standards and requirements in terms of performance objectives.

3. Establish as the test of acceptability, adequate performance for the intended use.

4. Permit the use of modern technical methods, devices, and improvements which tend to reduce the cost of construction without substantially affecting reasonable requirements for the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants or users of buildings and structures.

5. Encourage the standardization of construction practices, methods, equipment, material, and techniques.

6. Eliminate restrictive, obsolete, conflicting, and unnecessary regulations and requirements which tend to unnecessarily increase construction costs or retard unnecessarily the use of new materials, or provide unwarranted preferential treatment to types or classes of materials or products or methods of construction.

7. Limit the application of thermal efficiency standards for energy conservation to construction of buildings which are heated or cooled. Air exchange fans designed to provide ventilation shall not be considered a cooling system. The commissioner shall exempt any construction from any thermal efficiency standard for energy conservation if the commissioner determines that the standard is unreasonable as it would apply to a particular building or class of buildings. No standard adopted by the commissioner for energy conservation in construction shall be interpreted to require the replacement or modification of any existing equipment or feature solely to ensure compliance with requirements for energy conservation in construction. Lighting efficiency standards shall recognize variations in lighting intensities required for the various tasks performed within the building. The commissioner shall consult with the office of energy independence regarding standards for energy conservation prior to the adoption of the standards. However, the standards shall be consistent with section 103A.8A.

8. Facilitate the development and use of renewable energy.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §6, 41
Subsection 7 amended

103A.8A Energy conservation requirements.

The state building code commissioner shall adopt as a part of the state building code a requirement that new single-family or two-family resi-

dential construction shall comply with energy conservation requirements. The requirements adopted by the commissioner shall be based upon a nationally recognized standard or code for energy conservation. The requirements shall only apply to single-family or two-family residential construction commenced after the adoption of the requirements. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the energy conservation requirements adopted by the commissioner and approved by the council shall apply to new single-family or two-family residential construction commenced on or after July 1, 2008, and shall supersede and replace any minimum requirements for energy conservation adopted or enacted by a governmental subdivision prior to that date applicable to such construction. The state building code commissioner may provide training to builders, contractors, and other interested persons on the adopted energy conservation requirements.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §33
Section amended

103A.8C Standards for safe rooms and storm shelters.

1. The commissioner, after consulting with and receiving recommendations from the department of public defense, the department of natural resources, and the rebuild Iowa office, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A specifying standards and requirements for design and construction of safe rooms and storm shelters. In developing these standards, the commissioner shall consider nationally recognized standards. The standards and requirements shall be incorporated into the state building code established in section 103A.7, but shall not be interpreted to require the inclusion of a safe room or storm shelter in a building construction project unless such inclusion is expressly required by another statute or by a federal statute or regulation. However, if a safe room or storm shelter is included in any building construction project which reaches the design development phase on or after January 1, 2011, compliance with the standards developed pursuant to this section shall be required.

2. The commissioner may provide education and training to promote the use of best practices in the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings, safe rooms, and shelters to reduce the risk of personal injury from tornadoes or other severe weather.

2009 Acts, ch 142, §2
Initial standards rules to be adopted on or after February 1, 2010, but not later than April 1, 2010, and shall not become effective prior to July 1, 2010; best practices review and report; 2009 Acts, ch 142, §3, 4
NEW section

103A.9 Factory-built structures.

1. The state building code shall contain provisions relating to the manufacture and installation of factory-built structures.

a. Factory-built structures manufactured in Iowa, after the effective date of the code, shall be manufactured in accordance with the code, unless the commissioner determines the structure is manufactured for installation outside the state.

b. Factory-built structures manufactured outside the state of Iowa, after the effective date of the code, and brought into Iowa for installation must, prior to installation, comply with the code.

c. Factory-built structures manufactured prior to the effective date of the code, which prior to that date have never been installed, must comply with the code prior to installation.

d. (1) All factory-built structures, without regard to manufacture date, shall be installed in accordance with the code in the governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code or any other building code. However, a governmental subdivision shall not require that a factory-built structure, that was manufactured in accordance with federally mandated standards, be renovated in accordance with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted when the factory-built structure is being moved from one lawful location to another unless such required renovation is in conformity with those specifications for the factory-built structure which existed when it was manufactured or the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy.

(2) Existing factory-built structures not constructed to be in compliance with federally mandated standards may be moved from one established manufactured home community or mobile home park to another and shall not be required to be renovated to comply with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted unless the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy or has been declared a public nuisance according to standards generally applied to housing.

e. Factory-built structures required to comply with the code provisions on manufacture shall not be modified in any way prior to or during installation, unless prior approval is obtained from the commissioner.

2. The commissioner shall establish an insignia of approval and provide that factory-built structures required to comply with code provisions on manufacture bear an insignia of approval prior to installation. The insignia may be issued for other factory-built structures which meet code standards and which were manufactured prior to the effective date of the state building code.

3. The commissioner may contract with local government agencies for enforcement of the code relating to manufacture of factory-built structures. Code provisions relating to installation of factory-built structures shall be enforced by the local building departments only in those governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state

building code or any other building code.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §176
Section amended

103A.10A Plan reviews and inspections.

1. All newly constructed buildings or structures subject to the state building code, including any addition, but excluding any renovation or repair of such a building or structure, owned by the state or an agency of the state, except as provided in subsection 2, shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or an independent building inspector appointed by the commissioner. Any renovation or repair of such a building or structure shall be subject to a plan review, except as provided in subsection 2. A fee shall be assessed for the cost of plan review, and, if applicable, the cost of inspection. The commissioner may inspect an existing building that is undergoing renovation or remodeling to enforce the energy conservation requirements established under this chapter.

2. All newly constructed buildings, including any addition, but excluding any renovation or repair of a building, owned by the state board of regents shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or the commissioner's staff or assistant. A renovation of a building owned by the state board of regents shall be subject to a plan review. The commissioner may inspect an existing building that is undergoing renovation or remodeling to enforce the energy conservation requirements established under this chapter. The commissioner and the state board of regents shall develop a plan to implement this provision.

3. All newly constructed buildings and structures the construction of which is paid for in whole or in part with moneys appropriated by the state but which are not wholly owned by the state are subject to the plan review and inspection requirements as provided in this subsection. If a governmental subdivision has adopted a building code, electrical code, mechanical code, and plumbing code and performs inspections pursuant to such codes, such buildings or structures shall be built to comply with such codes. However, if a governmental subdivision has not adopted a building code, electrical code, mechanical code, and plumbing code, or does not perform inspections pursuant to such codes, such buildings or structures shall be built to comply with the state building code and shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or an independent building inspector appointed by the commissioner. A fee shall be assessed for the cost of plan review and the cost of inspection.

4. The commissioner shall administer this section notwithstanding section 103A.19. The commissioner shall establish by rule proper qualifications for an independent building inspector and

for the commissioner's staff or assistant who performs inspections, and fees for plan reviews and inspections.

2009 Acts, ch 24, §1
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

103A.27 Commission on energy efficiency standards and practices.

1. A commission on energy efficiency standards and practices is established within the department of public safety. The commission shall be composed of the following members:

- a. The state building code commissioner, or the commissioner's designee.
- b. The director of the office of energy independence, or the director's designee.
- c. A professional engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 542B.
- d. An architect registered pursuant to chapter 544A.
- e. Two individuals recognized in the construction industry as possessing expertise and experience in the construction or renovation of energy-efficient residential and commercial buildings.
- f. A member of a local planning and zoning commission or county board of supervisors.
- g. Three individuals representing gas and electric public utilities within this state, comprised of one individual representing rural electric cooperatives, one individual representing municipal utilities, and one individual representing investor-owned utilities.
- h. A local building official whose duties include enforcement of requirements for energy conservation in construction.
- i. Two consumers, one of whom owns and occupies a residential building in this state and one of whom owns and occupies a building used in commercial business or manufacturing.

2. The commissioner shall appoint all members to the commission other than those members designated in subsection 1, paragraphs "a" and "b". Appointment of members is subject to the requirements of sections 69.16 and 69.16A. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the regular term in the same manner as regular appointments are made. Members appointed by the commissioner shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties. Such members may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

3. Duties of the commission shall include but

are not limited to the following:

a. Evaluate energy efficiency standards applicable to existing or newly constructed residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and vertical infrastructure at the state and local level and make suggestions for their improvement and enforcement. The evaluation of energy efficiency standards shall include but not be limited to a review of the following:

(1) The reduction in energy usage likely to result from the adoption and enforcement of the standards.

(2) The effect of compliance with the standards on indoor air quality.

(3) The relationship of the standards to weatherization programs for existing housing stock and to the availability of affordable housing, including rental units.

b. Develop recommendations for new energy efficiency standards, specifications, or guidelines applicable to newly constructed residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and vertical infrastructure.

c. Develop recommendations for the establishment of incentives for energy efficiency construction projects which exceed currently applicable state and local building codes.

d. Develop recommendations for adoption of a statewide energy efficiency building labeling or rating system for residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and complexes.

e. Obtain input from individuals, groups, associations, and agencies in carrying out the duties specified in paragraphs "a" through "d", including but not limited to the Iowa league of cities regarding local building code adoption and enforcement in both large and small communities, the Iowa landlord association, the department of transportation, the department of public health, the division of community action agencies of the department of human rights regarding low-income residential customers, and obtain additional input from any other source that the commission determines appropriate.

4. The commission shall be formed for the two-year period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, and shall submit a report to the governor and the general assembly by January 1, 2011, regarding its activities and recommendations. Administrative support shall be furnished by the department of public safety, with the assistance of the office of energy independence.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §7, 41
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 105

PLUMBERS, MECHANICAL PROFESSIONALS, AND CONTRACTORS

105.1 Title.

This chapter may be known and cited as the “*Iowa Plumber, Mechanical Professional, and Contractor Licensing Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §1
Section amended

105.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Apprentice*” means any person, other than a helper, journeyperson, or master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged in working as an employee of a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems contractor under the supervision of either a master or a journeyperson and is progressing toward completion of an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor while learning and assisting in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems, as applicable.
2. “*Board*” means the plumbing and mechanical systems board as established pursuant to section 105.3.
3. “*Contractor*” means a person or entity that provides plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems services on a contractual basis and who is paid a predetermined amount under that contract for rendering those services.
4. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.
5. “*Governmental subdivision*” means any city, county, or combination thereof.
6. “*Helper*” means a person engaged in general manual labor activities who provides assistance to an apprentice, journeyperson, or master while under the supervision of a journeyperson or master.
7. “*HVAC*” means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and ducted systems. “*HVAC*” includes all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of an HVAC system.
8. “*Hydronic*” means a heating or cooling system that transfers heating or cooling by circulating fluid through a closed system, including boilers, pressure vessels, refrigerated equipment in connection with chilled water systems, all steam piping, hot or chilled water piping together with all control devices and accessories, installed as part of, or in connection with, any comfort heating or comfort cooling system or appliance using a liquid, water, or steam as the heating or cooling media. “*Hydronic*” includes all low-pressure and high-pressure systems and all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a hydronic system.
9. “*Journeyperson*” means any person, other than a master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged as an employee of, or otherwise working under the direction of, a master in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems, as applicable.
10. “*Master*” means any person who works in the planning or superintending of the design, installation, or repair of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems and is otherwise lawfully qualified to conduct the business of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems, and who is familiar with the laws and rules governing the same.
11. “*Mechanical professional*” means a person engaged in the HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic industry.
12. “*Mechanical systems*” means HVAC, refrigeration, and hydronic systems.
13. “*Medical gas piping*” means a permanent fixed piping system in a health care facility which is used to convey oxygen, nitrous oxide, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, medical air, and mixtures of these gases from its source to the point of use and includes the fixed piping associated with a medical, surgical, or gas scavenging vacuum system, as well as a bedside suction system.
14. “*Medical gas system installer*” means any person who installs or repairs medical gas piping, components, and vacuum systems, including brazers, who has been issued a valid certification from the national inspection testing certification (NITC) corporation, or an equivalent authority approved by the board.
15. “*Plumbing*” means all potable water building supply and distribution pipes, all plumbing fixtures and traps, all drainage and vent pipes, and all building drains and building sewers, storm sewers, and storm drains, including their respective joints and connections, devices, receptors, and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises, and including the connection to sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and domestic water mains. “*Plumbing*” includes potable water piping, potable water treating or using equipment, medical gas piping systems, fuel gas piping, water heaters and vents, including all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a plumbing system.
16. “*Refrigeration*” means any system of refrigeration regardless of the level of power, if such refrigeration is intended to be used for the purpose of food and product preservation and is not intended to be used for comfort systems.
17. “*Routine maintenance*” means the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing fixtures

or parts of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems in which no changes in original design are made. Fixtures or parts do not include smoke and fire dampers, or water, gas, or steam piping permanent repairs except for traps or strainers. Routine maintenance shall include emergency repairs, and the board shall define the term emergency repairs to include the repair of water pipes to prevent imminent damage to property. “Routine maintenance” does not include the replacement of furnaces, boilers, cooling appliances, or water heaters more than one hundred gallons in size.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §2, 3
Subsections 2, 7, and 8 amended
NEW subsection 17

105.3 Plumbing and mechanical systems board.

1. A plumbing and mechanical systems board is created within the Iowa department of public health.

2. *a.* The board shall be comprised of eleven members, appointed by the governor, as follows:

(1) The director of public health or the director’s designee.

(2) The commissioner of public safety or the commissioner’s designee.

(3) One plumbing inspector.

(4) One mechanical inspector.

(5) A contractor who primarily works in rural areas.

(6) An individual licensed as a journeyman plumber pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, an individual eligible for such licensure.

(7) An individual working as a plumbing contractor and licensed as a master plumber pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, an individual eligible for such licensure.

(8) Two individuals licensed as journeyman mechanical professionals pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, two individuals eligible for such licensure.

(9) Two individuals licensed as master mechanical professionals pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, two individuals eligible for such licensure. One of these individuals shall be a mechanical systems contractor.

b. The board members enumerated in paragraph *a*, subparagraphs (3) through (9), are subject to confirmation by the senate.

c. The terms of the two plumber representatives on the board shall not expire on the same date, and one of the two plumber representatives on the board shall at all times while serving on the board be affiliated with a labor union while the other shall at all times while serving on the board not be affiliated with a labor union.

d. The terms of the mechanical professional representatives on the board shall not expire on the same date, and at least one of the mechanical professional representatives on the board shall at all times while serving on the board be affiliated with a labor union while at least one of the other mechanical professional representatives shall at all times while serving on the board not be affiliated with a labor union.

3. Members shall serve three-year terms except for the terms of the initial members, which shall be staggered so that three members’ terms expire each calendar year. A member of the board shall serve no more than three full terms. A vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor subject to senate confirmation.

4. If a person who has been appointed to serve on the board has ever been disciplined by the board, all board complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders pertaining to the disciplinary action shall be made available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred at the committee’s request before the full senate votes on the person’s appointment.

5. The board shall organize annually and shall select a chairperson and a secretary from its membership. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the board.

6. Members of the board shall receive actual expenses for their duties as a member of the board. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

7. The board may maintain a membership in any national organization of state boards for the professions of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professionals, with all membership fees to be paid from funds appropriated to the board.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §4, 5
Confirmation, see §2.32

Recommendation to general assembly regarding implementation of statewide inspection program due by January 1, 2011; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §33

Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph *a*, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsections 6 and 7 amended

105.4 Plumbing installation code — rules.

1. The board shall establish by rule a plumbing installation code governing the installation of plumbing in this state.

2. The board shall adopt all rules necessary to carry out the licensing and other provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §6
Section amended

105.5 Examinations.

1. Any person desiring to take an examination for a license issued pursuant to this chapter shall make application to the board in accordance with the rules of the board. The board may require that a recent photograph of the applicant be attached

to the application.

2. Applicants who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to retake the examination at a future scheduled time.

3. The board shall adopt rules relating to all of the following:

a. The qualifications required for applicants seeking to take examinations, which qualifications shall include a requirement that an applicant who is a contractor shall be required to provide the contractor's state contractor registration number.

b. The denial of applicants seeking to take examinations.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §7

Contractor registration, see chapter 91C

Section amended

105.6 through 105.8 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 151, § 32.

105.9 Fees.

1. The board shall set the fees for the examination of all applicants, by rule, which fees shall be based upon the cost of administering the examinations.

2. The board shall set the license fees and renewal fees for all licenses issued pursuant to this chapter, by rule, based upon the costs of sustaining the board and the actual costs of licensing.

3. All fees collected under this chapter shall be retained by the board. The moneys retained by the board shall be used for any of the board's duties under this chapter, including but not limited to the addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the board pursuant to this section shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys retained by the board pursuant to this section are not subject to reversion to the general fund of the state.

4. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to prohibit the state or any of its governmental subdivisions from charging construction permit fees or inspection fees related to work performed by plumbers and mechanical professionals.

5. Commencing July 2009, and every biennium thereafter, the board shall review its revenue, including amounts generated from license fees set pursuant to this chapter, and its expenses for purposes of reevaluating its fee structures. The board shall establish a reduced rate for combined licenses.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §8

NEW subsection 5

105.10 License or certification required.

1. Except as provided in section 105.11, a person shall not operate as a contractor or install or repair plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems without obtaining a license issued by the

board, or install or repair medical gas piping systems without obtaining a valid certification approved by the board.

2. Except as provided in section 105.11, a person shall not engage in the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems unless at all times a licensed master, who shall be responsible for the proper designing, installing, and repairing of the HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic system, is employed by the person and is actively in charge of the plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic work of the person. An individual who performs such work pursuant to a business operated as a sole proprietorship shall be a licensed master in the applicable discipline.

3. The board may allow a two-year delay in implementing the licensure requirements for contractors who employ fewer than ten mechanical professionals.

4. The board shall adopt rules to allow a grace period for a contractor to operate a business described in subsection 2 without employing a licensed master.

5. The board shall by rule provide for the issuance of a license for installers of geothermal heat pump systems that shall require certification pursuant to industry accredited installer certification standards recognized by the United States department of energy.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §9, 10

Subsection 1 amended

NEW subsections 4 and 5

105.11 Chapter inapplicability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to do any of the following:

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, licensed as a manufactured home retailer or certified as a manufactured home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, or licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B who provides consultations or develops plans or other work concerning plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic work and who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person's profession.

2. Require employees of municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, public utility corporations, rural water associations or districts, railroads, or commercial retail or industrial companies performing manufacturing, installation, service, or repair work for such employer to hold licenses while acting within the scope of their employment. This licensing exemption does not apply to employees of a rate-regulated gas or electric public utility which provides plumbing or mechanical services as part of a systematic marketing effort, as defined pursuant to section 476.80.

3. Prohibit an owner of property from perform-

ing work on the owner's principal residence, if such residence is an existing dwelling rather than new construction and is not larger than a single-family dwelling, or farm property, excluding commercial or industrial installations or installations in public use buildings or facilities, or require such owner to be licensed under this chapter. In order to qualify for inapplicability pursuant to this subsection, a residence shall qualify for the home-
stead tax exemption.

4. Require that any person be a member of a labor union in order to be licensed.

5. Apply to a person who is qualified pursuant to administrative rules relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining propane gas utilization equipment, or gas piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

6. Apply to a person who meets the requirements for a certified well contractor pursuant to section 455B.190A while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining a water system, water well, well pump, or well equipment, or piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the water well.

7. Require a helper engaged in general manual labor activities while providing assistance to an apprentice, journeyman, or master to obtain a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic license. Experience as a helper shall not be considered as practical experience for a journeyman license.

8. Apply to a person who is performing work subject to chapter 100C.

9. Apply to an employee of any unit of state or local government, including but not limited to cities, counties, or school corporations, performing work on a mechanical system or plumbing system, which serves a government-owned or government-leased facility while acting within the scope of the government employee's employment.

10. Apply to the employees of manufacturers, manufacturer representatives, or wholesale suppliers who provide consultation or develop plans concerning plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic work, or who assist a person licensed under this chapter in the installation of mechanical or plumbing systems.

11. Prohibit an owner or operator of a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, assisted living center licensed pursuant to chapter 231C, hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, adult day care center licensed pursuant to chapter 231D, or a retirement facility certified pursuant to chapter 523D from performing work on the facility or requiring such owner or operator to be licensed

under this chapter; except for projects that exceed the dollar amount specified as the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3.

12. Apply to a person who performs the laying of pipe that originates or connects to pipe in the public right-of-way or property that is intended to become public right-of-way, even if such pipe extends under the property and up to the building. However, the person shall not make any interior pipe connections within a building under this exemption. This exemption does not restrict local jurisdictions from requiring licensure under this chapter if required by local ordinance, resolution, or by bidding specification.

13. Prohibit a rental property owner or employee of such an owner from performing routine maintenance on the rental property.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §11 – 13
Subsections 3 and 9 amended
NEW subsections 11 – 13

105.12 Form of license.

1. A contracting, plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic license shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the department, signed by the director of public health, and shall be issued in the name of the board. The license number shall be noted on the face of the license.

2. In addition to the certificate, the board shall provide each licensee with a wallet-sized licensing identification card.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §14
Section amended

105.14 Display of contractor license.

A person holding a contractor license under this chapter shall keep the current license certificate publicly displayed in the primary place in which the person practices.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §15
Section amended

105.15 Registry of licenses.

The name, location, license number, and date of issuance of the license of each person to whom a license has been issued shall be entered in a registry kept in the office of the department to be known as the plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic registry. The registry may be electronic and shall be open to public inspection; however, the licensee's home address, home telephone number, and other personal information as determined by rule shall be confidential.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §16
Section amended

105.16 Change of residence.

If a person licensed to practice as a contractor or a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional under this chapter changes the person's residence or place of practice, the person shall so notify the board.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §17
Section amended

105.17 Preemption of local licensing requirements.

1. The provisions of this chapter regarding the licensing of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, and hydronic professionals and contractors shall supersede and preempt all plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, hydronic, and contracting licensing provisions of all governmental subdivisions.

a. A governmental subdivision that issues licenses on July 1, 2008, shall continue to issue licenses until June 30, 2009. On July 1, 2009, all plumbing and mechanical licensing provisions promulgated by any governmental subdivision shall be null and void, except reciprocal licenses as provided in section 105.21, and of no further force and effect.

b. On and after July 1, 2008, a governmental subdivision shall not prohibit a contractor or a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any plumbing and mechanical licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a governmental subdivision from assessing and collecting permit fees or inspection fees related to work performed by plumbers and mechanical professionals.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §18
Subsection 1 amended

105.18 Qualifications and types of licenses issued.

1. *General qualifications.* The board shall adopt, by rule, general qualifications for licensure. The board may consider the past felony record of an applicant only if the felony conviction relates to the practice of the profession for which the applicant requests to be licensed. References may be required as part of the licensing process.

2. *Plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, and hydronic licenses and contractor licenses.* The board shall issue separate licenses for plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, and hydronic professionals and for contractors as follows:

a. *Apprentice license.* In order to be licensed by the board as an apprentice, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) File an application, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum requirements adopted by the board.

(2) Certify that the person will work under the supervision of a licensed journeyman or master in the applicable discipline.

(3) Be enrolled in an applicable apprentice program which is registered with the United States department of labor office of apprenticeship.

b. *Journeyman license.*

(1) In order to be licensed by the board as a journeyman in the applicable discipline, a person shall do all of the following:

(a) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum educational and experience requirements adopted by the board.

(b) Pass the state journeyman licensing examination in the applicable discipline.

(c) Provide the board with evidence of having completed at least four years of practical experience as an apprentice. Commencing January 1, 2010, the four years of practical experience required by this subparagraph division must be an apprenticeship training program registered by the United States department of labor office of apprenticeship.

(2) A person may simultaneously hold an active journeyman license and an inactive master license.

c. *Master license.* In order to be licensed by the board as a master, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum educational and experience requirements adopted by the board.

(2) Pass the state master licensing examination for the applicable discipline.

(3) Provide evidence to the board that the person has previously been a licensed journeyman or master in the applicable discipline.

d. *Contractor license.* In order to be licensed by the board as a contractor, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board, which application shall provide the person's state contractor registration number and establish that the person meets the minimum requirements adopted by the board.

(2) Maintain a permanent place of business.

(3) Hold a master license or employ at least one person holding a master license under this chapter.

3. *Combined licenses, restricted licenses.*

a. The board may issue single or combined licenses to persons who qualify as a contractor, master, journeyman, or apprentice under any of the disciplines.

b. *Special, restricted license.* The board may by rule provide for the issuance of special plumbing and mechanical professional licenses authorizing the licensee to engage in a limited class or classes of plumbing or mechanical professional work, which class or classes shall be specified on the license. Each licensee shall have experience, acceptable to the board, in each such limited class for which the person is licensed. The board shall

designate each special, restricted license to be a sublicense of either a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic license. An individual holding a master or journeyman, plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic license shall not be required to obtain any special, restricted license which is a sublicense of the license that the individual holds. Special plumbing and mechanical professional licenses shall be issued to employees of a rate-regulated gas or electric public utility who conduct the repair of appliances. “*Repair of appliances*” means the repair or replacement of mechanical connections between the appliance shutoff valve and the appliance and repair of or replacement of parts to the appliance. Such special, restricted license shall require certification pursuant to industry-accredited certification standards.

c. The board shall establish a special, restricted license fee at a reduced rate, consistent with any other special, restricted license fees.

4. *Waiver*: Notwithstanding section 17A.9A, the board shall through December 31, 2009, waive the written examination requirements and prior experience requirements in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), and subsection 2, paragraph “c”, subparagraph (3), for a journeyman or master license if the applicant meets either of the following requirements:

a. The applicant meets both of the following requirements:

(1) The applicant has previously passed a written examination which the board deems to be substantially similar to the licensing examination otherwise required by the board to obtain the applicable license.

(2) The applicant has completed at least eight classroom hours of continuing education in courses or seminars approved by the board within the two-year period immediately preceding the date of the applicant’s license application.

b. The applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant has five or more years of experience prior to July 1, 2008, in the plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic business, as applicable, which experience is of a nature that the board deems to be sufficient to demonstrate continuous professional competency consistent with that expected of an individual who passes the applicable licensing examination which the applicant would otherwise be required to pass.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §19
Section amended

105.19 Insurance and surety bond requirements.

1. An applicant for a contractor license or renewal of an active contractor license shall provide evidence of a public liability insurance policy and surety bond in an amount determined sufficient by the board by rule.

2. If the applicant is engaged in plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic work individually through a business conducted as a sole proprietorship, the applicant shall personally obtain the insurance and surety bond required by this section. If the applicant is engaged in the plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, then the insurance and surety bond required by this section shall be obtained by the entity and shall cover all plumbing or mechanical work performed by the entity.

3. The insurance and surety bond shall be written by an entity licensed to do business in this state and each licensed contractor shall maintain on file with the board a certificate evidencing the insurance providing that the insurance or surety bond shall not be canceled without the entity first giving fifteen days’ written notice to the board.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §20
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

105.20 Renewal and reinstatement of licenses — fees and penalties — continuing education.

1. Licenses issued by the board shall expire in intervals as determined by the board.

2. A license issued under this chapter may be renewed as provided by rule adopted by the board upon application by the licensee, without examination. Applications for renewal shall be made to the board, accompanied by the required renewal licensing fee, at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of the license.

3. The board shall notify each licensee by mail at least sixty days prior to the expiration of a license.

4. Failure to renew a license within a reasonable time after the expiration of the license shall not invalidate the license, but a reasonable penalty may be assessed as adopted by rule, in addition to the license renewal fee, to allow reinstatement of the license.

5. The board shall, by rule, establish a reinstatement process for a licensee who allows a license to lapse, including reasonable penalties.

6. The board shall establish continuing education requirements pursuant to section 272C.2. The basic continuing education requirement for renewal of a license shall be the completion, during the immediately preceding license term, of the number of classroom hours of instruction required by the board in courses or seminars which have been approved by the board. The board shall require at least eight classroom hours of instruction during each licensing term.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §21
Section amended

105.21 Reciprocal licenses.

The board may license without examination a nonresident applicant who is licensed under plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic pro-

fessional licensing statutes of another state having similar licensing requirements as those set forth in this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter if the other state grants the same reciprocal licensing privileges to residents of Iowa who have obtained Iowa plumbing or mechanical professional licenses under this chapter. The board shall adopt the necessary rules, not inconsistent with the law, for carrying out the reciprocal relations with other states which are authorized by this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §22
Section amended

105.22 Grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of license.

A license to practice as a contractor or as a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional may be revoked or suspended, or an application for licensure may be denied pursuant to procedures established pursuant to chapter 272C by the board, or the licensee may be otherwise disciplined in accordance with that chapter, when the licensee commits any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetence.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent misrepresentations in the practice of the profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
4. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any felony that would affect the licensee's ability to practice within the profession. A copy of the record or conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction.
5. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
6. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.
7. Willful or repeated violations of this chapter.
8. Aiding and abetting a person who is not licensed pursuant to this chapter in that person's pursuit of an unauthorized and unlicensed plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional practice.
9. Failure to meet the commonly accepted standards of professional competence.
10. Any other such grounds as established by rule by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §23, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §23, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

105.23 Jurisdiction of revocation and suspension proceedings.

The board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings to revoke or suspend a license issued

pursuant to this chapter. The board may initiate proceedings under this chapter or chapter 272C, following procedures set out in section 272C.6, either on its own motion or on the complaint of any person. The board, in connection with a proceeding under this chapter, may issue subpoenas to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses and the disclosure of evidence, and may request the attorney general to bring an action to enforce the subpoena.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §24, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §24, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Section amended

105.24 Notice and default.

1. A written notice stating the nature of the charge or charges against a licensee and the time and place of the hearing before the board on the charges shall be served on the licensee not less than thirty days prior to the date of hearing either personally or by mailing a copy by certified mail to the last known address of the licensee.

2. If, after having been served with the notice of hearing, the licensee fails to appear at the hearing, the board may proceed to hear evidence against the licensee and may enter such order as is justified by the evidence.

Section is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34

Section not amended; footnote added

105.25 Advertising — violations — penalties.

1. Only a person who is duly licensed pursuant to this chapter may advertise the fact that the person is licensed as a contractor or as a plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional by the state of Iowa.

2. All written advertisements distributed in this state by a person who is engaged in the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems shall include the listing of at least one master license number, as applicable. A master plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional shall not allow the master's license number to be used in connection with the advertising for more than one person engaged in the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems.

3. A person who fraudulently claims to be a licensed contractor or a licensed plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional pursuant to this chapter, either in writing, cards, signs, circulars, advertisements, or other communications, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

4. A person who fraudulently lists a contractor or a master plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic license number in connection with that person's advertising or falsely displays a contractor or a master plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional license number is guilty of a

simple misdemeanor. In order to be entitled to use a license number of a master plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional, the master plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic professional must be employed by the person in whose name the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing or mechanical systems is being conducted.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §25, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §25, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Subsections 1, 3, and 4 amended

105.26 Injunction.

A person engaging in any business or in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this chapter without such license may be restrained by injunction.

Section is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34
Section not amended; footnote added

105.27 Civil penalty.

1. In addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter, the board may, by order, impose a civil penalty, not to exceed five thousand dollars per offense, upon a person violating any provision of this chapter. Each day of a continued violation constitutes a separate offense, except that offenses resulting from the same or common facts or circumstances shall be considered a single offense. Before issuing an order under this section, the board shall provide the person written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing on the record. The hearing must be requested within thirty days of the issuance of the notice.

2. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under this section may seek judicial review in accordance with section 17A.19.

3. If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within thirty days after entry of an order under subsection 1 or, if the order is stayed pending an appeal, within ten days after the court enters a final judgment in favor of the board, the board shall notify the attorney general. The attorney general may commence an action to recover the amount of the penalty, including reasonable attorney fees and costs.

4. An action to enforce an order under this section may be joined with an action for an injunction.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §26, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §26, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Subsection 1 amended

105.28 Enforcement.

The board shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. Every licensee and member of the board shall furnish the board such evidence as the licensee or member may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §27, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §27, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Section amended

105.29 Report of violators.

Every licensee and every member of the board shall report to the board the name of every person who is practicing as a contractor or as a plumber or mechanical professional without a license issued pursuant to this chapter pursuant to the knowledge or reasonable belief of the person making the report. The opening of an office or place of business for the purpose of providing any services for which a license is required by this chapter, the announcing to the public in any way the intention to provide any such service, the use of any professional designation, or the use of any sign, card, circular, device, vehicle, or advertisement, as a provider of any such services shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of a contractor or a plumber or mechanical professional.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §28, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §28, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Section amended

105.30 Attorney general.

Upon request of the board, the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against any person charged by the department with violating any provision of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 151, §29, 34
Section, as amended by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §29, is applicable on and after July 1, 2009; prior actions taken under section void; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §34 Section amended

CHAPTER 123

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

123.30 Liquor control licenses — classes.

1. *a.* A liquor control license may be issued to any person who is of good moral character as defined by this chapter.

b. As a condition for issuance of a liquor control license or wine or beer permit, the applicant must give consent to members of the fire, police, and health departments and the building inspec-

tor of cities; the county sheriff, deputy sheriff, members of the department of public safety, representatives of the division and of the department of inspections and appeals, certified police officers, and any official county health officer to enter upon areas of the premises where alcoholic beverages are stored, served, or sold, without a warrant during business hours of the licensee or permittee to

inspect for violations of this chapter or ordinances and regulations that cities and boards of supervisors may adopt. However, a subpoena issued under section 421.17 or a warrant is required for inspection of private records, a private business office, or attached living quarters. Persons who are not certified peace officers shall limit the scope of their inspections of licensed premises to the regulatory authority under which the inspection is conducted. All persons who enter upon a licensed premises to conduct an inspection shall present appropriate identification to the owner of the establishment or the person who appears to be in charge of the establishment prior to commencing an inspection; however, this provision does not apply to undercover criminal investigations conducted by peace officers.

c. As a further condition for the issuance of a class “E” liquor control license, the applicant shall post a bond in a sum of not less than five thousand nor more than fifteen thousand dollars as determined on a sliding scale established by the division; however, a bond shall not be required if all purchases of alcoholic liquor from the division by the licensee are made by cash payment or by means that ensure that the division will receive full payment in advance of delivery of the alcoholic liquor.

d. A class “E” liquor control license may be issued to a city council for premises located within the limits of the city if there are no class “E” liquor control licensees operating within the limits of the city and no other applications for a class “E” license for premises located within the limits of the city at the time the city council’s application is filed. If a class “E” liquor control license is subsequently issued to a private person for premises located within the limits of the city, the city council shall surrender its license to the division within one year of the date that the class “E” liquor control licensee begins operating, liquidate any remaining assets connected with the liquor store, and cease operating the liquor store.

2. No liquor control license shall be issued for premises which do not conform to all applicable laws, ordinances, resolutions, and health and fire regulations. Nor shall any licensee have or maintain any interior access to residential or sleeping quarters unless permission is granted by the administrator in the form of a living quarters permit.

3. Liquor control licenses issued under this chapter shall be of the following classes:

a. *Class “A”.* A class “A” liquor control license may be issued to a club and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to bona fide members and their guests by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only.

b. *Class “B”.* A class “B” liquor control license may be issued to a hotel or motel and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises. Each license shall be effective throughout the premises described in the application.

c. *Class “C”.*

(1) A class “C” liquor control license may be issued to a commercial establishment but must be issued in the name of the individuals who actually own the entire business and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises.

(2) A special class “C” liquor control license may be issued and shall authorize the holder to purchase wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and to sell wine and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises. The license issued to holders of a special class “C” license shall clearly state on its face that the license is limited.

d. *Class “D”.*

(1) A class “D” liquor control license may be issued to a railway corporation, to an air common carrier, and to passenger-carrying boats or ships for hire with a capacity of twenty-five persons or more operating in inland or boundary waters, and shall authorize the holder to sell or furnish alcoholic beverages, wine, and beer to passengers for consumption only on trains, watercraft as described in this section, or aircraft, respectively. Each license is valid throughout the state. Only one license is required for all trains, watercraft, or aircraft operated in the state by the licensee. However, if a watercraft is an excursion gambling boat licensed under chapter 99F, the owner shall obtain a separate class “D” liquor control license for each excursion gambling boat operating in the waters of this state.

(2) A class “D” liquor control licensee who operates a train or a watercraft intrastate only, or an excursion gambling boat licensed under chapter 99F, shall purchase alcoholic liquor from a class “E” liquor control licensee only, wine from a class “A” wine permittee or a class “B” wine permittee

who also holds a class “E” liquor control license only, and beer from a class “A” beer permittee only.

e. Class “E”.

(1) A class “E” liquor control license may be issued and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquor from the division only and to sell the alcoholic liquor to patrons for consumption off the licensed premises and to other liquor control licensees. A class “E” license shall not be issued to premises at which gasoline is sold. A holder of a class “E” liquor control license may hold other retail liquor control licenses or retail wine or beer permits, but the premises licensed under a class “E” liquor control license shall be separate from other licensed premises, though the separate premises may have a common entrance. However, the holder of a class “E” liquor control license may also hold a class “B” wine or class “C” beer permit or both for the premises licensed under a class “E” liquor control license.

(2) The division may issue a class “E” liquor control license for premises covered by a liquor control license or wine or beer permit for on-premises consumption, if the premises are in a county having a population under nine thousand five hundred in which no other class “E” liquor control license has been issued by the division, and no other application for a class “E” license has been made within the previous twelve consecutive months.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a person holding a license to sell alcoholic liquors for consumption on the licensed premises may permit a customer to remove one unsealed bottle of wine for consumption off the premises if the customer has purchased and consumed a portion of the bottle of wine on the licensed premises. The licensee or the licensee’s agent shall securely reseal such bottle in a bag designed so that it is visibly apparent that the resealed bottle of wine has not been tampered with and provide a dated receipt for the resealed bottle of wine to the customer. A wine bottle resealed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection is subject to the requirements of sections 321.284 and 321.284A.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 74, §1
Subsection 3, paragraphs c and e redesignated pursuant to Code editor
directive

NEW subsection 4

123.32 Action by local authorities and division on applications for liquor control licenses and wine and beer permits.

1. *Filing of application.* An application for a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “E” liquor control license, for a retail beer permit as provided in sections 123.128 and 123.129, or for a class “B”, class “B” native, or class “C” native retail wine permit as provided in section 123.178, 123.178A, or 123.178B, accompanied by the necessary fee and bond, if required, shall be filed with the appropriate city council if the premises for which the li-

cense or permit is sought are located within the corporate limits of a city, or with the board of supervisors if the premises for which the license or permit is sought are located outside the corporate limits of a city. An application for a class “D” liquor control license and for a class “A” beer or class “A” wine permit, accompanied by the necessary fee and bond, if required, shall be filed with the division, which shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application approved by local authorities.

2. *Action by local authorities.* The local authority shall either approve or disapprove the issuance of a liquor control license, retail wine permit, or retail beer permit, shall endorse its approval or disapproval on the application and shall forward the application with the necessary fee and bond, if required, to the division. There is no limit upon the number of liquor control licenses, retail wine permits, or retail beer permits which may be approved for issuance by local authorities.

3. *Licensed premises for local events.* A local authority may define, by motion of the local authority, licensed premises which shall be used by holders of liquor control licenses, beer permits, and wine permits at festivals, fairs, or celebrations which are sponsored or authorized by the local authority. The licensed premises defined by motion of the local authority shall be used by the holders of five-day or fourteen-day liquor control licenses, or five-day or fourteen-day beer permits only.

4. *Security employee training.* A local authority, as a condition of obtaining and holding a license or permit for on-premises consumption, may require a designated security employee as defined in section 123.3 to be trained and certified in security methods. The training shall include but is not limited to de-escalation techniques, anger management techniques, civil rights or unfair practices awareness as provided in section 216.7, recognition of fake or altered identification, information on laws applicable to the serving of alcohol at a licensed premises, use of force and techniques for safely removing patrons, and instruction on the proper physical restraint methods used against a person who has become combative.

5. *Occupancy rates.* A local authority located in a county with a population that exceeds three hundred thousand persons, as a condition of obtaining and holding a license or permit for on-premises consumption, shall require the applicant, licensee, or permittee to provide, and update if necessary, the occupancy rate of the licensed premises.

6. *Action by administrator.*

a. Upon receipt of an application having been disapproved by the local authority, the administrator shall notify the applicant that the applicant may appeal the disapproval of the application to the administrator. The applicant shall be notified

by certified mail, and the application, the fee, and any bond shall be returned to the applicant.

b. Upon receipt of an application having been approved by the local authority, the division shall make an investigation as the administrator deems necessary to determine that the applicant complies with all requirements for holding a license or permit, and may require the applicant to appear to be examined under oath to demonstrate that the applicant complies with all of the requirements to hold a license or permit. If the administrator requires the applicant to appear and to testify under oath, a record shall be made of all testimony or evidence and the record shall become a part of the application. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge of the department of inspections and appeals to receive the testimony under oath and evidence, and to issue a proposed decision to approve or disapprove the application for a license or permit. The administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision to approve or disapprove the application for the license or permit. If the application is approved by the administrator, the license or permit shall be issued. If the application is disapproved by the administrator, the applicant and the appropriate local authority shall be so notified by certified mail.

7. *Appeal to administrator.* An applicant for a liquor control license, wine permit, or beer permit may appeal from the local authority's disapproval of an application for a license or permit to the administrator. In the appeal the applicant shall be allowed the opportunity to demonstrate in an evidentiary hearing conducted pursuant to chapter 17A that the applicant complies with all of the requirements for holding the license or permit. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals to conduct the evidentiary hearing and to render a proposed decision to approve or disapprove the issuance of the license or permit. The administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision. If the administrator determines that the applicant complies with all of the requirements for holding a license or permit, the administrator shall order the issuance of the license or permit. If the administrator determines that the applicant does not comply with the requirements for holding a license or permit, the administrator shall disapprove the issuance of the license or permit.

8. *Judicial review.* The applicant or the local authority may seek judicial review of the action of the administrator in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court

of the county where the premises covered by the application are situated.

9. *Suspension by local authority.* A liquor control licensee or a wine or beer permittee whose license or permit has been suspended or revoked or a civil penalty imposed by a local authority for a violation of this chapter or suspended by a local authority for violation of a local ordinance may appeal the suspension, revocation, or civil penalty to the administrator. The administrator may appoint a member of the division or may request an administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals to hear the appeal which shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 17A and to issue a proposed decision. The administrator may review the proposed decision upon the motion of a party to the appeal or upon the administrator's own motion in accordance with chapter 17A. Upon review of the proposed decision, the administrator may affirm, reverse, or modify the proposed decision. A liquor control licensee, wine or beer permittee, or a local authority aggrieved by a decision of the administrator may seek judicial review of the decision pursuant to chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 137, §1

Security employee training pilot project; requirement, during period beginning January 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011, for trained and certified security employee supervisor in certain establishments in a county with a population that exceeds three hundred thousand persons; report to general assembly; 2008 Acts, ch 1166, §2

NEW subsection 5 and former subsections 5 – 8 renumbered as 6 – 9

123.53 Beer and liquor control fund — locations to substance abuse — use of civil penalties.

1. There shall be established within the office of the treasurer of state a fund to be known as the beer and liquor control fund. The fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for deposit in the fund and moneys received from the sale of alcoholic liquors by the division, from the issuance of permits and licenses, and of moneys and receipts received by the division from any other source.

2. a. The director of the department of administrative services shall periodically transfer from the beer and liquor control fund to the general fund of the state those revenues of the division which are not necessary for the purchase of liquor for resale by the division, or for remittances to local authorities or other sources as required by this chapter, or for other obligations and expenses of the division which are paid from such fund.

b. All moneys received by the division from the issuance of vintner's certificates of compliance and wine permits shall be transferred by the director of the department of administrative services to the general fund of the state.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, if gaming revenues under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 are insufficient in a fiscal year to meet the total amount of such revenues directed to be deposited in the

revenue bonds debt service fund during the fiscal year pursuant to section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund prior to transfer of such moneys to the general fund pursuant to subsection 2 and prior to the transfer of such moneys pursuant to subsections 5 and 6. If moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund are insufficient during the fiscal year to pay the difference, the remaining difference shall be paid from moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund in subsequent fiscal years as such moneys become available.

4. The treasurer of state shall, each quarter, prepare an estimate of the gaming revenues and of the moneys to be deposited in the beer and liquor control fund that will become available during the remainder of the appropriate fiscal year for the purposes described in subsection 3. The department of management, the department of inspections and appeals, and the department of commerce shall take appropriate actions to provide that the sum of the amount of gaming revenues available to be deposited into the revenue bonds debt service fund during a fiscal year and the amount of moneys to be deposited in the beer and liquor control fund available to be deposited into the revenue bonds debt service fund during such fiscal year will be sufficient to cover any anticipated deficiencies.

5. After any transfer provided for in subsection 3 is made, the department of commerce shall transfer into a special revenue account in the general fund of the state, a sum of money at least equal to seven percent of the gross amount of sales made by the division from the beer and liquor control fund on a monthly basis but not less than nine million dollars annually. Of the amounts transferred, two million dollars, plus an additional amount determined by the general assembly, shall be appropriated to the Iowa department of public health for use by the staff who administer the comprehensive substance abuse program under chapter 125 for substance abuse treatment and prevention programs. Any amounts received in excess of the amounts appropriated to the Iowa department of public health for use by the staff who administer the comprehensive substance abuse program under chapter 125 shall be considered part of the general fund balance.

6. After any transfers provided for in subsections 3 and 5, the department of commerce shall transfer to the division from the beer and liquor control fund and before any other transfer to the general fund, an amount sufficient to pay the costs incurred by the division for collecting and properly disposing of the liquor containers.

7. Civil penalties imposed and collected by the division shall be credited to the general fund of the state. The moneys from the civil penalties shall be used by the division, subject to appropriation by

the general assembly, for the purposes of providing educational programs, information and publications for alcoholic beverage licensees and permittees, local authorities, and law enforcement agencies regarding the laws and rules which govern the alcoholic beverages industry, and for promoting compliance with alcoholic beverage laws and rules.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §31, 32, 36
 Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive
 NEW subsections 3 and 4 and former subsections 3 and 4 amended and renumbered as 5 and 6
 Former subsection 5 renumbered as 7

123.56 Native wines.

1. Subject to rules of the division, manufacturers of native wines from grapes, cherries, other fruits or other fruit juices, vegetables, vegetable juices, dandelions, clover, honey, or any combination of these ingredients, holding a class “A” wine permit as required by this chapter, may sell, keep, or offer for sale and deliver the wine. Sales may be made at retail for off-premises consumption when sold on the premises of the manufacturer, or in a retail establishment operated by the manufacturer. Sales may also be made to class “A” or retail wine permittees or liquor control licensees as authorized by the class “A” wine permit.

2. A manufacturer of native wines shall not sell the wines other than as permitted in this chapter and shall not allow wine sold to be consumed upon the premises of the manufacturer. However, prior to sale native wines may be sampled on the premises where made, when no charge is made for the sampling. A person may manufacture native wine for consumption on the manufacturer’s premises, when the wine or any part of it is not manufactured for sale.

3. A manufacturer of native wines may ship wine in closed containers to individual purchasers inside and outside this state. The manufacturer shall label the package containing the wine with the words “deliver to adults only”.

4. Notwithstanding section 123.179, subsection 1, a class “A” wine permit for a native wine manufacturer shall be issued and renewed annually upon payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars which shall be in lieu of any other license fee required by this chapter. The class “A” permit shall only allow the native wine manufacturer to sell, keep, or offer for sale and deliver the manufacturer’s native wines as provided under this section.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person engaged in the business of manufacturing native wine may sell native wine at retail for consumption on the premises of the manufacturing facility by applying for a class “C” native wine permit as provided in section 123.178B. A manufacturer of native wine may be granted not more than one class “C” native wine permit.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this

chapter, a person employed by a class “A” native wine permittee may be employed by a brewery with a class “A” native beer permit provided the person has no ownership interest in either licensed premises.

7. For the purposes of this section, “*manufacturer*” includes only those persons who process in Iowa the fruit, vegetables, dandelions, clover, honey, or any combination of these ingredients, by fermentation into wines.

2009 Acts, ch 73, §1

NEW subsection 6 and former subsection 6 renumbered as 7

123.92 Civil liability for dispensing or sale and service of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor (Dramshop Act) — liability insurance — underage persons.

1. *a.* Any person who is injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person or resulting from the intoxication of a person, has a right of action for all damages actually sustained, severally or jointly, against any licensee or permittee, whether or not the license or permit was issued by the division or by the licensing authority of any other state, who sold and served any beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the intoxicated person when the licensee or permittee knew or should have known the person was intoxicated, or who sold to and served the person to a point where the licensee or permittee knew or should have known the person would become intoxicated.

b. If the injury was caused by an intoxicated person, a permittee or licensee may establish as an affirmative defense that the intoxication did not contribute to the injurious action of the person.

2. Every liquor control licensee and class “B” beer permittee, except a class “E” liquor control licensee, shall furnish proof of financial responsibility by the existence of a liability insurance policy in an amount determined by the division. If an insurer provides dramshop liability insurance at a new location to a licensee or permittee who has a positive loss experience at other locations for which such insurance is provided by the insurer, and the insurer bases premium rates at the new location on the negative loss history of the previous licensee or permittee at that location, the insurer shall examine and consider adjusting the premium for the new location not less than thirty months after the insurance is issued, based on the loss experience of the licensee or permittee at that location during that thirty-month period of time.

3. *a.* Notwithstanding section 123.49, subsection 1, any person who is injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person who is under legal age or resulting from the intoxication of a person who is under legal age, has a right of action for all damages actually sustained, severally or jointly, against a person who is not a licensee or permittee and who dispensed or gave any beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the intoxicated underage person when the nonlicensee or

nonpermittee who dispensed or gave the beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person knew or should have known the underage person was intoxicated, or who dispensed or gave beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person to a point where the nonlicensee or nonpermittee knew or should have known that the underage person would become intoxicated.

b. If the injury was caused by an intoxicated person who is under legal age, a person who is not a licensee or permittee and who dispensed or gave beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person may establish as an affirmative defense that the intoxication did not contribute to the injurious action of the underage person.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*dispensed*” or “*gave*” means the act of physically presenting a receptacle containing beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person whose actions or intoxication results in the sustaining of damages by another person. However, a person who dispenses or gives beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to an underage person shall only be liable for any damages if the person knew or should have known that the underage person was under legal age.

2009 Acts, ch 128, §1

Section amended

123.107 Unnecessary allegations.

1. In any indictment or information under this chapter, it shall not be necessary:

a. To set out exactly the kind or quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured, sold, given in evasion of the statute, or kept for sale.

b. To set out the exact time of manufacture, sale, gift, or keeping for sale.

c. To negative any exceptions contained in the statute creating or defining the offense, which may be proper ground of defense.

2. But proof of the violation by the accused of any provision of this chapter, the substance of which violation is briefly set forth, within the time mentioned in said indictment or information, shall be sufficient to convict such person.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

123.127 Class “A” and special class “A” application.

1. A class “A” permit shall be issued by the administrator to any person who:

a. Submits a written application for such permit, which application shall state under oath:

(1) The name and place of residence of the applicant and the length of time the applicant has lived at such place of residence.

(2) That the applicant is a citizen of the state of Iowa.

(3) That the applicant is a person of good moral character as defined by this chapter.

(4) The location of the premises where the applicant intends to operate.

(5) The name of the owner of the premises and if such owner is not the applicant, that such applicant is the actual lessee of the premises.

b. Establishes:

(1) That the applicant is a person of good moral character as defined by this chapter.

(2) That the premises where the applicant intends to operate conform to all laws and health and fire regulations applicable thereto.

c. Furnishes a bond in the form prescribed and to be furnished by the division, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the administrator conditioned upon the faithful observance of this chapter, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the state.

d. Gives consent to a person, pursuant to section 123.30, subsection 1, to enter upon the premises without a warrant during the business hours of the permittee to inspect for violations of the provisions of this chapter or ordinances and regulations that local authorities may adopt.

2. An applicant for a special class “A” permit shall comply with the requirements for a class “A” permit and shall also state on the application that the applicant holds or has applied for a class “C” liquor control license or class “B” beer permit.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §177
Section amended

123.128 Class “B” application.

A class “B” permit shall be issued by the administrator to any person who:

1. Submits a written application for such permit, which application shall state under oath:

a. All the information required of a class “A” applicant by section 123.127, subsection 1, paragraph “a”.

b. That the premises for which the permit is sought is and will continue to be equipped with sufficient tables and seats to accommodate twenty-five persons at one time, and in areas where such business is permitted by any valid zoning ordinance or will be so permitted on the effective date of the permit.

2. Fulfills the requirements of section 123.127, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, relating to class “A” applicants.

3. Consents to inspection as required in section 123.30, subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §178, 179
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 2 amended

123.129 Class “C” application.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Grocery store*” means any retail establishment, the business of which consists of the sale of food, food products, or beverages for consumption off the premises.

b. “*Pharmacy*” means a drug store in which drugs and medicines are exposed for sale and sold at retail, or in which prescriptions of licensed physicians and surgeons, dentists, or veterinarians are compounded and sold by a registered pharmacist.

2. A class “C” permit shall not be issued to any person except the owner or proprietor of a grocery store or pharmacy.

3. A class “C” permit shall be issued by the administrator to any person who is the owner or proprietor of a grocery store or pharmacy, who:

a. Submits a written application for such permit, which application shall state under oath all the information required of a class “A” applicant by section 123.127, subsection 1, paragraph “a”.

b. Establishes that the person is of good moral character as defined by this chapter.

c. Consents to inspection as required in section 123.30, subsection 1.

d. States the number of square feet of interior floor space which comprises the retail sales area of the premises for which the permit is sought.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §180; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §193
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Section amended

123.178B Authority under class “C” native permit.

1. A person holding a class “C” native wine permit may sell native wine only at retail for consumption on or off the premises.

2. A class “C” native wine permittee having more than one place of business where wine is sold and served shall obtain a separate permit for each place of business.

3. A person holding a class “C” native wine permit may purchase wine for resale only from a native winery holding a class “A” wine permit.

4. A person holding a class “C” native wine permit and a class “A” wine permit whose primary purpose is manufacturing native wine may purchase beer from a wholesaler holding a class “A” beer permit for sale at retail.

2009 Acts, ch 104, §1
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 124

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

124.101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Administer*” means the direct application of a controlled substance, whether by injection, in-

halation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by:

a. A practitioner, or in the practitioner’s presence, by the practitioner’s authorized agent; or

b. The patient or research subject at the direction and in the presence of the practitioner.

2. “Agent” means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser. It does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouse, or employee of the carrier or warehouse.

3. “Board” means the board of pharmacy.

4. “Bureau” means the bureau of narcotics and dangerous drugs, United States department of justice, or its successor agency.

5. “Controlled substance” means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I through V of division II of this chapter.

6. “Counterfeit substance” means a controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed the substance.

7. “Deliver” or “delivery” means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer from one person to another of a controlled substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

8. “Department” means the department of public safety of the state of Iowa.

9. “Dispense” means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.

10. “Dispenser” means a practitioner who dispenses.

11. “Distribute” means to deliver other than by administering or dispensing a controlled substance.

12. “Distributor” means a person who distributes.

13. “Drug” means:

a. Substances recognized as drugs in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them;

b. Substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or animals;

c. Substances, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the human body or animals; and

d. Substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c” of this subsection. It does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories.

14. “Electronic prescription” means a prescription which is transmitted by a computer device in a secure manner, including computer-to-computer transmission and computer-to-facsimile transmission.

15. “Facsimile prescription” means a prescription which is transmitted by a device which sends an exact image to the receiver.

16. “Immediate precursor” means a substance which the board has found to be and by rule designates as being the principal compound commonly used or produced primarily for use, and which is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or limit manufacture.

17. “Isomer” means the optical isomer, except as used in section 124.204, subsection 4, and section 124.206, subsection 2, paragraph “d”. As used in section 124.204, subsection 4, “isomer” means the optical, positional, or geometric isomer. As used in section 124.206, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, “isomer” means the optical or geometric isomer.

18. “Manufacture” means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a controlled substance, either directly or by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, or labeling of a controlled substance:

a. By a practitioner as an incident to administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner’s professional practice, or

b. By a practitioner, or by an authorized agent under the practitioner’s supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.

19. “Marijuana” means all parts of the plants of the genus *Cannabis*, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin, including tetrahydrocannabinols. It does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil or cake or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination.

20. “Narcotic drug” means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

a. Opium, opiates, derivatives of opium and opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers

whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation. Such term does not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.

b. Poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw.

c. Opium poppy.

d. Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in paragraphs “a” through “c”.

21. “Office” means the governor’s office of drug control policy, as referred to in section 80E.1.

22. “Opiate” means any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability. It does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled under section 124.201, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). It does include its racemic and levorotatory forms.

23. “Opium poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L., except its seeds.

24. “Person” means individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other legal entity.

25. “Poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.

26. “Practitioner” means either:

a. A physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, scientific investigator or other person licensed, registered or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state.

b. A pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state.

27. “Production” includes the manufacture, planting, cultivation, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.

28. “Simulated controlled substance” means a substance which is not a controlled substance but which is expressly represented to be a controlled substance, or a substance which is not a controlled substance but which is impliedly represented to be a controlled substance and which because of its nature, packaging, or appearance would lead a reasonable person to believe it to be a controlled substance.

29. “State”, when applied to a part of the United States, includes any state, district, commonwealth, territory, insular possession, and any area subject to the legal authority of the United States of America.

30. “Ultimate user” means a person who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for the person’s own use or for the use of a member of the person’s household or for administering to an animal owned by the person or by a member of the person’s household.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §194

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken

NEW subsection 21 and former subsections 21 – 29 renumbered as 22

– 30

124.101A Administration of controlled substances — delegation.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a physician, dentist, podiatric physician, or veterinarian from delegating the administration of controlled substances under this chapter to a nurse, intern, or other qualified individual or, as to veterinarians, to an orderly or assistant, under the veterinarian’s direction and supervision; all pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §195

NEW section

124.203 Substances listed in schedule I — criteria.

1. The board shall recommend to the general assembly that the general assembly place a substance in schedule I if the substance is not already included therein and the board finds that the substance:

a. Has high potential for abuse; and

b. Has no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; or lacks accepted safety for use in treatment under medical supervision.

2. If the board finds that any substance included in schedule I does not meet these criteria, the board shall recommend that the general assembly place the substance in a different schedule or remove the substance from the list of controlled substances, as appropriate.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §34, 263

See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K

Section amended

124.205 Substances listed in schedule II — criteria.

1. The board shall recommend to the general assembly that the general assembly place a substance in schedule II if the substance is not already included therein and the board finds that:

a. The substance has high potential for abuse;

b. The substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, or currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions; and

c. Abuse of the substance may lead to severe psychic or physical dependence.

2. If the board finds that any substance included in schedule II does not meet these criteria, the board shall recommend that the general assembly place the substance in a different schedule or re-

move the substance from the list of controlled substances, as appropriate.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §35
Section amended

124.207 Substances listed in schedule III — criteria.

1. The board shall recommend to the general assembly that the general assembly place a substance in schedule III if the substance is not already included therein and the board finds that:

a. The substance has a potential for abuse which is less than that of the substances listed in schedules I and II;

b. The substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and

c. Abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

2. If the board finds that any substance included in schedule III does not meet these criteria, the board shall recommend that the general assembly place the substance in a different schedule or remove the substance from the list of controlled substances, as appropriate.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §36
Section amended

124.209 Substances listed in schedule IV — criteria.

1. The board shall recommend to the general assembly that the general assembly place a substance in schedule IV if the substance is not already included therein and the board finds that:

a. The substance has a low potential for abuse when compared with the substances listed in schedule III;

b. The substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and

c. Abuse of the substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence when compared with the substances listed in schedule III.

2. If the board finds that any substance included in schedule IV does not meet these criteria, the board shall recommend that the general assembly place the substance in a different schedule or remove the substance from the list of controlled substances, as appropriate.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §37
Section amended

124.211 Schedule V — criteria.

1. The board shall recommend to the general assembly that the general assembly place a substance in schedule V if any substance is not already included therein and the board finds that:

a. The substance has a low potential for abuse when compared with the substances listed in schedule IV;

b. The substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and

c. The substance has limited physical dependence or psychological dependence liability when compared with the controlled substances listed in schedule IV.

2. If the board finds that any substance included in schedule V does not meet these criteria, the board shall recommend that the general assembly place the substance in a different schedule or remove the substance from the list of controlled substances, as appropriate.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §38
Section amended

124.212 Schedule V — substances included.

1. Schedule V shall consist of the drugs and other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.

2. *Narcotic drugs containing nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients.* Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as set forth below, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by narcotic drugs alone:

a. Not more than two hundred milligrams of codeine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

b. Not more than one hundred milligrams of dihydrocodeine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

c. Not more than one hundred milligrams of ethylmorphine per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

d. Not more than two point five milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than twenty-five micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

e. Not more than one hundred milligrams of opium per one hundred milliliters or per one hundred grams.

f. Not more than point five milligram of difenoxin and not less than twenty-five micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

3. *Stimulants.* Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of pyrovalerone, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

4. *Precursors to amphetamine and methamphetamine.* Unless specifically excepted in paragraph “d” or “e” or listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following precursors to amphetamine or methamphetamine, including their salts, optical isomers, and salts of their optical isomers:

a. Ephedrine.

b. Phenylpropanolamine.

c. Pseudoephedrine. A person shall present a government-issued photo identification card when purchasing a pseudoephedrine product from a pharmacy. A person shall not purchase a quantity of pseudoephedrine in violation of section 124.213 from a pharmacy, unless the person has a prescription for a pseudoephedrine product in excess of that quantity. A pseudoephedrine product not excepted from this schedule shall be sold by a pharmacy as provided in section 124.212A.

d. Any product that contains three hundred sixty milligrams or less of pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers, which is in liquid, liquid capsule, or liquid-filled gel capsule form, is excepted from this schedule and may be warehoused, distributed, and sold over the counter pursuant to section 126.23A.

e. A pseudoephedrine product warehoused by a distributor located in this state which is warehoused for export to a retailer outside this state is excepted from this schedule. A distributor warehousing and exporting a pseudoephedrine product shall register with the board and comply with any rules adopted by the board and relating to the diversion of pseudoephedrine products from legitimate commerce.

5. *Depressants.* Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substance having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts: pregabalin [(S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid].

2009 Acts, ch 25, §2

Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

124.212A Pharmacy pseudoephedrine sale — restrictions — records — contingent applicability.

1. A pharmacy, an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall do the following:

a. Provide for the sale of a pseudoephedrine product in a locked cabinet or behind the sales counter where the public is unable to reach the product and where the public is not permitted.

b. Require the purchaser to present a government-issued photo identification card identifying the purchaser prior to purchasing a pseudoephedrine product.

c. Provide an electronic logbook for purchasers of pseudoephedrine products to sign.

d. Require the purchaser to sign the electronic logbook. If the electronic logbook is not available, require a signature that is associated with a transaction number.

e. Enter the purchaser's name, address, date of purchase, time of purchase, name of the pseudoephedrine product purchased, and the quantity sold in the electronic logbook. If the electronic logbook is unavailable, an alternative record shall be

kept that complies with the rules adopted by both the office and the board.

f. Determine that the signature in the electronic logbook corresponds with the name on the government-issued photo identification card.

g. Provide notice that a purchaser entering a false statement or misrepresentation in the electronic logbook may subject the purchaser to criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

h. Keep electronic logbook records and any other records obtained from pseudoephedrine purchases if the electronic logbook is unavailable for twenty-four months from the date of the last entry.

i. Disclose electronic logbook information and any other pseudoephedrine purchase records as provided by state and federal law.

j. Comply with training requirements pursuant to federal law.

2. This section is not applicable unless sufficient funding is received to implement and maintain the statewide real-time central repository and the office establishes the statewide real-time central repository. However, subsection 1, paragraph "h", is applicable July 1, 2009.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §3

Governor's office of drug control policy to notify Code editor when establishment of statewide repository complete; Code editor to remove subsection 2 upon such completion; 2009 Acts, ch 25, §9

NEW section

124.212B Pseudoephedrine sales — tracking — penalty — contingent applicability.

1. The office shall establish a real-time electronic repository to monitor and control the sale of schedule V products containing any detectable amount of pseudoephedrine, its salts, or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers; ephedrine; or phenylpropanolamine. A pharmacy dispensing such products shall report all such sales electronically to a central repository under the control of the office.

2. The information collected in the central repository is confidential unless otherwise ordered by a court, or released by the lawful custodian of the records pursuant to state or federal law.

3. A pharmacy, an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall not be provided access to the stored information in the electronic central repository. However, a pharmacy, an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall be provided access to the stored information for the limited purpose of determining what sales have been made by the pharmacy. A pharmacy, an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall not be given the obligation or duty to view the stored information.

4. A pharmacy, or an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall not be given the obligation or duty to seek information from the central repository if the real-time electronic logbook becomes unavailable for use.

5. If the electronic logbook is unavailable for

use, a paper record for each sale shall be maintained including the purchaser's signature. Any paper record maintained by the pharmacy shall be provided to the office for inclusion in the electronic real-time central repository as soon as practicable.

6. A pharmacy, or an employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall not be liable, if acting reasonably and in good faith, to any person for any claim which may arise when reporting sales of products enumerated in subsection 1 to the central repository.

7. A person who discloses information stored in the central repository in violation of this section commits a simple misdemeanor.

8. Both the office and the board shall adopt rules to administer this section.

9. The office and the board* shall report to the board on an annual basis, beginning January 1, 2010, regarding the repository, including the effectiveness of the repository in discovering unlawful sales of pseudoephedrine products.

10. This section is not applicable unless sufficient funding is received to implement and maintain this section and the office establishes the statewide real-time central repository.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §4

*The words "and the board" probably not intended; corrective legislation is pending

Governor's office of drug control policy to notify Code editor when establishment of statewide repository complete; Code editor to remove subsection 10 upon such completion; 2009 Acts, ch 25, §9
NEW section

124.212C Pseudoephedrine advisory council — electronic monitoring.

1. The office shall establish a pseudoephedrine advisory council to provide input and advise the office regarding the implementation and maintenance of the statewide real-time central repository established under section 124.212B to monitor sales of pseudoephedrine. The office shall specify the duties, responsibilities, and other related matters of the advisory council.

2. *a.* The council shall consist of four licensed pharmacists. The office shall solicit recommendations for membership on the council from the Iowa pharmacy association and Iowa retail federation, and shall appoint members from the recommendations. The council shall include a member from an independent pharmacy, a member from a regional chain pharmacy, and a member from a national chain pharmacy. The license of any member must be current and not subject to disciplinary sanctions.

b. The council shall also consist of four members of the general assembly serving as ex officio, nonvoting members, one representative to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one representative to be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, one senator to be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate, and one senator to be appointed by

the minority leader of the senate.

3. The council may make recommendations regarding the implementation and maintenance of the statewide real-time central repository monitoring system under section 124.212B.

4. The council shall do the following:

a. Assist the office in implementing and maintaining the statewide real-time central repository monitoring system.

b. Assist the office in developing utilization guidance related to the statewide real-time central repository monitoring system and disseminating such guidance.

c. Assist the office in developing guidelines to ensure patient confidentiality and the integrity of the relationship established by the patient and the patient's health care provider.

5. All members of the council shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §5

NEW section

124.213 Pseudoephedrine purchase restrictions from pharmacy or retailer — penalty.

1. A person shall not purchase more than three thousand six hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine, either separately or collectively, within a twenty-four-hour period from a pharmacy, or more than one package of a product containing pseudoephedrine within a twenty-four-hour period from a retailer in violation of section 126.23A.

2. A person shall not purchase more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine, either separately or collectively, within a thirty-day period from a pharmacy or from a retailer in violation of section 126.23A.

3. A person who violates this section commits a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §6

Section stricken and rewritten

124.401 Prohibited acts — manufacturers — possessors — counterfeit substances — simulated controlled substances — penalties.

1. Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or a simulated controlled substance, or to act with, enter into a common scheme or design with, or conspire with one or more other persons to manufacture, deliver, or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or a simulated controlled substance.

a. Violation of this subsection, with respect to the following controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or simulated controlled substances is a class "B" felony, and notwithstanding section

902.9, subsection 2, shall be punished by confinement for no more than fifty years and a fine of not more than one million dollars:

(1) More than one kilogram of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin.

(2) More than five hundred grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of any of the following:

(a) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine and their salts have been removed.

(b) Cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, or salts of isomers.

(c) Ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

(d) Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subparagraph divisions (a) through (c).

(3) More than fifty grams of a mixture or substance described in subparagraph (2) which contains cocaine base.

(4) More than one hundred grams of phencyclidine (PCP) or one kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP).

(5) More than ten grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

(6) More than one thousand kilograms of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana.

(7) More than five kilograms of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of any of the following:

(a) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

(b) Amphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

(c) Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subparagraph divisions (a) and (b).

b. Violation of this subsection with respect to the following controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or simulated controlled substances is a class "B" felony, and in addition to the provisions of section 902.9, subsection 2, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars nor more than one hundred thousand dollars:

(1) More than one hundred grams but not more than one kilogram of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin.

(2) More than one hundred grams but not more than five hundred grams of any of the following:

(a) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine and their salts have been removed.

(b) Cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, or salts of isomers.

(c) Ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

(d) Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subparagraph divisions (a) through (c).

(3) More than ten grams but not more than fifty grams of a mixture or substance described in subparagraph (2) which contains cocaine base.

(4) More than ten grams but not more than one hundred grams of phencyclidine (PCP) or more than one hundred grams but not more than one kilogram of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP).

(5) Not more than ten grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

(6) More than one hundred kilograms but not more than one thousand kilograms of marijuana.

(7) More than five grams but not more than five kilograms of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or analogs of methamphetamine, or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity or detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or analogs of methamphetamine.

(8) More than five grams but not more than five kilograms of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity or detectable amount of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

c. Violation of this subsection with respect to the following controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or simulated controlled substances is a class "C" felony, and in addition to the provisions of section 902.9, subsection 4, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars:

(1) One hundred grams or less of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin.

(2) One hundred grams or less of any of the following:

(a) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine and their salts have been removed.

(b) Cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, or salts of isomers.

(c) Ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

(d) Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subparagraph divisions (a) through (c).

(3) Ten grams or less of a mixture or substance described in subparagraph (2) which contains cocaine base.

(4) Ten grams or less of phencyclidine (PCP) or one hundred grams or less of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP).

(5) More than fifty kilograms but not more than one hundred kilograms of marijuana.

(6) Five grams or less of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or analogs of methamphetamine, or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity or detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or analogs of methamphetamine.

(7) Five grams or less of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity or detectable amount of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers.

(8) Any other controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or simulated controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, or III.

d. Violation of this subsection, with respect to any other controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or simulated controlled substances classified in schedule IV or V is an aggravated misdemeanor. However, violation of this subsection involving fifty kilograms or less of marijuana or involving flunitrazepam is a class "D" felony.

e. A person in the immediate possession or control of a firearm while participating in a violation of this subsection shall be sentenced to two times the term otherwise imposed by law, and no such judgment, sentence, or part thereof shall be deferred or suspended.

f. A person in the immediate possession or control of an offensive weapon, as defined in section 724.1, while participating in a violation of this subsection, shall be sentenced to three times the term otherwise imposed by law, and no such judgment, sentence, or part thereof shall be deferred or suspended.

2. If the same person commits two or more acts which are in violation of subsection 1 and the acts occur in approximately the same location or time period so that the acts can be attributed to a single scheme, plan, or conspiracy, the acts may be considered a single violation and the weight of the controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or simulated controlled substances involved may be combined for purposes of charging the offender.

3. It is unlawful for any person to sell, distribute, or make available any product containing ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or analogs of ephedrine, or pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or analogs of pseudoephedrine, if the person knows, or should know, that the product may be used as a precursor to any illegal substance or an intermediary to any controlled substance. A person who violates this subsection commits a serious misdemeanor.

4. A person who possesses any product containing any of the following commits a class "D" felony, if the person possesses with the intent that the product be used to manufacture any controlled substance:

a. Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or analogs of ephedrine.

b. Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or analogs of pseudoephedrine.

c. Ethyl ether.

d. Anhydrous ammonia.

e. Red phosphorous.

f. Lithium.

g. Iodine.

h. Thionyl chloride.

i. Chloroform.

j. Palladium.

k. Perchloric acid.

l. Tetrahydrofuran.

m. Ammonium chloride.

n. Magnesium sulfate.

5. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this chapter. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor for a first offense. A person who commits a violation of this subsection and who has previously been convicted of violating this chapter or chapter 124A, 124B, or 453B is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor. A person who commits a violation of this subsection and has previously been convicted two or more times of violating this chapter or chapter 124A, 124B, or 453B is guilty of a class "D" felony.

If the controlled substance is marijuana, the punishment shall be by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment for a first offense. If the controlled substance is marijuana and the person has been previously convicted of a violation of this subsection in which the controlled substance was marijuana, the punishment shall be as provided in section 903.1, subsection 1, paragraph "b". If the controlled substance is marijuana and the person has been previously convicted two or more times of a violation of this subsection in which the controlled substance was marijuana, the person is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

All or any part of a sentence imposed pursuant to this subsection may be suspended and the person placed upon probation upon such terms and conditions as the court may impose including the active participation by such person in a drug treatment, rehabilitation or education program ap-

proved by the court.

If a person commits a violation of this subsection, the court shall order the person to serve a term of imprisonment of not less than forty-eight hours. Any sentence imposed may be suspended, and the court shall place the person on probation upon such terms and conditions as the court may impose. If the person is not sentenced to confinement under the custody of the director of the department of corrections, the terms and conditions of probation shall require submission to random drug testing. If the person fails a drug test, the court may transfer the person's placement to any appropriate placement permissible under the court order.

If the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court shall order the person to serve a term of imprisonment of not less than forty-eight hours. Any sentence imposed may be suspended, and the court shall place the person on probation upon such terms and conditions as the court may impose. The court may place the person on intensive probation. However, the terms and conditions of probation shall require submission to random drug testing. If the person fails a drug test, the court may transfer the person's placement to any appropriate placement permissible under the court order.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
See §124B.9

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

124.401D Conspiracy to manufacture for delivery or delivery or intent or conspiracy to deliver amphetamine or methamphetamine to a minor.

1. *a.* It is unlawful for a person eighteen years of age or older to act with, or enter into a common scheme or design with, or conspire with one or more persons to manufacture for delivery to a person under eighteen years of age a material, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains any detectable amount of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

b. A violation of this subsection is a felony punishable under section 902.9, subsection 1.

c. A second or subsequent violation of this subsection is a class "A" felony.

2. *a.* It is unlawful for a person eighteen years of age or older to deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver to a person under eighteen years of age, a material, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains any detectable amount of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or to act with, or enter into a common scheme or design with, or conspire with

one or more persons to deliver or possess with the intent to deliver to a person under eighteen years of age a material, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains any detectable amount of amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

b. A violation of this subsection is a felony punishable under section 902.9, subsection 1.

c. A second or subsequent violation of this subsection is a class "A" felony.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §181
Section amended

124.401E Certain penalties for manufacturing or delivery of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

1. If a court sentences a person for the person's first conviction for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph "c", and if the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court may suspend the sentence, and the court may order the person to complete a drug court program if a drug court has been established in the county in which the person is sentenced or order the person to be assigned to a community-based correctional facility for a period of one year or until maximum benefits are achieved, whichever is earlier.

2. If a court sentences a person for a conviction of manufacturing of a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph "c", and if the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court may suspend the sentence, and the court may order the person to complete a drug court program if a drug court has been established in the county in which the person is sentenced, or order the person to be assigned to a community-based correctional facility for a period of one year or until maximum benefits are achieved, whichever is earlier.

3. If a court sentences a person for the person's second or subsequent conviction for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance under section 124.401, subsection 1, and the controlled substance is amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers, the court, in addition to any other authorized penalties, shall sentence the person to imprisonment in accordance with section 124.401, subsection 1, and the person shall serve the minimum period of confinement as required by section 124.413.

Continuation of drug court pilot programs; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §157, 171, 172; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1181, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 208, §1;

2007 Acts, ch 218, §32; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §68, 72
 Juvenile drug court programs; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §18, 57, 67; 2008 Acts,
 ch 1187, §16; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §16
 Section not amended; footnotes revised

124.413 Mandatory minimum sentence.

1. A person sentenced pursuant to section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, “e”, or “f”, shall not be eligible for parole until the person has served a minimum period of confinement of one-third of the maximum indeterminate sentence prescribed by law.

2. This section shall not apply if:

a. The offense is found to be an accommodation pursuant to section 124.410; or

b. The controlled substance is marijuana.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §182
 Section amended

124.502 Administrative inspections and warrants.

1. Issuance and execution of administrative inspection warrants shall be as follows:

a. A district judge or district associate judge, within the court’s jurisdiction, and upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, may issue warrants for the purpose of conducting administrative inspections under this chapter or a related rule or under chapter 124A. The warrant may also permit seizures of property appropriate to the inspections. For purposes of the issuance of administrative inspection warrants, probable cause exists upon showing a valid public interest in the effective enforcement of the statute or related rules, sufficient to justify administrative inspection of the area, premises, building or conveyance in the circumstances specified in the application for the warrant.

b. A warrant shall issue only upon sworn testimony of an officer or employee of the board duly designated and having knowledge of the facts alleged, before the judicial officer, establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant. If the judicial officer is satisfied that grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe they exist, the officer shall issue a warrant identifying the area, premises, building, or conveyance to be inspected, the purpose of the inspection, and, if appropriate, the type of property to be inspected, if any.

c. The warrant shall:

(1) State the grounds for its issuance and the name of each person whose testimony has been taken in support thereof.

(2) Be directed to a person authorized by section 124.501 to execute it.

(3) Command the person to whom it is directed to inspect the area, premises, building, or conveyance identified for the purpose specified and, if appropriate, direct the seizure of the property specified.

(4) Identify the item or types of property to be seized, if any.

(5) Direct that it be served during normal business hours, if appropriate, and designate the judge to whom it shall be returned.

d. A warrant issued pursuant to this section must be executed and returned within ten days after its date unless, upon a showing of a need for additional time, the court so instructs otherwise in the warrant. If property is seized pursuant to a warrant, the person executing the warrant shall give to the person from whom the property is seized, or the person in charge of the premises from which the property is seized, a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property seized or shall leave the copy and receipt at the place from which the property is seized. The return of the warrant shall be made promptly and shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property seized. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the person executing the warrant and of the person from whose possession or premises the property was seized, if they are present, or in the presence of at least one credible person other than the person executing the warrant. A copy of the inventory shall be delivered to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was seized and to the applicant for the warrant.

e. The judicial officer who has issued a warrant under this section shall require that there be attached to the warrant a copy of the return, and of all papers filed in connection with the return, and shall file them with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the inspection was made.

2. The department may make administrative inspections of controlled premises in accordance with the following provisions:

a. For purposes of this section only, “*controlled premises*” means:

(1) Places where persons registered or exempted from registration requirements under this chapter are required to keep records; and

(2) Places including factories, warehouse establishments, and conveyances where persons registered or exempted from registration requirements under this chapter are permitted to hold, manufacture, compound, process, sell, deliver, or otherwise dispose of any controlled substance.

b. Whenever authorized by an administrative inspection warrant issued pursuant to subsection 1 of this section an officer or employee of the board, upon presenting the warrant and appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, has the right to enter controlled premises for the purpose of conducting an administrative inspection.

c. Whenever authorized by an administrative inspection warrant, an officer or employee of the board has the right:

(1) To inspect and copy records required by this chapter to be kept;

(2) To inspect, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, controlled premises and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished material, containers and labeling found therein, and, except as provided in paragraph “e” of this subsection, all other things therein, including records, files, papers, processes, controls, and facilities bearing on violation of this chapter; and

(3) To inventory any stock of any controlled substance therein and obtain samples of any such substance.

d. This section shall not be construed to prevent the inspection without a warrant of books and records pursuant to a subpoena issued in accordance with section 622.65, nor shall this section be construed to prevent entries and administrative inspections, including seizures of property, without a warrant:

(1) With the consent of the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises;

(2) In situations presenting imminent danger to health or safety;

(3) In situations involving inspection of conveyances where there is reasonable cause to believe that the mobility of the conveyance makes it impracticable to obtain a warrant;

(4) In any other exceptional or emergency circumstance where time or opportunity to apply for a warrant is lacking; and

(5) In all other situations where a warrant is not constitutionally required.

e. Except when the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises so consents in writing, no inspection authorized by this section shall extend to financial data; sales data, other than shipment data; or pricing data.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §183

Subsection 1, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 2 redesignated as paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1

Subsection 1, former paragraphs c and d redesignated as d and e

124.506 Controlled substances — disposal.

All controlled substances, the lawful possession of which is not established or the title to which cannot be ascertained, or excess or undesired controlled substances, which have come into the custody of the board, the department, or any peace officer, shall be disposed of as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the court having jurisdiction shall order such controlled substances forfeited and destroyed. A record of the place where the controlled substances were seized, of the kinds and quantities of controlled substances so destroyed, and of the time, place, and manner of destruction, shall be kept for not less than ten years after destruction, and a return under oath, reporting said destruction, shall be made to the court.

2. Upon written application by the board, the

court by whom the forfeiture of controlled substances has been decreed may order the delivery of any of them, except controlled substances listed in schedule I, to the board for distribution or destruction, as provided by this section.

3. Upon a request of any law enforcement agency, the court may order that a portion of a controlled substance subject to forfeiture and destruction pursuant to this section becomes the possession of the requesting law enforcement agency for the sole purpose of canine controlled substance detection training. A law enforcement agency receiving a controlled substance pursuant to this subsection shall do the following:

a. Establish a policy that includes reasonable controls regarding the possession, storage, use, and destruction of the controlled substance.

b. Retain a record of the following for at least ten years from the date the controlled substance is destroyed:

(1) The court order granting the law enforcement agency possession of the controlled substance.

(2) The name of each peace officer who takes possession of the controlled substance.

(3) The time, place, and manner of the destruction of the controlled substance.

4. Upon application by any hospital within this state, not operated for private gain, the board may in its discretion deliver any controlled substances that have come into its custody by authority of this section to the applicant for medicinal use. The board may from time to time deliver excess stocks of controlled substances to the bureau for disposition, or may destroy the excess controlled substances.

5. The board shall keep a full and complete record of all controlled substances received and disposed of, showing the exact kinds, quantities, and forms of controlled substances, the persons from whom received and to whom delivered, by whose authority received, delivered, and destroyed and the dates of the receipt, disposal, or destruction, which record shall be open to inspection by all federal or state officers charged with the enforcement of federal and state laws relating to any controlled substance.

2009 Acts, ch 24, §2, 3

Subsection 1 amended

NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 and 4 renumbered as 4 and 5

DIVISION VI

DRUG PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING — INFORMATION PROGRAM

For future repeal of sections 124.551 – 124.558
effective June 30, 2011,
see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

124.551 Information program for drug prescribing and dispensing.

Contingent upon the receipt of funds pursuant

to section 124.557 sufficient to carry out the purposes of this division, the board, in conjunction with the advisory council created in section 124.555, shall establish and maintain an information program for drug prescribing and dispensing. The program shall collect from pharmacies dispensing information for controlled substances identified pursuant to section 124.554, subsection 1, paragraph “g”. The information collected shall be used by prescribing practitioners and pharmacists on a need-to-know basis for purposes of improving patient health care by facilitating early identification of patients who may be at risk for addiction, or who may be using, abusing, or diverting drugs for unlawful or otherwise unauthorized purposes at risk to themselves and others, or who may be appropriately using controlled substances lawfully prescribed for them but unknown to the practitioner. For purposes of this division, “*prescribing practitioner*” means a practitioner who has prescribed or is contemplating the authorization of a prescription for the patient about whom information is requested, and “*pharmacist*” means a practicing pharmacist who is actively engaged in and responsible for the pharmaceutical care of the patient about whom information is requested. The board shall collect, store, and disseminate program information consistent with security criteria established by rule, including use of appropriate encryption or other industry-recognized security technology. The board shall seek any federal waiver necessary to implement the provisions of the program.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.552 Information reporting.

1. Each licensed pharmacy that dispenses controlled substances identified pursuant to section 124.554, subsection 1, paragraph “g”, to patients in the state, and each licensed pharmacy located in the state that dispenses such controlled substances identified pursuant to section 124.554, subsection 1, paragraph “g”, to patients inside or outside the state, unless specifically excepted in this section or by rule, shall submit the following prescription information to the program:

- a. Pharmacy identification.
- b. Patient identification.
- c. Prescribing practitioner identification.
- d. The date the prescription was issued by the prescribing practitioner.
- e. The date the prescription was dispensed.
- f. An indication of whether the prescription dispensed is new or a refill.
- g. Identification of the drug dispensed.
- h. Quantity of the drug dispensed.
- i. The number of days’ supply of the drug dispensed.
- j. Serial or prescription number assigned by the pharmacy.

k. Type of payment for the prescription.

l. Other information identified by the board and advisory council by rule.

2. Information shall be submitted electronically in a secure format specified by the board unless the board has granted a waiver and approved an alternate secure format.

3. Information shall be timely transmitted as designated by the board and advisory council by rule, unless the board grants an extension. The board may grant an extension if either of the following occurs:

a. The pharmacy suffers a mechanical or electronic failure, or cannot meet the deadline established by the board for other reasons beyond the pharmacy’s control.

b. The board is unable to receive electronic submissions.

4. This section shall not apply to a prescribing practitioner furnishing, dispensing, supplying, or administering drugs to the prescribing practitioner’s patient, or to dispensing by a licensed pharmacy for the purposes of inpatient hospital care, inpatient hospice care, or long-term residential facility patient care.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.553 Information access.

1. The board may provide information from the program to the following:

a. (1) A pharmacist or prescribing practitioner who requests the information and certifies in a form specified by the board that it is for the purpose of providing medical or pharmaceutical care to a patient of the pharmacist or prescribing practitioner. Neither a pharmacist nor a prescribing practitioner may delegate program information access to another individual.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), a prescribing practitioner may delegate program information access to another licensed health care professional only in emergency situations where the patient would be placed in greater jeopardy if the prescribing practitioner was required to access the information personally.

b. An individual who requests the individual’s own program information in accordance with the procedure established in rules of the board and advisory council adopted under section 124.554.

c. Pursuant to an order, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for access to or release of program information that is issued based upon a determination of probable cause in the course of a specific investigation of a specific individual.

2. The board shall maintain a record of each person that requests information from the program. Pursuant to rules adopted by the board and advisory council under section 124.554, the board may use the records to document and report statistical information.

3. Information contained in the program and any information obtained from it, and information contained in the records of requests for information from the program, is privileged and strictly confidential information. Such information is a confidential public record pursuant to section 22.7, and is not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for release except as provided in this division. Information from the program shall not be released, shared with an agency or institution, or made public except as provided in this division.

4. Information collected for the program shall be retained in the program for four years from the date of dispensing. The information shall then be destroyed.

5. A pharmacist or other dispenser making a report to the program reasonably and in good faith pursuant to this division is immune from any liability, civil, criminal, or administrative, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of the report.

6. Nothing in this section shall require a pharmacist or prescribing practitioner to obtain information about a patient from the program. A pharmacist or prescribing practitioner does not have a duty and shall not be held liable in damages to any person in any civil or derivative criminal or administrative action for injury, death, or loss to person or property on the basis that the pharmacist or prescribing practitioner did or did not seek or obtain or use information from the program. A pharmacist or prescribing practitioner acting reasonably and in good faith is immune from any civil, criminal, or administrative liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed for requesting or receiving or using information from the program.

7. The board shall not charge a fee to a pharmacy, pharmacist, or prescribing practitioner for the establishment, maintenance, or administration of the program, including costs for forms required to submit information to or access information from the program, except that the board may charge a fee to an individual who requests the individual's own program information. A fee charged pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the actual cost of providing the requested information and shall be considered a repayment receipt as defined in section 8.2.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.554 Rules and reporting.

1. The board and advisory council shall jointly adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to carry out the purposes of, and to enforce the provisions of, this division. The rules shall include but not be limited to the development of procedures relating to:

a. Identifying each patient about whom information is entered into the program.

b. An electronic format for the submission of information from pharmacies.

c. A waiver to submit information in another format for a pharmacy unable to submit information electronically.

d. An application by a pharmacy for an extension of time for transmitting information to the program.

e. The submission by an authorized requestor of a request for information and a procedure for the verification of the identity of the requestor.

f. Use by the board or advisory council of the program request records required by section 124.553, subsection 2, to document and report statistical information.

g. Including all schedule II controlled substances and those substances in schedules III and IV that the advisory council and board determine can be addictive or fatal if not taken under the proper care and direction of a prescribing practitioner.

h. Access by a pharmacist or prescribing practitioner to information in the program pursuant to a written agreement with the board and advisory council.

i. The correction or deletion of erroneous information in the program.

2. Beginning January 1, 2007, and annually by January 1 thereafter, the board and advisory council shall present to the general assembly and the governor a report prepared consistent with section 124.555, subsection 3, paragraph "d", which shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. The cost to the state of implementing and maintaining the program.

b. Information from pharmacies, prescribing practitioners, the board, the advisory council, and others regarding the benefits or detriments of the program.

c. Information from pharmacies, prescribing practitioners, the board, the advisory council, and others regarding the board's effectiveness in providing information from the program.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.555 Advisory council established.

An advisory council shall be established to provide oversight to the board and the program and to manage program activities. The board and advisory council shall jointly adopt rules specifying the duties and activities of the advisory council and related matters.

1. The council shall consist of eight members appointed by the governor. The members shall include three licensed pharmacists, four physicians licensed under chapter 148, and one licensed prescribing practitioner who is not a physician. The governor shall solicit recommendations for council members from Iowa health professional licensing

boards, associations, and societies. The license of each member appointed to and serving on the advisory council shall be current and in good standing with the professional's licensing board.

2. The council shall advance the goals of the program, which include identification of misuse and diversion of controlled substances identified pursuant to section 124.554, subsection 1, paragraph "g", and enhancement of the quality of health care delivery in this state.

3. Duties of the council shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. Ensuring the confidentiality of the patient, prescribing practitioner, and dispensing pharmacist and pharmacy.

b. Respecting and preserving the integrity of the patient's treatment relationship with the patient's health care providers.

c. Encouraging and facilitating cooperative efforts among health care practitioners and other interested and knowledgeable persons in developing best practices for prescribing and dispensing controlled substances and in educating health care practitioners and patients regarding controlled substance use and abuse.

d. Making recommendations regarding the continued benefits of maintaining the program in relationship to cost and other burdens to the patient, prescribing practitioner, pharmacist, and the board. The council's recommendations shall be included in reports required by section 124.554, subsection 2.

e. One physician and one pharmacist member of the council shall include in their duties the responsibility for monitoring and ensuring that patient confidentiality, best interests, and civil liberties are at all times protected and preserved during the existence of the program.

4. Members of the advisory council shall be eligible to request and receive actual expenses for their duties as members of the advisory council, subject to reimbursement limits imposed by the department of administrative services, and shall also be eligible to receive a per diem compensation as provided in section 7E.6, subsection 1.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.556 Education and treatment.

The program for drug prescribing and dispensing shall include education initiatives and outreach to consumers, prescribing practitioners, and pharmacists, and shall also include assistance for

identifying substance abuse treatment programs and providers. The board and advisory council shall adopt rules, as provided under section 124.554, to implement this section.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.557 Drug information program fund.

The drug information program fund is established to be used by the board to fund or assist in funding the program. The board may make deposits into the fund from any source, public or private, including grants or contributions of money or other items of value, which it determines necessary to carry out the purposes of this division. Moneys received by the board to establish and maintain the program must be used for the expenses of administering this division. Notwithstanding section 8.33, amounts contained in the fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated in future years.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

124.558 Prohibited acts — penalties.

1. *Failure to comply with requirements.* A pharmacist, pharmacy, or prescribing practitioner who knowingly fails to comply with the confidentiality requirements of this division or who delegates program information access to another individual is subject to disciplinary action by the appropriate professional licensing board. A pharmacist or pharmacy that knowingly fails to comply with other requirements of this division is subject to disciplinary action by the board. Each licensing board may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement the provisions of this section.

2. *Unlawful access, disclosure, or use of information.* A person who intentionally or knowingly accesses, uses, or discloses program information in violation of this division, unless otherwise authorized by law, is guilty of a class "D" felony. This section shall not preclude a pharmacist or prescribing practitioner who requests and receives information from the program consistent with the requirements of this chapter from otherwise lawfully providing that information to any other person for medical or pharmaceutical care purposes.

For future repeal of this section effective June 30, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 36, §3

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 124B

PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES

124B.2 Reporting required.

1. Effective July 1, 1990, a report to the board shall be submitted in accordance with this chapter by a manufacturer, retailer, or other person who sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes to any person in this state any of the following substances:

- a. Anthranilic acid, its esters, and its salts.
- b. Benzyl cyanide.
- c. Ethylamine and its salts.
- d. Ergonovine and its salts.
- e. Ergotamine and its salts.
- f. 3,4 - methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.
- g. N-acetylanthranilic acid, its esters, and its salts.
- h. Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.
- i. Phenylacetic acid, its esters, and its salts.
- j. Piperidine and its salts.
- k. Methylamine and its salts.
- l. Propionic anhydride.
- m. Isosafrole.
- n. Safrole.
- o. Piperonal.
- p. N-methylephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.
- q. N-methylpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.
- r. Hydriodic acid.
- s. Benzaldehyde.
- t. Nitroethane.
- u. Gamma-Butyrolactone (also known as GBL; Dihydro-2(3H)-furanone; 1,2-Butanolide; 1,4-Butanolide; 4-Hydroxybutanoic acid lactone;

or gamma-hydroxy-butyric acid lactone).

- v. Red phosphorus.
- w. White phosphorus (another name: yellow phosphorus).
- x. Hypophosphorous acid and its salts (including ammonium hypophosphite, calcium hypophosphite, iron hypophosphite, potassium hypophosphite, manganese hypophosphite, magnesium hypophosphite, and sodium hypophosphite).
- y. Iodine.
- z. N-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP).

2. The board shall administer the regulatory provisions of this chapter and may, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, add a substance to or remove a substance from the list in subsection 1. In determining whether to add or remove a substance from the list, the board shall consider the following:

- a. The likelihood that the substance may be used as a precursor in the illegal production of a controlled substance.
- b. The availability of the substance.
- c. The appropriateness of including the substance under this chapter or under chapter 124.
- d. The extent and nature of legitimate uses for the substance.

3. On or before November 1 of each year, the board shall inform the general assembly of any substances added, deleted, or changed in the list contained in this section and shall provide an explanation of any addition, deletion, or change.

2009 Acts, ch 36, §1
Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs y and z

CHAPTER 124C

CLEANUP OF CLANDESTINE LABORATORY SITES

124C.2 Powers and duties of the commissioner.

1. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may use funds appropriated or otherwise available to the department for the following purposes:

- a. Administrative services for the identification, assessment, and cleanup of clandestine laboratory sites.
- b. Payments to other government agencies or private contractors for services consistent with the management and cleanup of a clandestine laboratory site.

c. Emergency response activities involving clandestine laboratory sites, including surveillance, entry, security, cleanup, and disposal.

2. The commissioner may request the assistance of other state, federal, and local agencies as necessary.

3. The commissioner shall proceed, pursuant to this section, to collect all costs incurred in cleanup of a clandestine laboratory site from the person having control over a clandestine laboratory site.

4. The commissioner shall make all reasonable efforts to recover the full amount of moneys expended, through litigation or otherwise. Mon-

neys recovered shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the department of public safety.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §184
Section amended

124C.4 Claim of state.

1. An amount for which a person having control over a clandestine laboratory is liable to the state shall constitute a lien in favor of the state upon all property and rights to property, real and personal, belonging to that person. This lien shall attach at the time the charges set out in section 124C.3 become due and payable and shall continue for ten years from the time the lien attaches unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may be extended, within ten years from the date the lien attaches, by filing a notice with the appropriate county official of the appropriate county and from the time of filing the lien shall be extended as to the property in that county for ten years, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged, with no limit on the number of extensions.

2. In order to preserve the lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors for value and without notice of the lien, the commissioner shall file with the recorder of the county in which the property is located a notice of the lien. A laboratory cleanup lien shall be recorded in the index of income tax liens in the county.

3. Each notice of lien shall be endorsed with the day, hour, and minute when the notice was filed for recording and the document reference number, and the notice shall be preserved, indexed, and recorded in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of its indexing. The department shall pay recording fees as provided by section 331.604 for the recording of the lien or for its satisfaction.

4. Upon payment of a charge for which the commissioner has filed a notice of lien with a county, the commissioner shall immediately file with the county a satisfaction of the charge and the satisfaction of the charge shall be indicated on the index.

5. The attorney general, upon the request of the commissioner, shall bring an action at law or in equity, without bond, to enforce payment of any charges or penalties, and in such action the attorney general shall have the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending.

6. The remedies available to the state in this chapter shall be cumulative and no action taken by the commissioner or attorney general shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state to pursue any remedy to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §185
Subsection 3 amended
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 designated as subsections 5 and 6

CHAPTER 125

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE

125.13 Programs licensed — exceptions.

1. *a.* Except as provided in subsection 2, a person shall not maintain or conduct any chemical substitutes or antagonists program, residential program, or nonresidential outpatient program, the primary purpose of which is the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers or chronic substance abusers without having first obtained a written license for the program from the department.

b. Four types of licenses may be issued by the department. A renewable license may be issued for one, two, or three years. A treatment program applying for its initial license may be issued a license for two hundred seventy days. A license issued for two hundred seventy days shall not be renewed or extended.

2. The licensing requirements of this chapter do not apply to any of the following:

a. A hospital providing care or treatment to substance abusers or chronic substance abusers licensed under chapter 135B which is accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of health

care organizations, the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports from the accrediting or licensing body must be sent to the department.

b. Any practitioner of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, in the practitioner's private practice. However, a program shall not be exempted from licensing by the board by virtue of its utilization of the services of a medical practitioner in its operation.

c. Private institutions conducted by and for persons who adhere to the faith of any well recognized church or religious denomination for the purpose of providing care, treatment, counseling, or rehabilitation to substance abusers or chronic substance abusers and who rely solely on prayer or other spiritual means for healing in the practice of religion of such church or denomination.

d. A program that provides only education, prevention, referral or post treatment services.

e. Alcoholics anonymous.

f. Individuals in private practice who are providing substance abuse treatment services independent from a program that is required to be licensed under subsection 1.

g. Intervention and referral programs which are financed and managed by a county or counties, are staffed by county employees, and do not receive state payments pursuant to a contract under section 125.44.

h. Voluntary, nonprofit groups whose funding is provided solely from nontax sources.

i. A substance abuse treatment program not funded by the department which is accredited or licensed by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on the accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports from the accrediting or licensing body must be sent to the department.

j. A hospital substance abuse treatment program that is accredited or licensed by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations, the commission on the accreditation of rehabilitation facilities, the American osteopathic association, or another recognized organization approved by the board. All survey reports for the hospital substance abuse treatment program from the accrediting or licensing body shall be sent to the department.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

125.59 Transfer of certain revenue — county program funding.

The treasurer of state, on each July 1 for that fiscal year, shall transfer the estimated amounts to be received from section 123.36, subsection 8 and section 123.143, subsection 1 to the department.

1. *a.* Of these funds, notwithstanding section 125.13, subsection 1, one-half of the transferred amount shall be used for grants to counties operating a substance abuse program involving only education, prevention, referral or posttreatment services, either with the counties' own employees or by contract with a nonprofit corporation. The grants shall not annually exceed ten thousand dollars to any one county, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The money shall be paid to the county after expenditure by the county and submission of the requirements in subparagraph (2) on the basis of one dollar for each three dollars spent by the county. The county may submit a quarterly claim for reimbursement.

(2) The county shall submit an accounting of the expenditures and shall submit an annual financial report, a description of the program, and the results obtained within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year in which the money is granted.

b. If the transferred amount for this subsec-

tion exceeds grant requests funded to the ten thousand dollar maximum, the Iowa department of public health may use the remainder to increase grants pursuant to subsection 2.

2. *a.* Of these funds, one-half of the transferred amount shall be used for prevention programs in addition to the amount budgeted for prevention programs by the department in the same fiscal year. The department shall use this additional prevention program money for grants to a county, person, or nonprofit agency operating a prevention program. A grant to a county, person, or nonprofit agency is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The money shall be paid to the county, person, or nonprofit agency after submission of the requirements in subparagraph (2) on the basis of two dollars for each dollar designated for prevention by the county, person, or nonprofit agency.

(2) The county, person, or nonprofit agency shall submit a description of the program.

(3) The county, person, or nonprofit agency shall submit an annual financial report and the results obtained before June 10 of the same fiscal year in which the money is granted.

b. The department may consider in-kind contributions received by a county, person, or nonprofit agency for matching purposes required in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §186

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

125.80 Physician's examination — report — scheduling of hearing.

1. *a.* An examination of the respondent shall be conducted within a reasonable time and prior to the commitment hearing by one or more licensed physicians as required by the court's order. If the respondent is taken into custody under section 125.81, the examination shall be conducted within twenty-four hours after the respondent is taken into custody. If the respondent desires, the respondent may have a separate examination by a licensed physician of the respondent's own choice. The court shall notify the respondent of the right to choose a physician for a separate examination. The reasonable cost of the examinations shall be paid from county funds upon order of the court if the respondent lacks sufficient funds to pay the cost.

b. A licensed physician conducting an examination pursuant to this section may consult with or request the participation in the examination of facility personnel, and may include with or attach to the written report of the examination any findings or observations by facility personnel who have been consulted or have participated in the examination.

c. If the respondent is not taken into custody under section 125.81, but the court is subsequently informed that the respondent has declined to be examined by a licensed physician pursuant to the

court order, the court may order limited detention of the respondent as necessary to facilitate the examination of the respondent by the licensed physician.

2. A written report of the examination by a court-designated physician shall be filed with the clerk prior to the hearing date. A written report of an examination by a physician chosen by the respondent may be similarly filed. The clerk shall immediately:

a. Cause a report to be shown to the judge who issued the order.

b. Cause the respondent's attorney to receive a copy of the report of a court-designated physician.

3. If the report of a court-designated physician is to the effect that the respondent is not a chronic substance abuser, the court, without taking further action, may terminate the proceeding and dismiss the application on its own motion and without notice.

4. If the report of a court-designated physician is to the effect that the respondent is a chronic substance abuser, the court shall schedule a commitment hearing as soon as possible. The hearing shall be held not more than forty-eight hours after the report is filed, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless an extension for good cause is requested by the respondent, or as soon thereafter as possible if the court considers that sufficient grounds exist for delaying the hearing.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

125.81 Immediate custody.

1. If a person filing an application requests that a respondent be taken into immediate custody, and the court upon reviewing the application and accompanying documentation, finds probable cause to believe that the respondent is a chronic substance abuser who is likely to injure the person or other persons if allowed to remain at liberty, the court may enter a written order directing that the respondent be taken into immediate custody by the sheriff, and be detained until the commitment hearing, which shall be held no more than five days after the date of the order, except that if the fifth day after the date of the order is a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the hearing may be held on the next business day. The court may order the respondent detained for the period of time until the hearing is held, and no longer except as provided in section 125.88, in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph "a", if possible, and if not, then in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph "b", or, only if neither of these alternatives is available in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph "c".

2. Detention may be:

a. In the custody of a relative, friend, or other suitable person who is willing and able to accept responsibility for supervision of the respondent, with reasonable restrictions as the court may or-

der including but not limited to restrictions on or a prohibition of any expenditure, encumbrance, or disposition of the respondent's funds or property.

b. In a suitable hospital, the chief medical officer of which shall be informed of the reasons why immediate custody has been ordered. The hospital may provide treatment which is necessary to preserve the respondent's life, or to appropriately control the respondent's behavior which is likely to result in physical injury to the person or to others if allowed to continue, and other treatment as deemed appropriate by the chief medical officer.

c. In the nearest facility which is licensed to care for persons with mental illness or substance abuse, provided that detention in a jail or other facility intended for confinement of those accused or convicted of a crime shall not be ordered.

3. The respondent's attorney may be allowed by the court to present evidence and arguments before the court's determination under this section. If such an opportunity is not provided at that time, respondent's attorney shall be allowed to present evidence and arguments after the issuance of the court's order of confinement and while the respondent is confined.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §187
Section amended

125.83A Placement in certain federal facilities.

1. If upon completion of the commitment hearing, the court finds that the contention that the respondent is a chronic substance abuser has been sustained by clear and convincing evidence, and the court is furnished evidence that the respondent is eligible for care and treatment in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government and that the facility is willing to receive the respondent, the court may so order. The respondent, when so placed in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government within or outside of this state, shall be subject to the rules of the United States department of veterans affairs or other agency, but shall not lose any procedural rights afforded the respondent by this chapter. The chief officer of the facility shall have, with respect to the respondent so placed, the same powers and duties as the chief medical officer of a hospital in this state would have in regard to submission of reports to the court, retention of custody, transfer, convalescent leave, or discharge. Jurisdiction is retained in the court to maintain surveillance of the respondent's treatment and care, and at any time to inquire into the respondent's condition and the need for continued care and custody.

2. Upon receipt of a certificate stating that a respondent placed under this chapter is eligible for care and treatment in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or

another agency of the United States government which is willing to receive the respondent without charge to the state of Iowa or any county in the state, the chief medical officer may transfer the respondent to that facility. Upon so doing, the chief medical officer shall notify the court which ordered the respondent's placement in the same manner as would be required in the case of a transfer under section 125.86, subsection 2, and the respondent transferred shall be entitled to the same rights as the respondent would have under that subsection. No respondent shall be transferred under this section who is confined pursuant to conviction of a public offense or whose placement was ordered upon contention of incompetence to stand trial by reason of mental illness, without prior approval of the court which ordered that respondent's placement.

3. A judgment or order of commitment by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or the District of Columbia, under which any person is hospitalized or placed in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government, shall have the same force and effect with respect to that person while the person is in this state as the judgment or order would have if the person were in the jurisdiction of the court which issued it. That court shall be deemed to have retained jurisdiction of the person so placed for the purpose of inquiring into that person's condition and the need for continued care and custody, as do courts in this state under this section. Consent is given to the application of the law of the state or district in which the court is situated which issued the judgment or order as regards authority of the chief officer of any facility, operated in this state by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government, to retain custody, transfer, place on convalescent leave, or discharge the person so committed.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §8
Section amended

125.86 Periodic reports required.

1. No more than thirty days after entry of a court order for commitment to a facility under section 125.84, subsection 2, and thereafter at successive intervals not to exceed ninety days for as long as involuntary commitment of the respondent continues, the administrator of the facility shall report to the court which entered the order. The report shall be submitted in the manner required by section 125.84, shall state whether in the opinion of the chief medical officer the respondent's condition has improved, remains unchanged, or has deteriorated, and shall indicate the further length of time the respondent will be required to remain at the facility.

2. No more than sixty days after entry of a court order for treatment of a respondent under

section 125.84, subsection 3, and thereafter at successive intervals not to exceed ninety days for as long as involuntary treatment continues, the administrator of the facility or the psychiatrist or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner treating the patient shall report to the court which entered the order. The report shall be submitted in the manner required by section 125.84, shall state whether in the opinion of the chief medical officer or the psychiatrist or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner the respondent's condition has improved, remains unchanged, or has deteriorated, and shall indicate the further length of time the respondent will require treatment by the facility. If the respondent fails or refuses to submit to treatment as ordered by the court, the administrator of the facility shall at once notify the court, which shall order the respondent committed for treatment as provided by section 125.84, subsection 3, unless the court finds that the failure or refusal was with good cause, and that the respondent is willing to receive treatment as provided in the court's order, or in a revised order if the court sees fit to enter one. If the administrator of the facility reports to the court that the respondent requires full-time custody, care, and treatment in a facility, and the respondent is willing to be admitted voluntarily to the facility for these purposes, the court may enter an order approving the placement upon consultation with the administrator of the facility in which the respondent is to be placed. If the respondent is unwilling to be admitted voluntarily to the facility, the procedure for determining involuntary commitment, as provided in section 125.84, subsection 3, shall be followed.

3. *a.* A psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner treating a respondent previously committed under this chapter may complete periodic reports pursuant to this section on the respondent if the respondent has been recommended for treatment on an outpatient or other appropriate basis pursuant to section 125.84, subsection 3, and if a psychiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 148 personally evaluates the respondent on at least an annual basis.

b. An advanced registered nurse practitioner who is not certified as a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner but who meets the qualifications set forth in the definition of a mental health professional in section 228.1 on July 1, 2008, may complete periodic reports pursuant to paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 133, §29
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

125.91 Emergency detention.

1. The procedure prescribed by this section shall only be used for an intoxicated person who has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical self-harm or harm on another, and is likely to inflict physical self-harm or harm on another unless

immediately detained, or who is incapacitated by a chemical substance, if that person cannot be taken into immediate custody under sections 125.75 and 125.81 because immediate access to the court is not possible.

2. *a.* A peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances described in subsection 1 are applicable may, without a warrant, take or cause that person to be taken to the nearest available facility referred to in section 125.81, subsection 2, paragraph “*b*” or “*c*”. Such an intoxicated or incapacitated person may also be delivered to a facility by someone other than a peace officer upon a showing of reasonable grounds. Upon delivery of the person to a facility under this section, the examining physician may order treatment of the person, but only to the extent necessary to preserve the person’s life or to appropriately control the person’s behavior if the behavior is likely to result in physical injury to the person or others if allowed to continue. The peace officer or other person who delivered the person to the facility shall describe the circumstances of the matter to the examining physician. If the person is a peace officer, the peace officer may do so either in person or by written report. If the examining physician has reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances in subsection 1 are applicable, the examining physician shall at once communicate with the nearest available magistrate as defined in section 801.4, subsection 10. The magistrate shall, based upon the circumstances described by the examining physician, give the examining physician oral instructions either directing that the person be released forthwith, or authorizing the person’s detention in an appropriate facility. The magistrate may also give oral instructions and order that the detained person be transported to an appropriate facility.

b. If the magistrate orders that the person be detained, the magistrate shall, by the close of business on the next working day, file a written order with the clerk in the county where it is anticipated that an application may be filed under section 125.75. The order may be filed by facsimile if necessary. The order shall state the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody or otherwise brought to a facility and the grounds

supporting the finding of probable cause to believe that the person is a chronic substance abuser likely to result in physical injury to the person or others if not detained. The order shall confirm the oral order authorizing the person’s detention including any order given to transport the person to an appropriate facility. The clerk shall provide a copy of that order to the chief medical officer of the facility to which the person was originally taken, any subsequent facility to which the person was transported, and to any law enforcement department or ambulance service that transported the person pursuant to the magistrate’s order.

3. The chief medical officer of the facility shall examine and may detain the person pursuant to the magistrate’s order for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours from the time the order is dated, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless the order is dismissed by a magistrate. The facility may provide treatment which is necessary to preserve the person’s life or to appropriately control the person’s behavior if the behavior is likely to result in physical injury to the person or others if allowed to continue or is otherwise deemed medically necessary by the chief medical officer, but shall not otherwise provide treatment to the person without the person’s consent. The person shall be discharged from the facility and released from detention no later than the expiration of the forty-eight-hour period, unless an application for involuntary commitment is filed with the clerk pursuant to section 125.75. The detention of a person by the procedure in this section, and not in excess of the period of time prescribed by this section, shall not render the peace officer, physician, or facility detaining the person liable in a criminal or civil action for false arrest or false imprisonment if the peace officer, physician, or facility had reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances described in subsection 1 were applicable.

4. The cost of detention in a facility under the procedure prescribed in this section shall be paid in the same way as if the person had been committed to the facility pursuant to an application filed under section 125.75.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §188
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 126

DRUGS, DEVICES, AND COSMETICS

126.10 Drugs and devices — misbranding — labeling.

1. A drug or device is misbranded under any of the following circumstances:

a. If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

b. (1) If in a package form unless it bears a label containing both of the following:

(a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or nu-

merical count.

(2) However, under subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be allowed, in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

c. If any word, statement, or other information required by or under the authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling, and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

d. If it is for use by humans and contains any quantity of the narcotic or hypnotic substance alpha-eucaine, barbituric acid, beta-eucaine, bromal, cannabis, carbromal, chloral, coca, cocaine, codeine, heroin, marijuana, morphine, opium, paraldehyde, peyote, or sulphonmethane; or any chemical derivative of such a substance, which derivative, after investigation, has been designated as habit forming, by rules adopted by the board under this chapter or by regulations adopted by the secretary pursuant to section 502(d) of the federal Act; unless its label bears the name and quantity or proportion of such substance or derivative and in juxtaposition therewith the statement "Warning — May Be Habit Forming."

e. (1) If it is a drug, unless both of the following apply:

(a) Its label bears, to the exclusion of any other nonproprietary name except the applicable systematic chemical name or the chemical formula:

(i) The established name of the drug, as specified in subparagraph (3), if such exists; and

(ii) If the drug is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the established name and quantity of each active ingredient, including the quantity, kind, and proportion of any alcohol, and also including, whether active or not, the established name and quantity or proportion of any bromides, ether, chloroform, acetanilide, acetophenetidin, amidopyrine, antipyrine, atropine, hyoscyne, hyoscyamine, arsenic, digitalis, digitalis glucosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine, thyroid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances, contained therein. However, the requirement for stating the quantity of the active ingredients, other than the quantity of those specifically named in this subparagraph subdivision, applies only to prescription drugs.

(b) For a prescription drug, the established name of the prescription drug or of an ingredient is printed, on the label and on any labeling on which a name for the prescription drug or an ingredient is used, prominently and in type at least half as large as that used thereon for any proprietary name or designation for the prescription drug or ingredient. However, to the extent that

compliance with subparagraph division (a), subparagraph subdivision (ii), or this subparagraph division is impracticable, exemptions shall be allowed under rules or regulations adopted by the board or the secretary under the federal Act.

(2) If it is a device and it has an established name, unless its label bears, to the exclusion of any other nonproprietary name, its established name, as defined in subparagraph (4), prominently printed in type at least half as large as that used thereon for any proprietary name or designation for the device, except that to the extent compliance with this subparagraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be allowed under rules or regulations adopted by the board or the secretary under the federal Act.

(3) As used in subparagraph (1), the term "*established name*", with respect to a drug or ingredient thereof, means one of the following:

(a) The applicable official name designated pursuant to section 508 of the federal Act.

(b) If no such official name exists and the drug or ingredient is an article recognized in an official compendium, then its official title in the compendium.

(c) If neither subparagraph division (a) nor (b) applies, then the common or usual name, if any, of the drug or ingredient. However, if subparagraph division (b) applies to an article recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary and in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States under different official titles, the official title used in the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary applies unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, in which case the official title used in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States applies.

(4) As used in subparagraph (2), the term "*established name*" with respect to a device means one of the following:

(a) The applicable official name of the device pursuant to section 508 of the federal Act.

(b) If no such official name exists and the device is an article recognized in an official compendium, then its official title in the compendium.

(c) If neither subparagraph division (a) nor (b) applies, then any common or usual name of the device.

f. (1) Unless its labeling bears both of the following:

(a) Adequate directions for use.

(b) Adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions, or by children, where its use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or durations of administration or application, in the manner and form necessary for the protection of users.

(2) However, if a requirement of subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), as applied to a drug or device, is not necessary for the protection of the

public health, the board or the secretary shall adopt rules or regulations exempting the drug or device from that requirement.

g. If it purports to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, unless it is packaged and labeled as prescribed in the official compendium. However, the method of packing may be modified with the consent of the board or the secretary. If a drug is recognized in both the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, it is subject to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary with respect to packaging and labeling unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, in which case it is subject to the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, and not to the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary. However, if an inconsistency exists between this paragraph and paragraph “e” as to the name by which the drug or its ingredients shall be designated, paragraph “e” prevails.

h. If it has been found by the board or the secretary to be a drug liable to deterioration, unless it is packaged in the form and manner, and its label bears a statement of the precautions that the board or the secretary by rule or regulation requires as necessary for the protection of public health. Such a rule or regulation shall not be established for a drug recognized in an official compendium until the board or the secretary has informed the appropriate body charged with the revision of the official compendium of the need for such packaging or labeling requirements and that body has failed within a reasonable time to prescribe such requirements.

i. (1) If it is a drug and its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

(2) If it is an imitation of another drug.

(3) If it is offered for sale under the name of another drug.

j. If it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage or manner, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling.

k. If it is, or purports to be, or is represented as a drug composed wholly or partly of insulin, unless both of the following apply:

(1) It is from a batch with respect to which a certificate or release has been issued pursuant to section 506 of the federal Act.

(2) The certificate or release is in effect with respect to the drug.

l. (1) If it is, or purports to be, or is represented as a drug, composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, bacitracin, or any other antibiotic drug, or any derivative thereof, unless both of the following apply:

(a) It is from a batch with respect to which a certificate or release has been issued pursuant to

section 507 of the federal Act.

(b) The certificate or release is in effect with respect to the drug.

(2) However, this paragraph “l” does not apply to any drug or class of drugs exempted by regulations adopted under section 507(c) or 507(d) of the federal Act.

m. If it is a color additive, the intended use of which is for the purpose of coloring only, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with the packaging and labeling requirements applicable to that color additive, as contained in regulations adopted under section 706 of the federal Act.

n. If it is a prescription drug distributed or offered for sale in this state, unless the manufacturer, packer, or distributor includes in all advertising and other descriptive printed matter issued or caused to be issued by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor with respect to the prescription drug a true statement of all of the following:

(1) The established name as defined in paragraph “e”, printed prominently and in type at least half as large as that used for any trade or brand name thereof.

(2) The formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of the prescription drug to the extent required for labels under paragraph “e”.

(3) Other information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness as required in regulations adopted pursuant to section 701(e) of the federal Act.

o. If it was manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed in an establishment in this state not duly registered under section 510 of the federal Act, if it was not included on a list required by section 510(j) of the federal Act, if a notice or other information respecting it was not provided as required by that section or section 510(k) of the federal Act, or if it does not bear the symbols from the uniform system for identification of devices prescribed under section 510(e) of the federal Act that are required by regulation.

p. If it is a drug and its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation adopted pursuant to section 3 or 4 of the federal Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, 15 U.S.C. § 1471 et seq.

q. If a trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another trademark, trade name, mark, or imprint or any likeness of the foregoing has been placed thereon or upon its container with intent to defraud.

r. In the case of a restricted device distributed or offered for sale in this state, if either of the following applies:

(1) Its advertising is false or misleading in any particular.

(2) It is sold, distributed, or used in violation of regulations adopted pursuant to section 520(e) of the federal Act.

s. In the case of a restricted device distributed

or offered for sale in this state, unless the manufacturer, packer, or distributor includes in all advertising and other descriptive printed matter issued by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor with respect to the device both of the following:

(1) A true statement of the device's established name as defined in paragraph "e", printed prominently and in type at least half as large as that used for any trade or brand name thereof.

(2) A brief statement of the intended uses of the device and relevant warnings, precautions, side effects, and contraindications; and in the case of a specific device made subject to regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Act, a full description of the components of the device or the formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of the device to the extent required in regulations under the federal Act.

t. If it is a device subject to a performance standard established under section 514 of the federal Act, unless it bears labeling as prescribed in that performance standard.

u. If it is a device and there was a failure or refusal to comply with any requirement prescribed under section 518 of the federal Act respecting the device, or to furnish material required by or under section 519 of the federal Act respecting the device.

2. If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling or advertising is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling or advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account, among other things, not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations, or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertising relates, under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertising or under customary or usual conditions of use.

3. The representation of a drug, in its labeling, as an antiseptic shall be considered to be a representation that it is a germicide, except in the case of a drug purporting to be, or represented as, an antiseptic for inhibitory use as a wet dressing, ointment, dusting powder, or such other use as involves prolonged contact with the body.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §189
Section amended

126.11 Exemptions in cases of drugs and devices — dispensing by prescription only.

1. The board shall adopt rules exempting from any labeling or packaging requirement of this chapter drugs and devices which are, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantities at establishments other than those where

originally processed or packaged, on condition that such drugs and devices are not adulterated or misbranded upon removal from the processing, labeling, or repacking establishment.

2. Drug and device labeling or packaging exemptions adopted pursuant to the federal Act shall apply to drugs and devices in this state except insofar as modified or rejected by rules adopted by the board.

3. *a.* (1) This paragraph "a" applies to a drug intended for use by humans which is any of the following:

(a) Is a habit-forming drug to which section 126.10, subsection 1, paragraph "d" applies.

(b) Because of its toxicity or other potentiality for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its use, is not safe for use except under the supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug.

(c) Is limited by an approved application under section 505 of the federal Act to use under the professional supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug.

(2) Such a drug shall be dispensed only upon a written, electronic, or facsimile prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug, or upon an oral prescription of such a practitioner which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist, or by refilling any such written, electronic, facsimile, or oral prescription if the refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or by oral order which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist. The act of dispensing a drug contrary to this paragraph "a" while the drug is held for sale results in the drug being misbranded.

b. A drug dispensed by filling or refilling a written, electronic, facsimile, or oral prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug is exempt from section 126.10, except subsection 1, paragraph "a" and paragraph "i", subparagraphs (2) and (3), and subsection 1, paragraphs "k" and "l", and the packaging requirements of subsection 1, paragraphs "g", "h", and "p", if the drug bears a label containing the name and address of the dispenser, the date of the prescription or of its filling, the name of the prescriber, and, if stated in the prescription, the name of the patient, and the directions for use and cautionary statements, if any, contained in the prescription. This exemption does not apply to a drug dispensed in the course of the conduct of the business of dispensing drugs pursuant to diagnosis by mail, or to a drug dispensed in violation of paragraph "a" of this subsection.

c. The board may, by rule, remove a drug subject to section 126.10, subsection 1, paragraph "d", and section 505 of the federal Act from the requirements of paragraph "a" of this subsection when such requirements are not necessary for the pro-

tection of the public health.

d. A drug which is subject to paragraph “*a*” of this subsection is misbranded if, at any time prior to dispensing, its label fails to bear the statement: “Caution: Federal Law Prohibits Dispensing Without Prescription”, or “Caution: State Law Prohibits Dispensing Without Prescription”. A drug to which paragraph “*a*” of this subsection does not apply is misbranded if, at any time prior to dispensing, its label bears the caution statement quoted in the preceding sentence.

e. Prescription drug samples dispensed by a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drugs are exempt from section 126.10.

f. All electronic or facsimile prescriptions transmitted under this section shall comply with section 155A.27.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §190

Subsection 3, paragraphs a – c amended

126.15 Cosmetics — misbranding.

1. A cosmetic is misbranded if any of the following apply:

a. Its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

b. If in package form unless it bears a label containing both of the following:

(1) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(2) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, which statement shall be separately and accurately stated in a uniform location upon the principal display panel of the label.

c. A word, statement, or other information required by or under the authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed there with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling, and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

d. Its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

e. It is a color additive, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with the packaging and labeling requirements applicable to that color additive prescribed under section 706 of the federal Act. This paragraph does not apply to packages of color additives which, with respect to their use of cosmetics, are marketed and intended for use only in or on hair dyes, as specified in section 126.14, subsection 1.

f. Its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation adopted pursuant to section 3 or 4 of the federal Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, 15 U.S.C. § 1471 et seq.

2. The board shall adopt rules exempting from any labeling requirement of this chapter, cosmet-

ics which are in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantities at an establishment other than the establishment where they are originally processed or packed, on condition that such cosmetics are not adulterated or misbranded upon removal from the processing, labeling, or repacking establishment. Cosmetic labeling exemptions adopted under the federal Act apply to cosmetics in this state except as modified or rejected by rules adopted by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

126.18 Inspections.

1. *a.* For purposes of enforcement of this chapter, the board or any of its authorized agents, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, may do both of the following:

(1) Enter at reasonable times any factory, warehouse, or other establishment in which drugs, devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed, or held, for introduction into commerce or after such introduction; or enter a vehicle being used to transport or hold drugs, devices, or cosmetics in commerce.

(2) Inspect at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner such a factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling therein, and obtain samples necessary to the enforcement of this chapter. In the case of a factory, warehouse, establishment, or consulting laboratory in which prescription drugs are manufactured, processed, packed, or held, the inspection shall extend to all things therein, including records, files, papers, processes, controls, and facilities, bearing on whether prescription drugs or restricted devices which are adulterated or misbranded or which may not be manufactured, introduced into commerce, or sold or offered for sale by reason of any provision of this chapter, have been or are being manufactured, processed, packed, transported, or held in violation of or bearing on a violation of this chapter. An inspection authorized for prescription drugs by the preceding sentence shall not extend to financial data, sales data other than shipment data, pricing data, personnel data other than data as to qualifications of technical and professional personnel performing functions subject to this chapter, and research data other than data relating to new drugs, and antibiotic drugs, and devices, and subject to reporting and inspection under regulations lawfully issued pursuant to section 505(i) or 505(j), or section 507(d) or 507(g), section 519, or section 520(g) of the federal Act, and data, relating to other drugs, or devices which in the case of a new drug would be subject to reporting or inspection under lawful regulations issued pursu-

ant to section 505(j) of the federal Act. The inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness.

b. Paragraph “a” does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Pharmacies which maintain establishments in conformance with laws of this state regulating the practice of pharmacy and medicine and which are regularly engaged in dispensing prescription drugs, or devices, upon prescription of practitioners licensed to administer the drugs or devices to patients under the care of the practitioners in the course of their professional practice, and which do not, either through a subsidiary or otherwise, manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process drugs or devices for sale other than in the regular course of their business of dispensing or selling drugs or devices at retail.

(2) Practitioners licensed by law to prescribe or administer drugs or prescribe or use devices, and who manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process drugs, or manufacture or process devices solely for use in the course of their professional practice.

(3) Persons who manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process drugs, or manufacture or process devices solely for use in research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.

(4) Duly employed sales representatives of pharmaceutical companies acting in the normal and customary performance of their duties.

(5) Other classes of persons the board exempts from the application of this section by rule upon a finding that inspection as applied to such classes of persons in accordance with this section is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

2. a. Upon completion of an inspection of a factory, warehouse, consulting laboratory, or other establishment and prior to leaving the premises, the authorized agent making the inspection shall give to the owner, operator, or agent in charge a report in writing setting forth any conditions or practices observed by the authorized agent which, in the judgment of the authorized agent, indicate that any drug, device, or cosmetic in the establishment meets either of the following:

(1) Consists in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

(2) Has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health.

b. A copy of the report shall be sent promptly to the board.

3. If the authorized agent making an inspection of a factory, warehouse, or other establishment has obtained a sample in the course of the inspection, upon completion of the inspection and prior to leaving the premises the authorized agent shall give to the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the sample obtained.

4. A person required under this chapter or section 519 or 520(g) of the federal Act to maintain records and a person who is in charge or custody of such records shall, upon request of an authorized agent designated by the board, permit the authorized agent at all reasonable times to have access and to copy and verify such records.

5. For the purposes of enforcing this chapter, carriers engaged in commerce, and persons receiving drugs, devices, or cosmetics in commerce or holding such articles so received, shall, upon the request of a duly authorized agent of the board, permit the agent, at reasonable times, to have access to and to copy all records showing the movement in commerce of a drug, device, or cosmetic, or the holding thereof during or after such movement, and the quantity, shipper, and consignee thereof. It is unlawful for any such carrier or person to fail to permit such access to and copying of any such record so requested when the request is accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the nature or kind of drug, device, or cosmetic to which the request relates.

6. Evidence obtained under this section or evidence which is directly or indirectly derived from such evidence obtained under this section, shall not be used in a criminal prosecution of the person from whom the evidence was obtained; and carriers are not subject to the other provisions of this chapter by reason of their receipt, carriage, holding, or delivery of drugs, devices, or cosmetics in the usual course of business as carriers.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

126.23A Pseudoephedrine retail restrictions.

1. a. A retailer or an employee of a retailer shall not do any of the following:

(1) Sell more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine to the same person within a thirty-day period.

(2) Knowingly sell more than one package of a product containing pseudoephedrine to a person in a twenty-four-hour period.

(3) Sell a package of a pseudoephedrine product that can be further broken down or subdivided into two or more separate and distinct packages or offer promotions where a pseudoephedrine product is given away for free as part of any purchase transaction.

b. A retailer or an employee of a retailer shall do the following:

(1) Provide for the sale of a pseudoephedrine product in a locked cabinet or behind a sales counter where the public is unable to reach the product and where the public is not permitted.

(2) Require a purchaser to present a government-issued photo identification card identifying the purchaser prior to purchasing a pseudoephedrine product.

(3) Require the purchaser to sign a logbook and to also require the purchaser to legibly print the purchaser's name and address in the logbook.

(4) Print the name of the pseudoephedrine product purchased and quantity sold next to the name of each purchaser in the logbook.

(5) Determine the signature in the logbook corresponds with the name on the government-issued photo identification card.

(6) Keep the logbook twenty-four months from the date of the last entry.

(7) Provide notification in a clear and conspicuous manner in a location where a pseudoephedrine product is offered for sale stating the following:

Iowa law prohibits the over-the-counter purchase of more than one package of a product containing pseudoephedrine in a twenty-four-hour period or of more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine within a thirty-day period. If you purchase a product containing pseudoephedrine, you are required to sign a logbook which may be accessible to law enforcement officers.

(8) Provide notification affixed to the logbook stating that a purchaser entering a false statement or misrepresentation in the logbook may subject the purchaser to criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

(9) Disclose logbook information as provided by state and federal law.

(10) Comply with training requirements pursuant to federal law.

2. A purchaser shall not do any of the following:

a. Purchase more than one package of a pseudoephedrine product within a twenty-four-hour period from a retailer.

b. Purchase more than seven thousand five hundred milligrams of pseudoephedrine from a retailer, either separately or collectively, within a thirty-day period.

3. A purchaser shall sign the logbook and also

legibly print the purchaser's name and address in the logbook.

4. Enforcement of this section shall be implemented uniformly throughout the state. A political subdivision of the state shall not adopt an ordinance regulating the display or sale of products containing pseudoephedrine. An ordinance adopted in violation of this section is void and unenforceable and any enforcement activity of an ordinance in violation of this section is void.

5. The logbook may be kept in an electronic format upon approval by the department of public safety.

6. A pharmacy that sells a product that contains three hundred sixty milligrams or less of pseudoephedrine on a retail basis shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to the sale of such product. However, a pharmacy is exempted from the provisions of this section when selling a pseudoephedrine product pursuant to section 124.212.

7. A retailer or an employee of a retailer that reports to any law enforcement agency any alleged criminal activity related to the purchase or sale of pseudoephedrine or who refuses to sell a pseudoephedrine product to a person is immune from civil liability for that conduct, except in cases of willful misconduct.

8. If a retailer or an employee of a retailer violates any provision of this section, a city or county may assess a civil penalty against the retailer upon hearing and notice as provided in section 126.23B.

9. An employee of a retailer who commits a violation of subsection 1 or a purchaser who commits a violation of subsection 2 commits a simple misdemeanor punishable by a scheduled fine under section 805.8C, subsection 6.

10. As used in this section, "retailer" means a person or business entity engaged in this state in the business of selling products on a retail basis. An "employee of a retailer" means any employee, contract employee, or agent of the retailer.

2009 Acts, ch 25, §7, 8

Theft of pseudoephedrine, see §714.7C

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) stricken and rewritten

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 135

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Plumbing and mechanical systems board
within the department of public health;
see chapter 105

135.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of chapter 155 and Title IV, subtitle 2, excluding chapter 146, unless otherwise defined:

1. "Director" shall mean the director of public health.

2. "Health officer" shall mean the physician who is the health officer of the local board of health.

3. "Local board" shall mean the local board of health.

4. "Physician" means a person licensed to

practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, chiropractic, podiatry, or optometry under the laws of this state; but a person licensed as a physician and surgeon shall be designated as a “physician” or “surgeon”, a person licensed as an osteopathic physician and surgeon shall be designated as an “osteopathic physician” or “osteopathic surgeon”, a person licensed as a chiropractor shall be designated as a “chiropractor”, a person licensed as a podiatrist shall be designated as a “podiatric physician”, and a person licensed as an optometrist shall be designated as an “optometrist”. A definition or designation contained in this subsection shall not be interpreted to expand the scope of practice of such licensees.

5. “Rules” shall include regulations and orders.

6. “Sanitation officer” shall mean the police officer who is the permanent sanitation and quarantine officer and who is subject to the direction of the local board of health in the execution of health and quarantine regulations.

7. “State department” or “department” shall mean the Iowa department of public health.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §30
Subsection 4 amended

135.11 Duties of department.

The director of public health shall be the head of the “Iowa Department of Public Health”, which shall:

1. Exercise general supervision over the public health, promote public hygiene and sanitation, prevent substance abuse and unless otherwise provided, enforce the laws relating to the same.

2. Conduct campaigns for the education of the people in hygiene and sanitation.

3. Issue monthly health bulletins containing fundamental health principles and other health data deemed of public interest.

4. Make investigations and surveys in respect to the causes of disease and epidemics, and the effect of locality, employment, and living conditions upon the public health. For this purpose the department may use the services of the experts connected with the state hygienic laboratory at the state university of Iowa.

5. Establish stations throughout the state for the distribution of antitoxins and vaccines to physicians, druggists, and other persons, at cost. All antitoxin and vaccine thus distributed shall be labeled “Iowa Department of Public Health”.

6. Exercise general supervision over the administration and enforcement of the sexually transmitted diseases and infections law, chapter 139A, subchapter II.

7. Exercise sole jurisdiction over the disposal and transportation of the dead bodies of human beings and prescribe the methods to be used in preparing such bodies for disposal and transportation. However, the department may approve a request for an exception to the application of specific

embalming and disposition rules adopted pursuant to this subsection if such rules would otherwise conflict with tenets and practices of a recognized religious denomination to which the deceased individual adhered or of which denomination the deceased individual was a member. The department shall inform the board of mortuary science of any such approved exception which may affect services provided by a funeral director licensed pursuant to chapter 156.

8. Establish, publish, and enforce rules which require companies, corporations, and other entities to obtain a permit from the department prior to scattering cremated human remains.

9. Exercise general supervision over the administration and enforcement of the vital statistics law, chapter 144.

10. Enforce the law relative to chapter 146 and “Health-related Professions”, Title IV, subtitle 3, excluding chapter 155.

11. Establish and maintain divisions as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws administered by the department.

12. Establish, publish, and enforce rules not inconsistent with law for the enforcement of the provisions of chapters 125 and 155, and Title IV, subtitle 2, excluding chapter 146 and for the enforcement of the various laws, the administration and supervision of which are imposed upon the department.

13. Establish standards for, issue permits for, and exercise control over the distribution of venereal disease prophylactics distributed by methods not under the direct supervision of a physician licensed under chapter 148 or a pharmacist licensed under chapter 147. Any person selling, offering for sale, or giving away any venereal disease prophylactics in violation of the standards established by the department shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the department shall revoke their permit.

14. Administer the statewide public health nursing, homemaker-home health aide, and senior health programs by approving grants of state funds to the local boards of health and the county boards of supervisors and by providing guidelines for the approval of the grants and allocation of the state funds. Program direction, evaluation requirements, and formula allocation procedures for each of the programs shall be established by the department by rule.

15. Administer chapters 125, 136A, 136C, 139A, 142, 142A, 144, and 147A.

16. Issue an annual report to the governor as provided in section 7E.3, subsection 4.

17. Consult with the office of statewide clinical education programs at the university of Iowa college of medicine and annually submit a report to the general assembly by January 15 verifying the number of physicians in active practice in Iowa by county who are engaged in providing obstetrical care. To the extent data are readily available, the

report shall include information concerning the number of deliveries per year by specialty and county, the age of physicians performing deliveries, and the number of current year graduates of the university of Iowa college of medicine and the Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center entering into residency programs in obstetrics, gynecology, and family practice. The report may include additional data relating to access to obstetrical services that may be available.

18. Administer the statewide maternal and child health program and the program for children with disabilities by conducting mobile and regional child health specialty clinics and conducting other activities to improve the health of low-income women and children and to promote the welfare of children with actual or potential conditions which may cause disabilities and children with chronic illnesses in accordance with the requirements of Tit. V of the federal Social Security Act. The department shall provide technical assistance to encourage the coordination and collaboration of state agencies in developing outreach centers which provide publicly supported services for pregnant women, infants, and children. The department shall also, through cooperation and collaborative agreements with the department of human services and the mobile and regional child health specialty clinics, establish common intake proceedings for maternal and child health services. The department shall work in cooperation with the legislative services agency in monitoring the effectiveness of the maternal and child health centers, including the provision of transportation for patient appointments and the keeping of scheduled appointments.

19. Establish, publish, and enforce rules requiring prompt reporting of methemoglobinemia, pesticide poisoning, and the reportable poisonings and illnesses established pursuant to section 139A.21.

20. Collect and maintain reports of pesticide poisonings and other poisonings, illnesses, or injuries caused by selected chemical or physical agents, including methemoglobinemia and pesticide and fertilizer hypersensitivity; and compile and publish, annually, a statewide and county-by-county profile based on the reports.

21. Adopt rules which require personnel of a licensed hospice, of a homemaker-home health aide provider agency which receives state homemaker-home health aide funds, or of an agency which provides respite care services and receives funds to complete a minimum of two hours of training concerning acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related conditions through a program approved by the department. The rules shall require that new employees complete the training within six months of initial employment and existing employees complete the training on or before January 1, 1989.

22. Adopt rules which require all emergency medical services personnel, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel to complete a minimum of two hours of training concerning acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related conditions and the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus infection.

23. Adopt rules which provide for the testing of a convicted or alleged offender for the human immunodeficiency virus pursuant to sections 915.40 through 915.43. The rules shall provide for the provision of counseling, health care, and support services to the victim.

24. Establish ad hoc and advisory committees to the director in areas where technical expertise is not otherwise readily available. Members may be compensated for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. To encourage health consumer participation, public members may also receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 if funds are available and the per diem is determined to be appropriate by the director. Expense moneys paid to the members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the department. A majority of the members of such a committee constitutes a quorum.

25. Establish an abuse education review panel for review and approval of mandatory reporter training curricula for those persons who work in a position classification that under law makes the persons mandatory reporters of child or dependent adult abuse and the position classification does not have a mandatory reporter training curriculum approved by a licensing or examining board.

26. Establish and administer a substance abuse treatment facility pursuant to section 135.130.

27. Administer annual grants to county boards of health for the purpose of conducting programs for the testing of private water supply wells, the closing of abandoned private water supply wells, and the renovation or rehabilitation of private water supply wells. Grants shall be funded through moneys transferred to the department from the agriculture management account of the groundwater protection fund pursuant to section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (b). The department shall adopt rules relating to the awarding of the grants.

28. Establish and administer, if sufficient funds are available to the department, a program to assess and forecast health workforce supply and demand in the state for the purpose of identifying current and projected workforce needs. The program may collect, analyze, and report data that furthers the purpose of the program. The program shall not release information that permits identification of individual respondents of program surveys.

29. In consultation with the advisory committee for perinatal guidelines, develop and maintain the statewide perinatal program based on the recommendations of the American academy of pediatrics and the American college of obstetricians and gynecologists contained in the most recent edition of the guidelines for perinatal care, and shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement those recommendations. Hospitals within the state shall determine whether to participate in the statewide perinatal program, and select the hospital's level of participation in the program. A hospital having determined to participate in the program shall comply with the guidelines appropriate to the level of participation selected by the hospital.

30. In consultation with the department of corrections, the antibiotic resistance task force, and the American federation of state, county and municipal employees, develop educational programs to increase awareness and utilization of infection control practices in institutions listed in section 904.102.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §30
Laboratory tests, §263.7, 263.8
Establishment and funding of state poison control center; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1181, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 208, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §1
Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 – 31 renumbered as 5 – 30

135.17 Dental screening of children.

1. *a.* Except as provided in paragraphs “c” and “d”, the parent or guardian of a child enrolled in elementary school shall provide evidence to the school district or accredited nonpublic elementary school in which the child is enrolled of the child having, no earlier than three years of age but prior to reaching six years of age, at a minimum, a dental screening performed by a licensed physician as defined in chapter 148, a nurse licensed under chapter 152, a licensed physician assistant as defined in section 148C.1, or a licensed dental hygienist or dentist as defined in chapter 153. Except as provided in paragraphs “c” and “d”, the parent or guardian of a child enrolled in high school shall provide evidence to the school district or accredited nonpublic high school in which the child is enrolled of the child having, at a minimum, a dental screening performed within the prior year by a licensed dental hygienist or dentist as defined in chapter 153. A school district or accredited nonpublic school shall provide access to a process to complete the screenings described in this paragraph as appropriate.

b. A person performing a dental screening required by this section shall record the fact of having conducted the screening, and such additional information required by the department, on uniform forms developed by the department in cooperation with the department of education. The form shall include a space for the person perform-

ing the screening to summarize any condition that may indicate a need for special services.

c. The department shall specify the procedures that constitute a dental screening and authorize a waiver signed by a licensed physician, nurse, physician assistant, dental hygienist, or dentist for a person who is unduly burdened by the screening requirement.

d. The dental screening requirement shall not apply to a person who submits an affidavit signed by the person or, if the person is a minor, the person's parent or legal guardian, stating that the dental screening conflicts with a genuine and sincere religious belief.

2. Each public and nonpublic school shall, in collaboration with the department, do the following:

a. Ensure that the parent or guardian of a student enrolled in the school has complied with the requirements of subsection 1.

b. Provide, if a student has not had a dental screening performed in accordance with subsection 1, the parent or guardian of the student with community dental screening referral resources, including contact information for the i-smile coordinator, department, or dental society.

3. By June 30 annually, each local board shall furnish the department with evidence that each student enrolled in any public or nonpublic school within the local board's jurisdiction has met the dental screening requirement in this section.

4. The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §39; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §31
Dental clinics, see §280.7
See also §135.105D, 139A.8, 299.4, 299.5, and 299.24
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 3 amended

135.19 Viral hepatitis program — awareness, vaccinations, and testing.

1. If sufficient funds are appropriated by the general assembly, the department shall establish and administer a viral hepatitis program. The goal of the program shall be to distribute information to citizens of this state who are at an increased risk for exposure to viral hepatitis regarding the higher incidence of hepatitis C exposure and infection among these populations, the dangers presented by the disease, and contacts for additional information and referrals. The program shall also make available hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccinations, and hepatitis C testing.

2. The department shall establish by rule a list of individuals by category who are at increased risk for viral hepatitis exposure. The list shall be consistent with recommendations developed by the centers for disease control, and shall be developed in consultation with the Iowa viral hepatitis task force and the Iowa department of veterans affairs. The department shall also establish by rule what information is to be distributed and the form and manner of distribution. The rules shall also

establish a vaccination and testing program, to be coordinated by the department through local health departments and clinics and other appropriate locations.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §88
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 3 stricken

135.20 Hepatitis C awareness program — veterans — vaccinations. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 182, § 89.

135.24 Volunteer health care provider program established — immunity from civil liability.

1. The director shall establish within the department a program to provide to eligible hospitals, clinics, free clinics, field dental clinics, specialty health care provider offices, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations, free medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, and emergency medical care services given on a voluntary basis by health care providers. A participating health care provider shall register with the department and obtain from the department a list of eligible, participating hospitals, clinics, free clinics, field dental clinics, specialty health care provider offices, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations.

2. The department, in consultation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to implement the volunteer health care provider program which shall include the following:

a. Procedures for registration of health care providers deemed qualified by the board of medicine, the board of physician assistants, the dental board, the board of nursing, the board of chiropractic, the board of psychology, the board of social work, the board of behavioral science, the board of pharmacy, the board of optometry, the board of podiatry, the board of physical and occupational therapy, the board of respiratory care, and the Iowa department of public health, as applicable.

b. Procedures for registration of free clinics, field dental clinics, and specialty health care provider offices.

c. Criteria for and identification of hospitals, clinics, free clinics, field dental clinics, specialty health care provider offices, or other health care facilities, health care referral programs, or charitable organizations, eligible to participate in the provision of free medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care services through the volunteer health care provider program. A free clinic, a field dental clinic, a specialty

health care provider office, a health care facility, a health care referral program, a charitable organization, or a health care provider participating in the program shall not bill or charge a patient for any health care provider service provided under the volunteer health care provider program.

d. Identification of the services to be provided under the program. The services provided may include but shall not be limited to obstetrical and gynecological medical services, psychiatric services provided by a physician licensed under chapter 148, dental services provided under chapter 153, or other services provided under chapter 147A, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A.

3. A health care provider providing free care under this section shall be considered an employee of the state under chapter 669, shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21, and shall not be subject to payment of claims arising out of the free care provided under this section through the health care provider's own professional liability insurance coverage, provided that the health care provider has done all of the following:

a. Registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

b. Provided medical, dental, chiropractic, pharmaceutical, nursing, optometric, psychological, social work, behavioral science, podiatric, physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, or emergency medical care services through a hospital, clinic, free clinic, field dental clinic, specialty health care provider office, or other health care facility, health care referral program, or charitable organization listed as eligible and participating by the department pursuant to subsection 1.

4. A free clinic providing free care under this section shall be considered a state agency solely for the purposes of this section and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection under chapter 669 as a state agency for all claims arising from the provision of free care by a health care provider registered under subsection 3 who is providing services at the free clinic in accordance with this section or from the provision of free care by a health care provider who is covered by adequate medical malpractice insurance as determined by the department, if the free clinic has registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

5. A field dental clinic providing free care under this section shall be considered a state agency solely for the purposes of this section and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection under chapter 669 as a state agency for all claims arising from the provision of free care by a health care provider registered under subsection 3 who is providing services at the field dental clinic in accordance with this section or from the provision of free care by a health care provider who is covered by adequate medical malpractice insurance, as determined by

the department, if the field dental clinic has registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

6. A specialty health care provider office providing free care under this section shall be considered a state agency solely for the purposes of this section and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection under chapter 669 as a state agency for all claims arising from the provision of free care by a health care provider registered under subsection 3 who is providing services at the specialty health care provider office in accordance with this section or from the provision of free care by a health care provider who is covered by adequate medical malpractice insurance, as determined by the department, if the specialty health care provider office has registered with the department pursuant to subsection 1.

7. For the purposes of this section:

a. *“Charitable organization”* means a charitable organization within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. *“Field dental clinic”* means a dental clinic temporarily or periodically erected at a location utilizing mobile dental equipment, instruments, or supplies, as necessary, to provide dental services.

c. *“Free clinic”* means a facility, other than a hospital or health care provider’s office which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which has as its sole purpose the provision of health care services without charge to individuals who are otherwise unable to pay for the services.

d. *“Health care provider”* means a physician licensed under chapter 148, a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, a physical therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 148A, an occupational therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 148B, a podiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 149, a physician assistant licensed and practicing under a supervising physician pursuant to chapter 148C, a licensed practical nurse, a registered nurse, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to chapter 152 or 152E, a respiratory therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 152B, a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant registered or licensed to practice under chapter 153, an optometrist licensed pursuant to chapter 154, a psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 154B, a social worker licensed pursuant to chapter 154C, a mental health counselor or a marital and family therapist licensed pursuant to chapter 154D, a speech pathologist or audiologist licensed pursuant to chapter 154F, a pharmacist licensed pursuant to chapter 155A, or an emergency medical care provider certified pursuant to chapter 147A.

e. *“Specialty health care provider office”* means the private office or clinic of an individual specialty health care provider or group of specialty health

care providers as referred by the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network established in section 135.153, but does not include a field dental clinic, a free clinic, or a hospital.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §43; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §32
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Section amended

135.27A Governor’s council on physical fitness and nutrition.

1. A governor’s council on physical fitness and nutrition is established consisting of twelve members appointed by the governor who have expertise in physical activity, physical fitness, nutrition, and promoting healthy behaviors. At least one member shall be a representative of elementary and secondary physical education professionals, at least one member shall be a health care professional, at least one member shall be a registered dietician, at least one member shall be recommended by the department on aging, and at least one member shall be an active nutrition or fitness professional. In addition, at least one member shall be a member of a racial or ethnic minority. The governor shall select a chairperson for the council. Members shall serve terms of three years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Appointments are subject to sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Members are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties. A member of the council may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2. The council shall assist in developing a strategy for implementation of the statewide comprehensive plan developed by the existing statewide initiative to increase physical activity, improve physical fitness, improve nutrition, and promote healthy behaviors. The strategy shall include specific components relating to specific populations and settings including early childhood, educational, local community, worksite wellness, health care, and older Iowans. The initial draft of the implementation plan shall be submitted to the governor and the general assembly by December 1, 2008.

3. The council shall assist the department in establishing and promoting a best practices internet site. The internet site shall provide examples of wellness best practices for individuals, communities, workplaces, and schools and shall include successful examples of both evidence-based and nonscientific programs as a resource.

4. The council shall provide oversight for the governor’s physical fitness challenge. The governor’s physical fitness challenge shall be administered by the department and shall provide for the establishment of partnerships with communities or school districts to offer the physical fitness challenge curriculum to elementary and secondary school students. The council shall develop the cur-

riculum, including benchmarks and rewards, for advancing the school wellness policy through the challenge.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §8
Subsection 1 amended

135.30 Protective eyeglasses — safety provisions. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 56, § 12.

135.37 Tattooing — permit requirement — penalty.

1. A person shall not own, control and lease, act as an agent for, conduct, manage, or operate an establishment to practice the art of tattooing or engage in the practice of tattooing without first applying for and receiving a permit from the Iowa department of public health.

2. A minor shall not obtain a tattoo and a person shall not provide a tattoo to a minor. For the purposes of this section, “*minor*” means an unmarried person who is under the age of eighteen years.

3. A person who fails to meet the requirements of subsection 1 or a person providing a tattoo to a minor is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

4. The Iowa department of public health shall:

a. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and establish and collect all fees necessary to administer this section. The provisions of chapter 17A, including licensing provisions, judicial review, and appeal, shall apply to this chapter.

b. Establish minimum safety and sanitation criteria for the operation of tattooing establishments.

5. If the Iowa department of public health determines that a provision of this section has been or is being violated, the department may order that a tattooing establishment not be operated until the necessary corrective action has been taken. If the establishment continues to be operated in violation of the order of the department, the department may request that the county attorney or the attorney general make an application in the name of the state to the district court of the county in which the violations have occurred for an order to enjoin the violations. This remedy is in addition to any other legal remedy available to the department.

6. As necessary to avoid duplication and promote coordination of public health inspection and enforcement activities, the department may enter into agreements with local boards of health to provide for inspection of tattooing establishments and enforcement activities in accordance with the rules and criteria implemented under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §33
Subsection 6 amended

135.43 Iowa child death review team established — duties.

1. An Iowa child death review team is estab-

lished as part of the office of the state medical examiner. The office of the state medical examiner shall provide staffing and administrative support to the team.

2. The membership of the review team is subject to the provisions of sections 69.16 and 69.16A, relating to political affiliation and gender balance. Review team members who are not designated by another appointing authority shall be appointed by the state medical examiner. Membership terms shall be for three years. A membership vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The review team shall elect a chairperson and other officers as deemed necessary by the review team. The review team shall meet upon the call of the state medical examiner or as determined by the review team. The members of the team are eligible for reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The review team shall include the following:

a. The state medical examiner or the state medical examiner’s designee.

b. A certified or licensed professional who is knowledgeable concerning sudden infant death syndrome.

c. A pediatrician who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.

d. A family practice physician who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.

e. One mental health professional who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.

f. One social worker who is knowledgeable concerning deaths of children.

g. A certified or licensed professional who is knowledgeable concerning domestic violence.

h. A professional who is knowledgeable concerning substance abuse.

i. A local law enforcement official.

j. A county attorney.

k. An emergency room nurse who is knowledgeable concerning the deaths of children.

l. A perinatal expert.

m. A representative of the health insurance industry.

n. One other appointed at large.

3. The review team shall perform the following duties:

a. Collect, review, and analyze child death certificates and child death data, including patient records or other pertinent confidential information concerning the deaths of children under age eighteen, and other information as the review team deems appropriate for use in preparing an annual report to the governor and the general assembly concerning the causes and manner of child deaths. The report shall include analysis of factual information obtained through review and recommendations regarding prevention of child deaths.

b. Recommend to the governor and the general assembly interventions to prevent deaths of children based on an analysis of the cause and manner of such deaths.

c. Recommend to the agencies represented on the review team changes which may prevent child deaths.

d. Except as authorized by this section, maintain the confidentiality of any patient records or other confidential information reviewed.

e. Recommend to the department of human services, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and any other person involved with child protection, interventions that may prevent harm to a child who is related to or is living in the same home as a child whose case is reviewed by the team.

f. If the sharing of information is necessary to assist in or initiate a child death investigation or criminal prosecution and the office or agency receiving the information does not otherwise have access to the information, share information possessed by the review team with the office of the attorney general, a county attorney's office, or an appropriate law enforcement agency. The office or agency receiving the information shall maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with this section. Unauthorized release or disclosure of the information received is subject to penalty as provided in this section.

g. In order to assist a division of the department in performing the division's duties, if the division does not otherwise have access to the information, share information possessed by the review team. The division receiving the information shall maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with this section. Unauthorized release or disclosure of the information received is subject to penalty as provided in this section.

4. The review team shall develop protocols for a child fatality review committee, to be appointed by the state medical examiner on an ad hoc basis, to immediately review the child abuse assessments which involve the fatality of a child under age eighteen. The state medical examiner shall appoint a medical examiner, a pediatrician, and a person involved with law enforcement to the committee.

a. The purpose of the review shall be to determine whether the department of human services and others involved with the case of child abuse responded appropriately. The protocols shall provide for the committee to consult with any multidisciplinary team, as defined in section 235A.13, that is operating in the area in which the fatality occurred.

b. The committee shall have access to patient records and other pertinent confidential information and, subject to the restrictions in this subsection, may disseminate the confidential informa-

tion in the committee's report.

c. Upon completion of the review, the committee shall issue a report which shall include findings concerning the case and recommendations for changes to prevent child fatalities when similar circumstances exist. The report shall include but is not limited to the following information, subject to the restrictions listed in paragraph "d":

(1) The dates, outcomes, and results of any actions taken by the department of human services and others in regard to each report and allegation of child abuse involving the child who died.

(2) The results of any review of the case performed by a multidisciplinary team, or by any other public entity that reviewed the case.

(3) Confirmation of the department of human services receipt of any report of child abuse involving the child, including confirmation as to whether or not any assessment involving the child was performed in accordance with section 232.71B, the results of any assessment, a description of the most recent assessment and the services offered to the family, the services rendered to the family, and the basis for the department's decisions concerning the case.

d. Prior to issuing the report, the committee shall consult with the county attorney responsible for prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of the child fatality. The committee's report shall include child abuse information associated with the case and the child, but is subject to the restrictions applicable to the department of human services for release of information concerning a child fatality or near fatality in accordance with section 235A.15, subsection 9.

e. Following the completion of the trial of any alleged perpetrator of the child fatality and the appeal period for the granting of a new trial, the committee shall issue a supplemental report containing the information that was withheld, in accordance with paragraph "d", so as not to jeopardize the prosecution or the rights of the alleged perpetrator to a fair trial as described in section 235A.15, subsection 9, paragraphs "e" and "f".

f. The report and any supplemental report shall be submitted to the governor and general assembly.

g. If deemed appropriate by the committee, at any point in the review the committee may recommend to the department of human services, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and any other person involved with child protection, interventions that may prevent harm to a child who is related to or is living in the same home as a child whose case is reviewed by the committee.

5. a. The following individuals shall designate a liaison to assist the review team in fulfilling its responsibilities:

- (1) The director of public health.
- (2) The director of human services.

- (3) The commissioner of public safety.
- (4) The attorney general.
- (5) The director of transportation.
- (6) The director of the department of education.

b. In addition, the chairperson of the review team shall designate a liaison from the public at large to assist the review team in fulfilling its responsibilities.

6. The review team may establish subcommittees to which the team may delegate some or all of the team's responsibilities under subsection 3.

7. *a.* The state medical examiner, the Iowa department of public health, and the department of human services shall adopt rules providing for disclosure of information which is confidential under chapter 22 or any other provision of state law, to the review team for purposes of performing its child death and child abuse review responsibilities.

b. A person in possession or control of medical, investigative, assessment, or other information pertaining to a child death and child abuse review shall allow the inspection and reproduction of the information by the office of the state medical examiner upon the request of the office, to be used only in the administration and for the duties of the Iowa child death review team. Except as provided for a report on a child fatality by an ad hoc child fatality review committee under subsection 4, information and records produced under this section which are confidential under section 22.7 and chapter 235A, and information or records received from the confidential records, remain confidential under this section. A person does not incur legal liability by reason of releasing information to the department* as required under and in compliance with this section.

8. Review team members and their agents are immune from any liability, civil or criminal, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of any act, omission, proceeding, decision, or determination undertaken or performed, or recommendation made as a review team member or agent provided that the review team members or agents acted in good faith and without malice in carrying out their official duties in their official capacity. The state medical examiner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this subsection. A complainant bears the burden of proof in establishing malice or lack of good faith in an action brought against review team members involving the performance of their duties and powers under this section.

9. A person who releases or discloses confidential data, records, or any other type of information in violation of this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §108 – 111

Legislative findings and purpose; 95 Acts, ch 147, §1

*The words "or the office of the state medical examiner" probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending

Continuing effectiveness of rules adopted by department of public health

until replacement rules are adopted by state medical examiner; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §113

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsections 7 and 8 amended

135.62 Department to administer division — health facilities council established — appointments — powers and duties.

1. This division shall be administered by the department. The director shall employ or cause to be employed the necessary persons to discharge the duties imposed on the department by this division.

2. There is established a state health facilities council consisting of five persons appointed by the governor. The council shall be within the department for administrative and budgetary purposes.

a. Qualifications. The members of the council shall be chosen so that the council as a whole is broadly representative of various geographical areas of the state and no more than three of its members are affiliated with the same political party. Each council member shall be a person who has demonstrated by prior activities an informed concern for the planning and delivery of health services. A member of the council and any spouse of a member shall not, during the time that member is serving on the council, do either of the following:

(1) Be a health care provider nor be otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the delivery of health care services nor have a material financial interest in the providing or delivery of health services.

(2) Serve as a member of any board or other policymaking or advisory body of an institutional health facility, a health maintenance organization, or any health or hospital insurer.

b. Appointments. Terms of council members shall be six years, beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A member shall be appointed in each odd-numbered year to succeed each member whose term expires in that year. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the balance of the unexpired term. Each appointment to the council is subject to confirmation by the senate. A council member is ineligible for appointment to a second consecutive term, unless first appointed to an unexpired term of three years or less.

c. Chairperson. The governor shall designate one of the council members as chairperson. That designation may be changed not later than July 1 of any odd-numbered year, effective on the date of the organizational meeting held in that year under paragraph "d".

d. Meetings. The council shall hold an organizational meeting in July of each odd-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as the new appointee or appointees are confirmed and have qualified. Other meetings shall be held as necessary to enable the council to expeditiously discharge its duties.

Meeting dates shall be set upon adjournment or by call of the chairperson upon five days' notice to the other members.

e. Compensation. Each member of the council shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 and reimbursement for actual expenses while engaged in official duties.

f. Duties. The council shall do all of the following:

(1) Make the final decision, as required by section 135.69, with respect to each application for a certificate of need accepted by the department.

(2) Determine and adopt such policies as are authorized by law and are deemed necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties under this division.

(3) Have authority to direct staff personnel of the department assigned to conduct formal or summary reviews of applications for certificates of need.

(4) Advise and counsel with the director concerning the provisions of this division and the policies and procedures adopted by the department pursuant to this division.

(5) Review and approve, prior to promulgation, all rules adopted by the department under this division.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §40
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 2 amended

135.63 Certificate of need required — exclusions.

1. A new institutional health service or changed institutional health service shall not be offered or developed in this state without prior application to the department for and receipt of a certificate of need, pursuant to this division. The application shall be made upon forms furnished or prescribed by the department and shall contain such information as the department may require under this division. The application shall be accompanied by a fee equivalent to three-tenths of one percent of the anticipated cost of the project with a minimum fee of six hundred dollars and a maximum fee of twenty-one thousand dollars. The fee shall be remitted by the department to the treasurer of state, who shall place it in the general fund of the state. If an application is voluntarily withdrawn within thirty calendar days after submission, seventy-five percent of the application fee shall be refunded; if the application is voluntarily withdrawn more than thirty but within sixty days after submission, fifty percent of the application fee shall be refunded; if the application is withdrawn voluntarily more than sixty days after submission, twenty-five percent of the application fee shall be refunded. Notwithstanding the required payment of an application fee under this subsection, an applicant for a new institutional health service or a changed institutional health service

offered or developed by an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation or an intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness as defined pursuant to section 135C.1 is exempt from payment of the application fee.

2. This division shall not be construed to augment, limit, contravene, or repeal in any manner any other statute of this state which may authorize or relate to licensure, regulation, supervision, or control of, nor to be applicable to:

a. Private offices and private clinics of an individual physician, dentist, or other practitioner or group of health care providers, except as provided by section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraphs "g", "h", and "m", and subsections 20 and 21.

b. Dispensaries and first aid stations, located within schools, businesses, or industrial establishments, which are maintained solely for the use of students or employees of those establishments and which do not contain inpatient or resident beds that are customarily occupied by the same individual for more than twenty-four consecutive hours.

c. Establishments such as motels, hotels, and boarding houses which provide medical, nursing personnel, and other health related services as an incident to their primary business or function.

d. The remedial care or treatment of residents or patients in any home or institution conducted only for those who rely solely upon treatment by prayer or spiritual means in accordance with the creed or tenets of any recognized church or religious denomination.

e. A health maintenance organization or combination of health maintenance organizations or an institutional health facility controlled directly or indirectly by a health maintenance organization or combination of health maintenance organizations, except when the health maintenance organization or combination of health maintenance organizations does any of the following:

(1) Constructs, develops, renovates, relocates, or otherwise establishes an institutional health facility.

(2) Acquires major medical equipment as provided by section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraphs "i" and "j".

f. A residential care facility, as defined in section 135C.1, including a residential care facility for persons with mental retardation, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary.

g. (1) A reduction in bed capacity of an institutional health facility, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary, if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The institutional health facility reports to the department the number and type of beds reduced on a form prescribed by the department at least thirty days before the reduction. In the case of a health care facility, the new bed total must be

consistent with the number of licensed beds at the facility. In the case of a hospital, the number of beds must be consistent with bed totals reported to the department of inspections and appeals for purposes of licensure and certification.

(b) The institutional health facility reports the new bed total on its next annual report to the department.

(2) If these conditions are not met, the institutional health facility is subject to review as a “*new institutional health service*” or “*changed institutional health service*” under section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraph “d”, and subject to sanctions under section 135.73. If the institutional health facility reestablishes the deleted beds at a later time, review as a “*new institutional health service*” or “*changed institutional health service*” is required pursuant to section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraph “d”.

h. (1) The deletion of one or more health services, previously offered on a regular basis by an institutional health facility or health maintenance organization, notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The institutional health facility or health maintenance organization reports to the department the deletion of the service or services at least thirty days before the deletion on a form prescribed by the department.

(b) The institutional health facility or health maintenance organization reports the deletion of the service or services on its next annual report to the department.

(2) If these conditions are not met, the institutional health facility or health maintenance organization is subject to review as a “*new institutional health service*” or “*changed institutional health service*” under section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraph “f”, and subject to sanctions under section 135.73.

(3) If the institutional health facility or health maintenance organization reestablishes the deleted service or services at a later time, review as a “*new institutional health service*” or “*changed institutional health service*” may be required pursuant to section 135.61, subsection 18.

i. A residential program exempt from licensing as a health care facility under chapter 135C in accordance with section 135C.6, subsection 8.

j. The construction, modification, or replacement of nonpatient care services, including parking facilities, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, computers, telephone systems, medical office buildings, and other projects of a similar nature, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary.

k. (1) The redistribution of beds by a hospital within the acute care category of bed usage, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary, if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The hospital reports to the department the number and type of beds to be redistributed on a form prescribed by the department at least thirty days before the redistribution.

(b) The hospital reports the new distribution of beds on its next annual report to the department.

(2) If these conditions are not met, the redistribution of beds by the hospital is subject to review as a new institutional health service or changed institutional health service pursuant to section 135.61, subsection 18, paragraph “d”, and is subject to sanctions under section 135.73.

l. The replacement or modernization of any institutional health facility if the replacement or modernization does not add new health services or additional bed capacity for existing health services, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary. With respect to a nursing facility, “*replacement*” means establishing a new facility within the same county as the prior facility to be closed. With reference to a hospital, “*replacement*” means establishing a new hospital that demonstrates compliance with all of the following criteria through evidence submitted to the department:

(1) Is designated as a critical access hospital pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1395i-4.

(2) Serves at least seventy-five percent of the same service area that was served by the prior hospital to be closed and replaced by the new hospital.

(3) Provides at least seventy-five percent of the same services that were provided by the prior hospital to be closed and replaced by the new hospital.

(4) Is staffed by at least seventy-five percent of the same staff, including medical staff, contracted staff, and employees, as constituted the staff of the prior hospital to be closed and replaced by the new hospital.

m. Hemodialysis services provided by a hospital or freestanding facility, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary.

n. Hospice services provided by a hospital, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary.

o. The change in ownership, licensure, organizational structure, or designation of the type of institutional health facility if the health services offered by the successor institutional health facility are unchanged. This exclusion is applicable only if the institutional health facility consents to the change in ownership, licensure, organizational structure, or designation of the type of institutional health facility and ceases offering the health services simultaneously with the initiation of the offering of health services by the successor institutional health facility.

p. The conversion of an existing number of beds by an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation to a smaller facility envi-

ronment, including but not limited to a community-based environment which does not result in an increased number of beds, notwithstanding any provision in this division to the contrary, including subsection 4, if all of the following conditions exist:

(1) The intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation reports the number and type of beds to be converted on a form prescribed by the department at least thirty days before the conversion.

(2) The intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation reports the conversion of beds on its next annual report to the department.

3. This division shall not be construed to be applicable to a health care facility operated by and for the exclusive use of members of a religious order, which does not admit more than two individuals to the facility from the general public, and which was in operation prior to July 1, 1986. However, this division is applicable to such a facility if the facility is involved in the offering or developing of a new or changed institutional health service on or after July 1, 1986.

4. A copy of the application shall be sent to the department of human services at the time the application is submitted to the Iowa department of public health. The department shall not process applications for and the council shall not consider a new or changed institutional health service for an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation unless both of the following conditions are met:

a. The new or changed beds shall not result in an increase in the total number of medical assistance certified intermediate care facility beds for persons with mental retardation in the state, exclusive of those beds at the state resource centers or other state institutions, beyond one thousand six hundred thirty-six beds.

b. A letter of support for the application is provided by the county board of supervisors, or the board's designee, in the county in which the beds would be located.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §38

Subsection 2, paragraph "1", unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

135.67 Summary review procedure.

1. The department may waive the letter of intent procedures prescribed by section 135.65 and substitute a summary review procedure, which shall be established by rules of the department, when it accepts an application for a certificate of need for a project which meets any of the criteria in paragraphs "a" through "e":

a. A project which is limited to repair or replacement of a facility or equipment damaged or destroyed by a disaster, and which will not expand the facility nor increase the services provided beyond the level existing prior to the disaster.

b. A project necessary to enable the facility or

service to achieve or maintain compliance with federal, state, or other appropriate licensing, certification, or safety requirements.

c. A project which will not change the existing bed capacity of the applicant's facility or service, as determined by the department, by more than ten percent or ten beds, whichever is less, over a two-year period.

d. A project the total cost of which will not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

e. Any other project for which the applicant proposes and the department agrees to summary review.

2. The department's decision to disallow a summary review shall be binding upon the applicant.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §191
Section amended

135.80 Mental health professional shortage area program.

1. For the purposes of this section, "mental health professional shortage areas" means geographic areas in this state that have been designated by the United States department of health and human services, health resources and services administration, bureau of health professionals, as having a shortage of mental health professionals.

2. The department shall establish and administer a mental health professional shortage area program in accordance with this section. Implementation of the program shall be limited to the extent of the funding appropriated or otherwise made available for the program.

3. The program shall provide stipends to support psychiatrist positions with an emphasis on securing and retaining medical directors at community mental health centers, providers of mental health services to county residents pursuant to a waiver approved under section 225C.7, subsection 3, and hospital psychiatric units that are located in mental health professional shortage areas.

4. The department shall apply the rules in determining the number and amounts of stipends within the amount of funding available for the program for a fiscal year.

5. For each fiscal year in which funding is allocated by the program, the department shall report to the governor and general assembly summarizing the program's activities and the impact made to address the shortage of mental health professionals.

Allocation of funds; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §97; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §62; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §60

Section not amended; footnote revised

135.105A Lead inspector, lead abater, and lead-safe renovator training and certification program established — civil penalty.

1. The department shall establish a program

for the training and certification of lead inspectors, lead abaters, and lead-safe renovators. The department shall maintain a listing, available to the public and to city and county health departments, of lead inspector, lead abater, and lead-safe renovator training programs that have been approved by the department, and of lead inspectors, lead abaters, and lead-safe renovators who have successfully completed the training program and have been certified by the department. A person may be certified as a lead inspector, a lead abater, or a lead-safe renovator, or may be certified to provide two or more of such services. However, a person who holds more than one such certification shall not provide inspection service and also provide abatement service or renovation service at the same site unless a written consent or waiver, following full disclosure by the person, is obtained from the owner or manager of the site.

2. A person who owns real property which includes a residential dwelling and who performs lead inspection, lead abatement, or renovation of the residential dwelling is not required to obtain certification to perform these measures, unless the residential dwelling is occupied by a person other than the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family while the measures are being performed. However, the department shall encourage property owners who are not required to be certified to complete the applicable training course to ensure the use of appropriate and safe lead inspection, lead abatement, or lead-safe renovation procedures.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not perform lead abatement or lead inspections, and shall not perform renovations on target housing or a child-occupied facility, unless the person has completed a training program approved by the department and has obtained certification pursuant to this section. All lead abatement and lead inspections; and lead inspector, lead abater, and lead-safe renovation training programs; and renovations on target housing or a child-occupied facility, shall be performed and conducted in accordance with work practice standards established by the department. A person shall not conduct a training program for lead inspectors, lead abaters, or lead-safe renovators unless the program has been submitted to and approved by the department.

4. A person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense.

5. The department shall adopt rules regarding minimum requirements for lead inspector, lead abater, and lead-safe renovator training programs, certification, work practice standards, and suspension and revocation requirements, and shall implement the training and certification programs. The department shall seek federal funding and shall establish fees in amounts sufficient to defray the cost of the programs. Fees received

shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §1
For definitions, see §135.105C(2)
Section amended

135.105C Renovation, remodeling, and repainting — lead hazard notification process established.

1. *a.* A person who performs renovation, remodeling, or repainting services for target housing or a child-occupied facility for compensation shall provide an approved lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and occupant of the housing or facility prior to commencing the services. The department shall adopt rules to implement the renovation, remodeling, and repainting lead hazard notification process under this section.

b. The rules shall include but are not limited to an authorization that the lead hazard notification to parents or guardians of the children attending a child-occupied facility may be completed by posting an informational sign and a copy of the approved lead hazard information pamphlet. The rules shall also address requirements for notification of parents or guardians of the children visiting a child-occupied facility when the facility is vacant for an extended period of time.

2. For the purpose of this section and section 135.105A, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. (1) “*Child-occupied facility*” means a building, or portion of a building, constructed prior to 1978, that is described by all of the following:

(*a.*) The building is visited on a regular basis by the same child, who is less than six years of age, on at least two different days within any week. For purposes of this paragraph “*a*”, a week is a Sunday through Saturday period.

(*b.*) Each day's visit by the child lasts at least three hours, and the combined annual visits total at least sixty hours.

(2) A child-occupied facility may include but is not limited to a child care center, preschool, or kindergarten classroom. A child-occupied facility also includes common areas that are routinely used by children who are less than six years of age, such as restrooms and cafeterias, and the exterior walls and adjoining space of the building that are immediately adjacent to the child-occupied facility or the common areas routinely used by children under the age of six years.

b. “*Target housing*” means housing constructed prior to 1978 with the exception of housing for the elderly or for persons with disabilities and housing that does not contain a bedroom, unless at least one child, under six years of age, resides or is expected to reside in the housing.

3. A person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §2
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

135.107 Center for rural health and primary care established — duties.

1. The center for rural health and primary care is established within the department.

2. The center for rural health and primary care shall do all of the following:

a. Provide technical planning assistance to rural communities and counties exploring innovative means of delivering rural health services through community health services assessment, planning, and implementation, including but not limited to hospital conversions, cooperative agreements among hospitals, physician and health practitioner support, recruitment and retention of primary health care providers, public health services, emergency medical services, medical assistance facilities, rural health care clinics, and alternative means which may be included in the long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. The center for rural health and primary care shall encourage collaborative efforts of the local boards of health, hospital governing boards, and other public and private entities located in rural communities to adopt a long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan pursuant to rules adopted by the department and perform the duties required of the Iowa department of public health in section 135B.33.

b. Provide technical assistance to assist rural communities in improving Medicare reimbursements through the establishment of rural health clinics, defined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1395(x), and distinct part skilled nursing facility beds.

c. Coordinate services to provide research for the following items:

(1) Examination of the prevalence of rural occupational health injuries in the state.

(2) Assessment of training and continuing education available through local hospitals and others relating to diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with rural occupational health hazards.

(3) Determination of continuing education support necessary for rural health practitioners to diagnose and treat illnesses caused by exposure to rural occupational health hazards.

(4) Determination of the types of actions that can help prevent agricultural accidents.

(5) Surveillance and reporting of disabilities suffered by persons engaged in agriculture resulting from diseases or injuries, including identifying the amount and severity of agricultural-related injuries and diseases in the state, identifying causal factors associated with agricultural-related injuries and diseases, and indicating the effectiveness of intervention programs designed to reduce injuries and diseases.

d. Cooperate with the center for agricultural health and safety established under section 262.78, the center for health effects of environ-

mental contamination established under section 263.17, and the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The agencies shall coordinate programs to the extent practicable.

e. Administer grants for farm safety education efforts directed to rural families for the purpose of preventing farm-related injuries to children.

3. The center for rural health and primary care shall establish a primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor, to be known as PRIMECARRE. The endeavor shall include a community grant program, a primary care provider loan repayment program, and a primary care provider community scholarship program. The endeavor shall be developed and implemented in a manner to promote and accommodate local creativity in efforts to recruit and retain health care professionals to provide services in the locality. The focus of the endeavor shall be to promote and assist local efforts in developing health care provider recruitment and retention programs.

a. Community grant program.

(1) The center for rural health and primary care shall adopt rules establishing an application process to be used by the center to establish a grant assistance program as provided in this paragraph, and establishing the criteria to be used in evaluating the applications. Selection criteria shall include a method for prioritizing grant applications based on illustrated efforts to meet the health care provider needs of the locality and surrounding area. Such assistance may be in the form of a forgivable loan, grant, or other nonfinancial assistance as deemed appropriate by the center. An application submitted shall contain a commitment of at least a dollar-for-dollar match of the grant assistance. Application may be made for assistance by a single community or group of communities.

(2) Grants awarded under the program shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) Ten thousand dollars for a single community or region with a population of ten thousand or less. An award shall not be made under this program to a community with a population of more than ten thousand.

(b) An amount not to exceed one dollar per capita for a region in which the population exceeds ten thousand. For purposes of determining the amount of a grant for a region, the population of the region shall not include the population of any community with a population of more than ten thousand located in the region.

b. Primary care provider loan repayment program.

(1) A primary care provider loan repayment program is established to increase the number of health professionals practicing primary care in federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state. Under the program, loan repayment may be made to a recipient for educational

expenses incurred while completing an accredited health education program directly related to obtaining credentials necessary to practice the recipient's health profession.

(2) The center for rural health and primary care shall adopt rules relating to the establishment and administration of the primary care provider loan repayment program. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, at a minimum, for all of the following:

(a) Determination of eligibility requirements and qualifications of an applicant to receive loan repayment under the program, including but not limited to years of obligated service, clinical practice requirements, and residency requirements. One year of obligated service shall be provided by the applicant in exchange for each year of loan repayment, unless federal requirements otherwise require. Loan repayment under the program shall not be approved for a health provider whose license or certification is restricted by a medical regulatory authority of any jurisdiction of the United States, other nations, or territories.

(b) Identification of federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state and prioritization of such areas according to need.

(c) Determination of the amount and duration of the loan repayment an applicant may receive, giving consideration to the availability of funds under the program, and the applicant's outstanding educational loans and professional credentials.

(d) Determination of the conditions of loan repayment applicable to an applicant.

(e) Enforcement of the state's rights under a loan repayment program contract, including the commencement of any court action.

(f) Cancellation of a loan repayment program contract for reasonable cause.

(g) Participation in federal programs supporting repayment of loans of health care providers and acceptance of gifts, grants, and other aid or amounts from any person, association, foundation, trust, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity for the purposes of the program.

(h) Upon availability of state funds, determine eligibility criteria and qualifications for participating communities and applicants not located in federally designated shortage areas.

(i) Other rules as necessary.

(3) The center for rural health and primary care may enter into an agreement under chapter 28E with the college student aid commission for the administration of this program.

c. Primary care provider community scholarship program.

(1) A primary care provider community scholarship program is established to recruit and to provide scholarships to train primary health care practitioners in federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state. Under the

program, scholarships may be awarded to a recipient for educational expenses incurred while completing an accredited health education program directly related to obtaining the credentials necessary to practice the recipient's health profession.

(2) The department shall adopt rules relating to the establishment and administration of the primary care provider community scholarship program. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, at a minimum, for all of the following:

(a) Determination of eligibility requirements and qualifications of an applicant to receive scholarships under the program, including but not limited to years of obligated service, clinical practice requirements, and residency requirements. One year of obligated service shall be provided by the applicant in exchange for each year of scholarship receipt, unless federal requirements otherwise require.

(b) Identification of federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state and prioritization of such areas according to need.

(c) Determination of the amount of the scholarship an applicant may receive.

(d) Determination of the conditions of scholarship to be awarded to an applicant.

(e) Enforcement of the state's rights under a scholarship contract, including the commencement of any court action.

(f) Cancellation of a scholarship contract for reasonable cause.

(g) Participation in federal programs supporting scholarships for health care providers and acceptance of gifts, grants, and other aid or amounts from any person, association, foundation, trust, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity for the purposes of the program.

(h) Upon availability of state funds, determination of eligibility criteria and qualifications for participating communities and applicants not located in federally designated shortage areas.

(i) Other rules as necessary.

(3) The center for rural health and primary care may enter into an agreement under chapter 28E with the college student aid commission for the administration of this program.

4. *a.* Eligibility under any of the programs established under the primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor shall be based upon a community health services assessment completed under subsection 2, paragraph "a". A community or region, as applicable, shall submit a letter of intent to conduct a community health services assessment and to apply for assistance under this subsection. The letter shall be in a form and contain information as determined by the center. A letter of intent shall be submitted to the center by January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which an application for assistance is to be made.

b. Assistance under this subsection shall not

be granted until such time as the community or region making application has completed the community health services assessment and adopted a long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. In addition to any other requirements, a developmental plan shall include a clear commitment to informing high school students of the health care opportunities which may be available to such students.

c. The center for rural health and primary care shall seek additional assistance and resources from other state departments and agencies, federal agencies and grant programs, private organizations, and any other person, as appropriate. The center is authorized and directed to accept on behalf of the state any grant or contribution, federal or otherwise, made to assist in meeting the cost of carrying out the purpose of this subsection. All federal grants to and the federal receipts of the center are appropriated for the purpose set forth in such federal grants or receipts. Funds appropriated by the general assembly to the center for implementation of this subsection shall first be used for securing any available federal funds requiring a state match, with remaining funds being used for the community grant program.

d. The center for rural health and primary care may, to further the purposes of this subsection, provide financial assistance in the form of grants to support the effort of a community which is clearly part of the community's long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. Efforts for which such grants may be awarded include but are not limited to the procurement of clinical equipment, clinical facilities, and telecommunications facilities, and the support of locum tenens arrangements and primary care provider mentor programs.

5. a. There is established an advisory committee to the center for rural health and primary care consisting of one representative, approved by the respective agency, of each of the following agencies: the department of agriculture and land stewardship, the Iowa department of public health, the department of inspections and appeals, the national institute for rural health policy, the rural health resource center, the institute of agricultural medicine and occupational health, and the Iowa state association of counties. The governor shall appoint two representatives of consumer groups active in rural health issues and a representative of each of two farm organizations active within the state, a representative of an agricultural business in the state, a practicing rural family physician, a practicing rural physician assistant, a practicing rural advanced registered nurse practitioner, and a rural health practitioner who is not a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner, as members of the advisory committee. The advisory committee shall also include as members two state repre-

sentatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house, and two state senators, one appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate.

b. The advisory committee shall regularly meet with the administrative head of the center as well as the director of the center for agricultural health and safety established under section 262.78. The head of the center and the director of the center for agricultural health and safety shall consult with the advisory committee and provide the committee with relevant information regarding their agencies.

c. A simple majority of the membership of the advisory committee shall constitute a quorum. Action may be taken by the affirmative vote of a majority of the advisory committee membership.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §41
Legislative findings; 94 Acts, ch 1168, §1
Section amended

DIVISION XII

CHILD PROTECTION — CHILD PROTECTION CENTER GRANTS — SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME PREVENTION

135.119 Shaken baby syndrome prevention program.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. "*Birth center*" and "*birthing hospital*" mean the same as defined in section 135.131.

b. "*Child care provider*" means the same as a child care facility, as defined in section 237A.1, that is providing child care to a child who is newborn through age three.

c. "*Family support program*" means a program offering instruction and support for families in which home visitation is the primary service delivery mechanism.

d. "*Parent*" means the same as "*custodian*", "*guardian*", or "*parent*", as defined in section 232.2, of a child who is newborn through age three.

e. "*Person responsible for the care of a child*" means the same as defined in section 232.68, except that it is limited to persons responsible for the care of a child who is newborn through age three.

f. "*Shaken baby syndrome*" means the collection of signs and symptoms resulting from the vigorous shaking of a child who is three years of age or younger. Shaken baby syndrome may result in bleeding inside the child's head and may cause one or more of the following conditions: irreversible brain damage; blindness, retinal hemorrhage, or eye damage; cerebral palsy; hearing loss; spinal cord injury, including paralysis; seizures; learning disability; central nervous system injury; closed head injury; rib fracture; subdural hematoma; or death. Shaken baby syndrome also includes the symptoms included in the diagnosis code for shaken infant syndrome utilized by Iowa hospitals.

2. *a.* The department shall establish a state-wide shaken baby syndrome prevention program to educate parents and persons responsible for the care of a child about the dangers to children three years of age or younger caused by shaken baby syndrome and to discuss ways to reduce the syndrome's risks. The program plan shall allow for voluntary participation by parents and persons responsible for the care of a child.

b. The program plan shall describe strategies for preventing shaken baby syndrome by providing education and support to parents and persons responsible for the care of a child and shall identify multimedia resources, written materials, and other resources that can assist in providing the education and support.

c. The department shall consult with experts with experience in child abuse prevention, child health, and parent education in developing the program plan.

d. The program plan shall incorporate a multi-year, collaborative approach for implementation of the plan. The plan shall address how to involve those who regularly work with parents and persons responsible for the care of a child, including but not limited to child abuse prevention programs, child care resource and referral programs, child care providers, family support programs, programs receiving funding through the community empowerment initiative, public and private schools, health care providers, local health departments, birth centers, and birthing hospitals.

e. The program plan shall identify the methodology to be used for improving the tracking of shaken baby syndrome incidents and for evaluating the effectiveness of the plan's education and support efforts.

f. The program plan shall describe how program results will be reported.

g. The program plan may provide for implementation of the program through a contract with a private agency or organization experienced in furnishing the services set forth in the program plan.

3. The department shall implement the program plan to the extent of the amount appropriated or made available for the program for a fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 7, §1
NEW section

135.131 Universal newborn and infant hearing screening.

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

a. "Birth center" means birth center as defined in section 135.61.

b. "Birthing hospital" means a private or public hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B that has a licensed obstetric unit or is licensed to provide obstetric services.

2. All newborns and infants born in this state shall be screened for hearing loss in accordance with this section. The person required to perform the screening shall use at least one of the following procedures:

a. Automated or diagnostic auditory brain-stem response.

b. Otoacoustic emissions.

c. Any other technology approved by the department.

3. *a.* A birthing hospital shall screen every newborn delivered in the hospital for hearing loss prior to discharge of the newborn from the birthing hospital. A birthing hospital that transfers a newborn for acute care prior to completion of the hearing screening shall notify the receiving facility of the status of the hearing screening. The receiving facility shall be responsible for completion of the newborn hearing screening.

b. The birthing hospital or other facility completing the hearing screening under this subsection shall report the results of the screening to the parent or guardian of the newborn and to the department in a manner prescribed by rule of the department. The birthing hospital or other facility shall also report the results of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant upon discharge from the birthing hospital or other facility. If the newborn or infant was not tested prior to discharge, the birthing hospital or other facility shall report the status of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant.

4. A birth center shall refer the newborn to a licensed audiologist, physician, or hospital for screening for hearing loss prior to discharge of the newborn from the birth center. The hearing screening shall be completed within thirty days following discharge of the newborn. The person completing the hearing screening shall report the results of the screening to the parent or guardian of the newborn and to the department in a manner prescribed by rule of the department. Such person shall also report the results of the screening to the primary care provider of the newborn.

5. If a newborn is delivered in a location other than a birthing hospital or a birth center, the physician or other health care professional who undertakes the pediatric care of the newborn or infant shall ensure that the hearing screening is performed within three months of the date of the newborn's or infant's birth. The physician or other health care professional shall report the results of the hearing screening to the parent or guardian of the newborn or infant, to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant, and to the department in a manner prescribed by rule of the department.

6. A birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional required to report information under subsection 3, 4, or 5 shall report all of the following information to the de-

partment relating to a newborn's or infant's hearing screening, as applicable:

a. The name, address, and telephone number, if available, of the mother of the newborn or infant.

b. The primary care provider at the time of the newborn's or infant's discharge from the birthing hospital or birth center.

c. The results of the hearing screening.

d. Any rescreenings and the diagnostic audiological assessment procedures used.

e. Any known risk indicators for hearing loss of the newborn or infant.

f. Other information specified in rules adopted by the department.

7. The department may share information with agencies and persons involved with newborn and infant hearing screenings, follow-up, and intervention services, including the local birth-to-three coordinator or similar agency, the local area education agency, and local health care providers. The department shall adopt rules to protect the confidentiality of the individuals involved.

8. An audiologist who provides services addressed by this section shall conduct diagnostic audiological assessments of newborns and infants in accordance with standards specified in rules adopted by the department. The audiologist shall report all of the following information to the department relating to a newborn's or infant's hearing, follow-up, diagnostic audiological assessment, and intervention services, as applicable:

a. The name, address, and telephone number, if available, of the mother of the newborn or infant.

b. The results of the hearing screening and any rescreenings, including the diagnostic audiological assessment procedures used.

c. The nature of any follow-up or other intervention services provided to the newborn or infant.

d. Any known risk indicators for hearing loss of the newborn or infant.

e. Other information specified in rules adopted by the department.

9. This section shall not apply if the parent objects to the screening. If a parent objects to the screening, the birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional required to report information under subsection 3, 4, or 5 to the department shall obtain a written refusal from the parent, shall document the refusal in the newborn's or infant's medical record, and shall report the refusal to the department in the manner prescribed by rule of the department.

10. A person who acts in good faith in complying with this section shall not be civilly or criminally liable for reporting the information required to be reported by this section.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §3
Subsections 2 – 6 and 8 amended

135.140 Definitions.

As used in this division, unless the context oth-

erwise requires:

1. "*Bioterrorism*" means the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism.

2. "*Department*" means the Iowa department of public health.

3. "*Director*" means the director of public health or the director's designee.

4. "*Disaster*" means disaster as defined in section 29C.2.

5. "*Division*" means the division of acute disease prevention and emergency response of the department.

6. "*Public health disaster*" means a state of disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor in consultation with the department pursuant to section 29C.6 for a disaster which specifically involves an imminent threat of an illness or health condition that meets any of the following conditions of paragraphs "*a*" and "*b*":

a. Is reasonably believed to be caused by any of the following:

(1) Bioterrorism or other act of terrorism.

(2) The appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin.

(3) A chemical attack or accidental release.

(4) An intentional or accidental release of radioactive material.

(5) A nuclear or radiological attack or accident.

(6) A natural occurrence or incident, including but not limited to fire, flood, storm, drought, earthquake, tornado, or windstorm.

(7) A man-made occurrence or incident, including but not limited to an attack, spill, or explosion.

b. Poses a high probability of any of the following:

(1) A large number of deaths in the affected population.

(2) A large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population.

(3) Widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of the affected population.

(4) Short-term or long-term physical or behavioral health consequences to a large number of the affected population.

7. "*Public health response team*" means a team of professionals, including licensed health care providers, nonmedical professionals skilled and trained in disaster or emergency response, and public health practitioners, which is sponsored by a hospital or other entity and approved by the de-

partment to provide disaster assistance in the event of a disaster or threatened disaster.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §4, 5
Subsection 6, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (4)
Subsection 7 amended

135.141 Division of acute disease prevention and emergency response — establishment — duties of department.

1. A division of acute disease prevention and emergency response is established within the department. The division shall coordinate the administration of this division of this chapter with other administrative divisions of the department and with federal, state, and local agencies and officials.

2. The department shall do all of the following:

a. Coordinate with the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense the administration of emergency planning matters which involve the public health, including development, administration, and execution of the public health components of the comprehensive plan and emergency management program pursuant to section 29C.8.

b. Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies and officials, and private agencies, organizations, companies, and persons, the administration of emergency planning, response, and recovery matters that involve the public health.

c. Conduct and maintain a statewide risk assessment of any present or potential danger to the public health from biological agents.

d. If a public health disaster exists, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that a public health disaster is imminent, conduct a risk assessment of any present or potential danger to the public health from chemical, radiological, or other potentially dangerous agents.

e. For the purpose of paragraphs “*c*” and “*d*”, an employee or agent of the department may enter into and examine any premises containing potentially dangerous agents with the consent of the owner or person in charge of the premises or, if the owner or person in charge of the premises refuses admittance, with an administrative search warrant obtained under section 808.14. Based on findings of the risk assessment and examination of the premises, the director may order reasonable safeguards or take any other action reasonably necessary to protect the public health pursuant to rules adopted to administer this subsection.

f. Coordinate the location, procurement, storage, transportation, maintenance, and distribution of medical supplies, drugs, antidotes, and vaccines to prepare for or in response to a public health disaster, including receiving, distributing, and administering items from the strategic national stockpile program of the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services.

g. Conduct or coordinate public information

activities regarding emergency and disaster planning, response, and recovery matters that involve the public health.

h. Apply for and accept grants, gifts, or other funds to be used for programs authorized by this division of this chapter.

i. Establish and coordinate other programs or activities as necessary for the prevention, detection, management, and containment of public health disasters, and for the recovery from such disasters.

j. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration of this division of this chapter including rules adopted in cooperation with the Iowa pharmacy association and the Iowa hospital association for the development of a surveillance system to monitor supplies of drugs, antidotes, and vaccines to assist in detecting a potential public health disaster. Prior to adoption, the rules shall be approved by the state board of health and the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §42
Subsection 2, paragraphs b, g, i, and j amended

135.143 Public health response teams.

1. The department shall approve public health response teams to supplement and support disrupted or overburdened local medical and public health personnel, hospitals, and resources. Assistance shall be rendered under the following circumstances:

a. At or near the site of a disaster or threatened disaster by providing direct medical care to victims or providing other support services.

b. If local medical or public health personnel or hospitals request the assistance of a public health response team to provide direct medical care to victims or to provide other support services in relation to any of the following incidents:

(1) During an incident resulting from a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent, disease, or biological toxin.

(2) After a chemical attack or accidental chemical release.

(3) After an intentional or accidental release of radioactive material.

(4) In response to a nuclear or radiological attack or accident.

(5) Where an incident poses a high probability of a large number of deaths or long-term disabilities in the affected population.

(6) During or after a natural occurrence or incident, including but not limited to fire, flood, storm, drought, earthquake, tornado, or wind-storm.

(7) During or after a man-made occurrence or incident, including but not limited to an attack, spill, or explosion.

2. The department shall provide by rule a process for registration and approval of public health

response team members and sponsor entities and shall authorize specific public health response teams, which may include but are not limited to disaster assistance teams and environmental health response teams. The department may expedite the registration and approval process during a disaster, threatened disaster, or other incident described in subsection 1.

3. A member of a public health response team acting pursuant to this division of this chapter shall be considered an employee of the state under section 29C.21 and chapter 669, shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21, and shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation, disability, and death benefits, provided that the member has done all of the following:

a. Registered with and received approval to serve on a public health response team from the department.

b. Provided direct medical care or other support services during a disaster, threatened disaster, or other incident described in subsection 1; or participated in a training exercise to prepare for a disaster or other incident described in subsection 1.

4. The department shall provide the department of administrative services with a list of individuals who have registered with and received approval from the department to serve on a public health response team. The department shall update the list on a quarterly basis, or as necessary for the department of administrative services to determine eligibility for coverage.

5. Upon notification of a compensable loss, the department of administrative services shall seek funding from the executive council for those costs associated with covered workers' compensation benefits.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §7, 8
Subsection 1, paragraph b, NEW subparagraphs (6) and (7)
NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 4 renumbered as 3 – 5

135.144 Additional duties of the department related to a public health disaster.

If a public health disaster exists, the department, in conjunction with the governor, may do any of the following:

1. Decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated, to the extent reasonable and necessary to address the public health disaster, any facility or material if there is cause to believe the contaminated facility or material may endanger the public health.

2. Adopt and enforce measures to provide for the identification and safe disposal of human remains, including performance of postmortem examinations, transportation, embalming, burial, cremation, interment, disinterment, and other disposal of human remains. To the extent possible, religious, cultural, family, and individual beliefs of the deceased person or the deceased per-

son's family shall be considered when disposing of any human remains.

3. Take reasonable measures as necessary to prevent the transmission of infectious disease and to ensure that all cases of communicable disease are properly identified, controlled, and treated.

4. Take reasonable measures as necessary to ensure that all cases of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination are properly identified, controlled, and treated.

5. Order physical examinations and tests and collect specimens as necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of individuals, to be performed by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. An examination or test shall not be performed or ordered if the examination or test is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. The department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any individual whose refusal of medical examination or testing results in uncertainty regarding whether the individual has been exposed to or is infected with a communicable or potentially communicable disease or otherwise poses a danger to public health.

6. Vaccinate or order that individuals be vaccinated against an infectious disease and to prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease. Vaccinations shall be administered by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. The vaccination shall not be provided or ordered if it is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. To prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease, the department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any person who is unable or unwilling to undergo vaccination pursuant to this subsection.

7. Treat or order that individuals exposed to or infected with disease receive treatment or prophylaxis. Treatment or prophylaxis shall be administered by any qualified person authorized to do so by the department. Treatment or prophylaxis shall not be provided or ordered if the treatment or prophylaxis is reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual. To prevent the spread of communicable or potentially communicable disease, the department may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter, any individual who is unable or unwilling to undergo treatment or prophylaxis pursuant to this section.

8. Isolate or quarantine individuals or groups of individuals pursuant to chapter 139A and the rules implementing chapter 139A and this division of this chapter.

9. Inform the public when a public health di-

saster has been declared or terminated, about protective measures to take during the disaster, and about actions being taken to control the disaster.

10. Accept grants and loans from the federal government pursuant to section 29C.6 or available provisions of federal law.

11. If a public health disaster or other public health emergency situation exists which poses an imminent threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, the department, in conjunction with the governor, may provide financial assistance, from funds appropriated to the department that are not otherwise encumbered, to political subdivisions as needed to alleviate the disaster or the emergency. If the department does not have sufficient unencumbered funds, the governor may request that the executive council, pursuant to the authority of section 7D.29, commit sufficient funds, up to one million dollars, that are not otherwise encumbered from the general fund, as needed and available, for the disaster or the emergency. If additional financial assistance is required in excess of one million dollars, approval by the legislative council is also required.

12. Temporarily reassign department employees for purposes of response and recovery efforts, to the extent such employees consent to the reassignments.

2009 Acts, ch 37, §9
NEW subsection 12

135.150 Gambling treatment program — standards and licensing.

1. *a.* The department shall operate a gambling treatment program to provide programs which may include but are not limited to outpatient and follow-up treatment for persons affected by problem gambling, rehabilitation and residential treatment programs, information and referral services, crisis call access, education and preventive services, and financial management and credit counseling services.

b. A person shall not maintain or conduct a gambling treatment program funded through the department unless the person has obtained a license for the program from the department. The department shall adopt rules to establish standards for the licensing and operation of gambling treatment programs under this section. The rules shall specify, but are not limited to specifying, the qualifications for persons providing gambling treatment services, standards for the organization and administration of gambling treatment programs, and a mechanism to monitor compliance with this section and the rules adopted under this section.

2. The department shall report semiannually to the legislative government oversight committees regarding the operation of the gambling treatment program. The report shall include but is not limited to information on the moneys expended

and grants awarded for operation of the gambling treatment program.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §106

Moneys in former gambling treatment fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of FY 2008-2009 transferred to general fund; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §107

Department of public health to implement a process, by July 1, 2010, for creation of a system for uniform delivery of gambling and substance abuse treatment services; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §2

Section amended

135.153 Iowa collaborative safety net provider network established.

1. The department shall establish an Iowa collaborative safety net provider network that includes community health centers, rural health clinics, free clinics, maternal and child health centers, the expansion population provider network as described in chapter 249J, local boards of health that provide direct services, Iowa family planning network agencies, child health specialty clinics, and other safety net providers. The network shall be a continuation of the network established pursuant to 2005 Iowa Acts, ch. 175, section 2, subsection 12. The network shall include all of the following:

a. An Iowa safety net provider advisory group consisting of representatives of community health centers, rural health clinics, free clinics, maternal and child health centers, the expansion population provider network as described in chapter 249J, local boards of health that provide direct services, Iowa family planning network agencies, child health specialty clinics, other safety net providers, patients, and other interested parties.

b. A planning process to logically and systematically implement the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network.

c. A database of all community health centers, rural health clinics, free clinics, maternal and child health centers, the expansion population provider network as described in chapter 249J, local boards of health that provide direct services, Iowa family planning network agencies, child health specialty clinics, and other safety net providers. The data collected shall include the demographics and needs of the vulnerable populations served, current provider capacity, and the resources and needs of the participating safety net providers.

d. Network initiatives to, at a minimum, improve quality, improve efficiency, reduce errors, and provide clinical communication between providers. The network initiatives shall include but are not limited to activities that address all of the following:

- (1) Training.
- (2) Information technology.
- (3) Financial resource development.
- (4) A referral system for ambulatory care.
- (5) A referral system for specialty care.
- (6) Pharmaceuticals.
- (7) Recruitment of health professionals.

2. The network shall form a governing group which includes two individuals each representing community health centers, rural health clinics, free clinics, maternal and child health centers, the expansion population provider network as described in chapter 249J, local boards of health that provide direct services, the state board of health, Iowa family planning network agencies, child health specialty clinics, and other safety net providers.

3. The department shall provide for evaluation of the network and its impact on the medically underserved.

Development and continuation of pharmaceutical infrastructure for safety net providers and implementation of specialty care initiative in two communities; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §97, 108, 109; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §62; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §60

Section not amended; footnote revised

135.153A Safety net provider recruitment and retention initiatives program — repeal.

The department, in accordance with efforts pursuant to sections 135.163 and 135.164 and in cooperation with the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network governing group as described in section 135.153, shall establish and administer a safety net provider recruitment and retention initiatives program to address the health care workforce shortage relative to safety net providers. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the safety net provider network workforce shortage account created in section 135.175. The department, in cooperation with the governing group, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement and administer such program. This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §44, 54

Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

NEW section

135.157 Definitions.

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

1. *“Board”* means the state board of health created pursuant to section 136.1.
2. *“Department”* means the department of public health.
3. *“Health care professional”* means a person who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by the law of this state to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or in the practice of a profession.
4. *“Medical home”* means a team approach to providing health care that originates in a primary care setting; fosters a partnership among the patient, the personal provider, and other health care professionals, and where appropriate, the patient’s family; utilizes the partnership to access all medical and nonmedical health-related services needed by the patient and the patient’s family to

achieve maximum health potential; maintains a centralized, comprehensive record of all health-related services to promote continuity of care; and has all of the characteristics specified in section 135.158.

5. *“National committee for quality assurance”* means the nationally recognized, independent nonprofit organization that measures the quality and performance of health care and health care plans in the United States; provides accreditation, certification, and recognition programs for health care plans and programs; and is recognized in Iowa as an accrediting organization for commercial and Medicaid-managed care organizations.

6. *“Personal provider”* means the patient’s first point of contact in the health care system with a primary care provider who identifies the patient’s health needs and, working with a team of health care professionals, provides for and coordinates appropriate care to address the health needs identified.

7. *“Primary care”* means health care which emphasizes providing for a patient’s general health needs and utilizes collaboration with other health care professionals and consultation or referral as appropriate to meet the needs identified.

8. *“Primary care provider”* means any of the following who provide primary care and meet certification standards:

- a. A physician who is a family or general practitioner, a pediatrician, an internist, an obstetrician, or a gynecologist.
- b. An advanced registered nurse practitioner.
- c. A physician assistant.
- d. A chiropractor licensed pursuant to chapter 151.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §43

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

135.159 Medical home system — advisory council — development and implementation.

1. The department shall administer the medical home system. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the medical home system.

2. a. The department shall establish an advisory council which shall include but is not limited to all of the following members, selected by their respective organizations, and any other members the department determines necessary to assist in the department’s duties at various stages of development of the medical home system:

- (1) The director of human services, or the director’s designee.
- (2) The commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner’s designee.
- (3) A representative of the federation of Iowa insurers.
- (4) A representative of the Iowa dental association.

(5) A representative of the Iowa nurses association.

(6) A physician and an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to chapter 148 who are family physicians and members of the Iowa academy of family physicians.

(7) A health care consumer.

(8) A representative of the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network established pursuant to section 135.153.

(9) A representative of the governor's developmental disabilities council.

(10) A representative of the Iowa chapter of the American academy of pediatrics.

(11) A representative of the child and family policy center.

(12) A representative of the Iowa pharmacy association.

(13) A representative of the Iowa chiropractic society.

(14) A representative of the university of Iowa college of public health.

b. Public members of the advisory council shall receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while serving in their official capacity only if they are not eligible for reimbursement by the organization that they represent.

3. The department shall develop a plan for implementation of a statewide medical home system. The department, in collaboration with parents, schools, communities, health plans, and providers, shall endeavor to increase healthy outcomes for children and adults by linking the children and adults with a medical home, identifying health improvement goals for children and adults, and linking reimbursement strategies to increasing healthy outcomes for children and adults. The plan shall provide that the medical home system shall do all of the following:

a. Coordinate and provide access to evidence-based health care services, emphasizing convenient, comprehensive primary care and including preventive, screening, and well-child health services.

b. Provide access to appropriate specialty care and inpatient services.

c. Provide quality-driven and cost-effective health care.

d. Provide access to pharmacist-delivered medication reconciliation and medication therapy management services, where appropriate.

e. Promote strong and effective medical management including but not limited to planning treatment strategies, monitoring health outcomes and resource use, sharing information, and organizing care to avoid duplication of service. The plan shall provide that in sharing information, the priority shall be the protection of the privacy of individuals and the security and confidentiality of the individual's information. Any sharing of infor-

mation required by the medical home system shall comply and be consistent with all existing state and federal laws and regulations relating to the confidentiality of health care information and shall be subject to written consent of the patient.

f. Emphasize patient and provider accountability.

g. Prioritize local access to the continuum of health care services in the most appropriate setting.

h. Establish a baseline for medical home goals and establish performance measures that indicate a child or adult has an established and effective medical home. For children, these goals and performance measures may include but are not limited to childhood immunization rates, well-child care utilization rates, care management for children with chronic illnesses, emergency room utilization, and oral health service utilization.

i. For children, coordinate with and integrate guidelines, data, and information from existing newborn and child health programs and entities, including but not limited to the healthy opportunities for parents to experience success – healthy families Iowa program, the community empowerment program, the center for congenital and inherited disorders screening and health care programs, standards of care for pediatric health guidelines, the office of multicultural health established in section 135.12, the oral health bureau established in section 135.15, and other similar programs and services.

4. The department shall develop an organizational structure for the medical home system in this state. The organizational structure plan shall integrate existing resources, provide a strategy to coordinate health care services, provide for monitoring and data collection on medical homes, provide for training and education to health care professionals and families, and provide for transition of children to the adult medical care system. The organizational structure may be based on collaborative teams of stakeholders throughout the state such as local public health agencies, the collaborative safety net provider network established in section 135.153, or a combination of statewide organizations. Care coordination may be provided through regional offices or through individual provider practices. The organizational structure may also include the use of telemedicine resources, and may provide for partnering with pediatric and family practice residency programs to improve access to preventive care for children. The organizational structure shall also address the need to organize and provide health care to increase accessibility for patients including using venues more accessible to patients and having hours of operation that are conducive to the population served.

5. The department shall adopt standards and a process to certify medical homes based on the na-

tional committee for quality assurance standards. The certification process and standards shall provide mechanisms to monitor performance and to evaluate, promote, and improve the quality of health of and health care delivered to patients through a medical home. The mechanism shall require participating providers to monitor clinical progress and performance in meeting applicable standards and to provide information in a form and manner specified by the department. The evaluation mechanism shall be developed with input from consumers, providers, and payers. At a minimum the evaluation shall determine any increased quality in health care provided and any decrease in cost resulting from the medical home system compared with other health care delivery systems. The standards and process shall also include a mechanism for other ancillary service providers to become affiliated with a certified medical home.

6. The department shall adopt education and training standards for health care professionals participating in the medical home system.

7. The department shall provide for system simplification through the use of universal referral forms, internet-based tools for providers, and a central medical home internet site for providers.

8. The department shall recommend a reimbursement methodology and incentives for participation in the medical home system to ensure that providers enter and remain participating in the system. In developing the recommendations for incentives, the department shall consider, at a minimum, providing incentives to promote wellness, prevention, chronic care management, immunizations, health care management, and the use of electronic health records. In developing the recommendations for the reimbursement system, the department shall analyze, at a minimum, the feasibility of all of the following:

a. Reimbursement under the medical assistance program to promote wellness and prevention, provide care coordination, and provide chronic care management.

b. Increasing reimbursement to Medicare levels for certain wellness and prevention services, chronic care management, and immunizations.

c. Providing reimbursement for primary care services by addressing the disparities between reimbursement for specialty services and primary care services.

d. Increased funding for efforts to transform medical practices into certified medical homes, including emphasizing the implementation of the use of electronic health records.

e. Targeted reimbursement to providers linked to health care quality improvement measures established by the department.

f. Reimbursement for specified ancillary support services such as transportation for medical appointments and other such services.

g. Providing reimbursement for medication reconciliation and medication therapy management service, where appropriate.

9. The department shall coordinate the requirements and activities of the medical home system with the requirements and activities of the dental home for children as described in section 249J.14, subsection 7, and shall recommend financial incentives for dentists and nondental providers to promote oral health care coordination through preventive dental intervention, early identification of oral disease risk, health care coordination and data tracking, treatment, chronic care management, education and training, parental guidance, and oral health promotions for children.

10. The department shall integrate the recommendations and policies developed by the prevention and chronic care management advisory council into the medical home system.

11. *Implementation phases.*

a. Initial implementation shall require participation in the medical home system of children who are recipients of full benefits under the medical assistance program. The department shall work with the department of human services and shall recommend to the general assembly a reimbursement methodology to compensate providers participating under the medical assistance program for participation in the medical home system.

b. The department shall work with the department of human services to expand the medical home system to adults who are recipients of full benefits under the medical assistance program and the expansion population under the IowaCare program. The department shall work with the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services to allow Medicare recipients to utilize the medical home system.

c. The department shall work with the department of administrative services to allow state employees to utilize the medical home system.

d. The department shall work with insurers and self-insured companies, if requested, to make the medical home system available to individuals with private health care coverage.

12. The department shall provide oversight for all certified medical homes. The department shall review the progress of the medical home system and recommend improvements to the system, as necessary.

13. The department shall annually evaluate the medical home system and make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly regarding improvements to and continuation of the system.

14. Recommendations and other activities resulting from the duties authorized for the department under this section shall require approval by

the board prior to any subsequent action or implementation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §44; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §34
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (6) amended
Subsection 3, paragraph i amended

135.166 Health care data — collection from hospitals.

1. The department of public health shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to utilize the Iowa hospital association to act as the department's intermediary in collecting, maintaining, and disseminating hospital inpatient, outpatient, and ambulatory information, as initially authorized in 1996 Iowa Acts, ch. 1212, section 5, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (4) and 641 IAC 177.3.

2. The memorandum of understanding shall include but is not limited to provisions that address the duties of the department and the Iowa hospital association regarding the collection, reporting, disclosure, storage, and confidentiality of the data.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §57
NEW section

135.167 through 135.170 Reserved.

DIVISION XXVIII

HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE SUPPORT
INITIATIVE AND FUND

Implementation of division conditioned upon
availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

135.175 Health care workforce support initiative — workforce shortage fund — accounts — repeal.

1. *a.* A health care workforce support initiative is established to provide for the coordination and support of various efforts to address the health care workforce shortage in this state. This initiative shall include the medical residency training state matching grants program created in section 135.176, the health care professional and nursing workforce shortage initiative created in sections 261.128 and 261.129, the safety net provider recruitment and retention initiatives program created in section 135.153A, health care workforce shortage national initiatives, and the physician assistant mental health fellowship program created in section 135.177.

b. A health care workforce shortage fund is created in the state treasury as a separate fund under the control of the department, in cooperation with the entities identified in this section as having control over the accounts within the fund. The fund and the accounts within the fund shall be controlled and managed in a manner consistent with the principles specified and the strategic plan developed pursuant to sections 135.163 and 135.164.

2. The fund and the accounts within the fund shall consist of moneys appropriated from the general fund of the state for the purposes of the fund or the accounts within the fund; moneys received from the federal government for the purposes of addressing the health care workforce shortage; contributions, grants, and other moneys from communities and health care employers; and moneys from any other public or private source available.

3. The department and any entity identified in this section as having control over any of the accounts within the fund, may receive contributions, grants, and in-kind contributions to support the purposes of the fund and the accounts within the fund.

4. The fund and the accounts within the fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the fund and the accounts within the fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be moneys of the fund or the accounts. The moneys in the fund and the accounts within the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund and the accounts within the fund.

5. The fund shall consist of the following accounts:

a. The medical residency training account. The medical residency training account shall be under the control of the department and the moneys in the account shall be used for the purposes of the medical residency training state matching grants program as specified in section 135.176. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to the medical residency training state matching grants program or account for the purposes of such account.

b. The health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative account. The health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative account shall be under the control of the college student aid commission created in section 261.1 and the moneys in the account shall be used for the purposes of the health care professional incentive payment program and the nurse workforce shortage initiative as specified in sections 261.128 and 261.129. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to the health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative or the account for the purposes of the account.

c. The safety net provider network workforce

shortage account. The safety net provider network workforce shortage account shall be under the control of the governing group of the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network created in section 135.153 and the moneys in the account shall be used for the purposes of the safety net provider recruitment and retention initiatives program as specified in section 135.153A. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to the safety net provider recruitment and retention initiatives program or the account for the purposes of the account.

d. The health care workforce shortage national initiatives account. The health care workforce shortage national initiatives account shall be under the control of the state entity identified for receipt of the federal funds by the federal government entity through which the federal funding is available for a specified health care workforce shortage initiative. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to health care workforce shortage national initiatives or the account and for a specified health care workforce shortage initiative.

e. The physician assistant mental health fellowship program account. The physician assistant mental health fellowship program account shall be under the control of the department and the moneys in the account shall be used for the purposes of the physician assistant mental health fellowship program as specified in section 135.177. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to the physician assistant mental health fellowship program or the account for the purposes of the account.

6. *a.* Moneys in the fund and the accounts in the fund shall only be appropriated in a manner consistent with the principles specified and the strategic plan developed pursuant to sections 135.163 and 135.164 to support the medical residency training state matching grants program, the health care professional incentive payment program, the nurse educator incentive payment and nursing faculty fellowship programs, the safety net recruitment and retention initiatives program, for national health care workforce shortage initiatives, for the physician assistant mental health fellowship program, and to provide funding for state health care workforce shortage programs as provided in this section.

b. State programs that may receive funding from the fund and the accounts in the fund, if specifically designated for the purpose of drawing down federal funding, are the pri-

mary care recruitment and retention endeavor (PRIMECARRE), the Iowa affiliate of the national rural recruitment and retention network, the primary care office shortage designation program, the state office of rural health, and the Iowa health workforce center, administered through the bureau of health care access of the department of public health; the area health education centers programs at Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center and the university of Iowa; the Iowa collaborative safety net provider network established pursuant to section 135.153; any entity identified by the federal government entity through which federal funding for a specified health care workforce shortage initiative is received; and a program developed in accordance with the strategic plan developed by the department of public health in accordance with sections 135.163 and 135.164.

c. State appropriations to the fund shall be allocated in equal amounts to each of the accounts within the fund, unless otherwise specified in the appropriation or allocation. Any federal funding received for the purposes of addressing state health care workforce shortages shall be deposited in the health care workforce shortage national initiatives account, unless otherwise specified by the source of the funds, and shall be used as required by the source of the funds. If use of the federal funding is not designated, twenty-five percent of such funding shall be deposited in the safety net provider network workforce shortage account to be used for the purposes of the account and the remainder of the funds shall be used in accordance with the strategic plan developed by the department of public health in accordance with sections 135.163 and 135.164, or to address workforce shortages as otherwise designated by the department of public health. Other sources of funding shall be deposited in the fund or account and used as specified by the source of the funding.

7. No more than five percent of the moneys in any of the accounts within the fund, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars in each account, shall be used for administrative purposes, unless otherwise provided by the appropriation, allocation, or source of the funds.

8. The department, in cooperation with the entities identified in this section as having control over any of the accounts within the fund, shall submit an annual report to the governor and the general assembly regarding the status of the health care workforce support initiative, including the balance remaining in and appropriations from the health care workforce shortage fund and the accounts within the fund.

9. This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §45, 54
Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
NEW section

DIVISION XXIX

HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE SUPPORT

Implementation of division conditioned upon availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

135.176 Medical residency training state matching grants program — repeal.

1. The department shall establish a medical residency training state matching grants program to provide matching state funding to sponsors of accredited graduate medical education residency programs in this state to establish, expand, or support medical residency training programs. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the medical residency training account created in section 135.175. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*accredited*” means a graduate medical education program approved by the accreditation council for graduate medical education or the American osteopathic association. The grant funds may be used to support medical residency programs through any of the following:

a. The establishment of new or alternative campus accredited medical residency training programs. For the purposes of this paragraph, “*new or alternative campus accredited medical residency training program*” means a program that is accredited by a recognized entity approved for such purpose by the accreditation council for graduate medical education or the American osteopathic association with the exception that a new medical residency training program that, by reason of an insufficient period of operation is not eligible for accreditation on or before the date of submission of an application for a grant, may be deemed accredited if the accreditation council for graduate medical education or the American osteopathic association finds, after consultation with the appropriate accreditation entity, that there is reasonable assurance that the program will meet the accreditation standards of the entity prior to the date of graduation of the initial class in the program.

b. The provision of new residency positions within existing accredited medical residency or fellowship training programs.

c. The funding of residency positions which are in excess of the federal residency cap. For the purposes of this paragraph, “*in excess of the federal residency cap*” means a residency position for which no federal Medicare funding is available because the residency position is a position beyond the cap for residency positions established by the federal Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Pub. L. No. 105-33.

2. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to provide for all of the following:

a. Eligibility requirements for and qualifica-

tions of a sponsor of an accredited graduate medical education residency program to receive a grant. The requirements and qualifications shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

(1) Only a sponsor that establishes a dedicated fund to support a residency program that meets the specifications of this section shall be eligible to receive a matching grant. A sponsor funding residency positions in excess of the federal residency cap, as defined in subsection 1, paragraph “*c*”, exclusive of funds provided under the medical residency training state matching grants program established in this section, is deemed to have satisfied this requirement and shall be eligible for a matching grant equal to the amount of funds expended for such residency positions, subject to the limitation on the maximum award of grant funds specified in paragraph “*e*”.

(2) A sponsor shall demonstrate, through documented financial information as prescribed by rule of the department, that funds have been reserved and will be expended by the sponsor in the amount required to provide matching funds for each residency proposed in the request for state matching funds.

(3) A sponsor shall demonstrate, through objective evidence as prescribed by rule of the department, a need for such residency program in the state.

b. The application process for the grant.

c. Criteria for preference in awarding of the grants, including preference in the residency specialty.

d. Determination of the amount of a grant. The total amount of a grant awarded to a sponsor shall be limited to no more than twenty-five percent of the amount that the sponsor has demonstrated through documented financial information has been reserved and will be expended by the sponsor for each residency sponsored for the purpose of the residency program.

e. The maximum award of grant funds to a particular individual sponsor per year. An individual sponsor shall not receive more than twenty-five percent of the state matching funds available each year to support the program. However, if less than ninety-five percent of the available funds has been awarded in a given year, a sponsor may receive more than twenty-five percent of the state matching funds available if total funds awarded do not exceed ninety-five percent of the available funds. If more than one sponsor meets the requirements of this section and has established, expanded, or supported a graduate medical residency training program, as specified in subsection 1, in excess of the sponsor’s twenty-five percent maximum share of state matching funds, the state matching funds shall be divided proportionately among such sponsors.

f. Use of the funds awarded. Funds may be used to pay the costs of establishing, expanding, or

supporting an accredited graduate medical education program as specified in this section, including but not limited to the costs associated with residency stipends and physician faculty stipends.

3. This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §46, 54
Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
NEW section

135.177 Physician assistant mental health fellowship program — repeal.

1. The department, in cooperation with the college student aid commission, shall establish a physician assistant mental health fellowship program in accordance with this section. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the physician assistant mental health fellowship program account created in section 135.175. The purpose of the program is to determine the effect of specialized training and support for physician assistants in providing mental health services on addressing Iowa's shortage of mental health professionals.

2. The program shall provide for all of the following:

a. Collaboration with a hospital serving a thirteen-county area in central Iowa that provides a clinic at the Iowa veterans home, a private non-profit agency headquartered in a city with a population of more than one hundred ninety thousand that operates a freestanding psychiatric medical institution for children, a private university with a medical school educating osteopathic physicians located in a city with a population of more than one hundred ninety thousand, the Iowa veterans home, and any other clinical partner designated for the program. Population figures used in this

paragraph refer to the most recent certified federal census. The clinical partners shall provide supervision, clinical experience, training, and other support for the program and physician assistant students participating in the program.

b. Elderly, youth, and general population clinical experiences.

c. A fellowship of twelve months for three physician assistant students, annually.

d. Supervision of students participating in the program provided by the university and the other clinical partners participating in the program.

e. A student participating in the program shall be eligible for a stipend of not more than fifty thousand dollars for the twelve months of the fellowship plus related fringe benefits. In addition, a student who completes the program and practices in Iowa in a mental health professional shortage area, as defined in section 135.80, shall be eligible for up to twenty thousand dollars in loan forgiveness. The stipend and loan forgiveness provisions shall be determined by the department and the college student aid commission, in consultation with the clinical partners.

f. The state and private entity clinical partners shall regularly evaluate and document their experiences with the approaches utilized and outcomes achieved by the program to identify an optimal model for operating the program. The evaluation process shall include but is not limited to identifying ways the program's clinical and training components could be modified to facilitate other student and practicing physician assistants specializing as mental health professionals.

3. This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §47, 54
Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
NEW section

CHAPTER 135A

PUBLIC HEALTH MODERNIZATION ACT

Legislative findings and intent; purpose;

2009 Acts, ch 182, §114, 126

Implementation of chapter subject to funding, see §135A.11

135A.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "*Iowa Public Health Modernization Act*".

2009 Acts, ch 182, §115, 126
NEW section

135A.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Academic institution*" means an institution of higher education in the state which grants undergraduate and postgraduate degrees and is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency as determined by the United States secre-

tary of education. For purposes of this definition, "*accredited*" means a certification of the quality of an institution of higher education.

2. "*Accrediting entity*" means a legal, independent, nonprofit or governmental entity or entities approved by the state board of health for the purpose of accrediting designated local public health agencies and the department pursuant to the voluntary accreditation program developed under this chapter.

3. "*Administration*" means the operational procedures, personnel and fiscal management systems, and facility requirements that must be in place for the delivery and assurance of public

health services.

4. “*Committee*” means the governmental public health evaluation committee as established in this chapter.

5. “*Communication and information technology*” means the processes, procedures, and equipment needed to provide public information and transmit and receive information among public health entities and community partners; and applies to the procedures, physical hardware, and software required to transmit, receive, and process electronic information.

6. “*Council*” means the governmental public health advisory council as established in this chapter.

7. “*Department*” means the department of public health.

8. “*Designated local public health agency*” means an entity that is either governed by or contractually responsible to a local board of health and designated by the local board to comply with the Iowa public health standards for a jurisdiction.

9. “*Governance*” means the functions and responsibilities of the local boards of health and the state board of health to oversee governmental public health matters.

10. “*Governmental public health system*” means the system described in section 135A.6.

11. “*Iowa public health standards*” means the governmental public health standards adopted by rule by the state board of health.

12. “*Local board of health*” means a county or district board of health.

13. “*Organizational capacity*” means the governmental public health infrastructure that must be in place in order to deliver public health services.

14. “*Public health region*” means, at a minimum, one of six geographical areas approved by the state board of health for the purposes of coordination, resource sharing, and planning and to improve delivery of public health services.

15. “*Public health services*” means the basic public health services that all Iowans should reasonably expect to be provided by designated local public health agencies and the department.

16. “*Voluntary accreditation*” means verification of a designated local public health agency or the department that demonstrates compliance with the Iowa public health standards by an accrediting entity.

17. “*Workforce*” means the necessary qualified and competent staff required to deliver public health services.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §116, 126
NEW section

135A.3 Governmental public health system modernization — lead agency.

1. The department is designated as the lead agency in this state to administer this chapter.

2. The department, in collaboration with the governmental public health advisory council and the governmental public health evaluation committee, shall coordinate implementation of this chapter including but not limited to the voluntary accreditation of designated local public health agencies and the department in accordance with the Iowa public health standards. Such implementation shall include evaluation of and quality improvement measures for the governmental public health system.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §117, 126
NEW section

135A.4 Governmental public health advisory council.

1. A governmental public health advisory council is established to advise the department and make policy recommendations to the director of the department concerning administration, implementation, and coordination of this chapter and to make recommendations to the department regarding the governmental public health system. The council shall meet at a minimum of quarterly. The council shall consist of no fewer than fifteen members and no greater than twenty-three members. The members shall be appointed by the director. The director may solicit and consider recommendations from professional organizations, associations, and academic institutions in making appointments to the council.

2. Council members shall not be members of the governmental public health evaluation committee.

3. Council members shall serve for a term of two years and may be reappointed for a maximum of three consecutive terms. Initial appointment shall be in staggered terms. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the original appointment.

4. The membership of the council shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

a. One member who has expertise in injury prevention.

b. One member who has expertise in environmental health.

c. One member who has expertise in emergency preparedness.

d. One member who has expertise in health promotion and chronic disease prevention.

e. One member who has epidemiological expertise in communicable and infectious disease prevention and control.

f. One member representing each of Iowa’s six public health regions who is an employee of a designated local public health agency or member of a local board of health. Such members shall include a minimum of one local public health administrator and one physician member of a local board of health.

g. Two members who are representatives of the department.

h. The director of the state hygienic laboratory at the university of Iowa, or the director's designee.

i. At least one representative from academic institutions which grant undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in public health or other related health field and are accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency as determined by the United States secretary of education. For purposes of this paragraph, "accredited" means a certification of the quality of an institution of higher education.

j. Two members who serve on a county board of supervisors.

k. Four nonvoting, ex officio members who shall consist of four members of the general assembly, two from the senate and two from the house of representatives, with not more than one member from each chamber being from the same political party. The two senators shall be designated, one member each, by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president and by the minority leader of the senate. The two representatives shall be designated, one member each, by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives and by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

l. A member of the state board of health who shall be a nonvoting, ex officio member.

5. The council may utilize other relevant public health expertise when necessary to carry out its roles and responsibilities.

6. The council shall do all of the following:

a. Advise the department and make policy recommendations to the director of the department concerning administration, implementation, and coordination of this chapter and the governmental public health system.

b. Propose to the director public health standards that should be utilized for voluntary accreditation of designated local public health agencies and the department that include but are not limited to the organizational capacity and public health service components described in section 135A.6, subsection 1, by October 1, 2009.

c. Recommend to the department an accrediting entity and identify the roles and responsibilities for the oversight and implementation of the voluntary accreditation of designated local public health agencies and the department by January 2, 2010. This shall include completion of a pilot accreditation process for one designated local public health agency and the department by July 1, 2011.

d. Recommend to the director strategies to implement voluntary accreditation of designated local public health agencies and the department effective January 2, 2012.

e. Periodically review and make recommendations to the department regarding revisions to the public health standards pursuant to paragraph

"b", as needed and based on reports prepared by the governmental public health evaluation committee pursuant to section 135A.5.

f. Review rules developed and adopted by the state board of health under this chapter and make recommendations to the department for revisions to further promote implementation of this chapter and modernization of the governmental public health system.

g. Form and utilize subcommittees as necessary to carry out the duties of the council.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §118, 126
NEW section

135A.5 Governmental public health evaluation committee.

1. A governmental public health evaluation committee is established to develop, implement, and evaluate the governmental public health system and voluntary accreditation program. The committee shall meet at least quarterly. The committee shall consist of no fewer than eleven members and no greater than thirteen members. The members shall be appointed by the director of the department. The director may solicit and consider recommendations from professional organizations, associations, and academic institutions in making appointments to the committee.

2. Committee members shall not be members of the governmental public health advisory council.

3. Committee members shall serve for a term of two years and may be reappointed for a maximum of three consecutive terms. Initial appointment shall be in staggered terms. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the original appointment.

4. The membership of the committee shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

a. At least one member representing each of Iowa's six public health regions. Each representative shall be an employee or administrator of a designated local public health agency or a member of a local board of health. Such members shall be appointed to ensure expertise in the areas of communicable and infectious diseases, environmental health, injury prevention, healthy behaviors, and emergency preparedness.

b. Two members who are representatives of the department.

c. A representative of the state hygienic laboratory at the university of Iowa.

d. At least two representatives from academic institutions which grant undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in public health or other health-related fields.

e. At least one economist who has demonstrated experience in public health, health care, or a health-related field.

f. At least one research analyst.

5. The committee may utilize other relevant

public health expertise when necessary to carry out its roles and responsibilities.

6. The committee shall do all of the following:

a. Develop and implement processes for evaluation of the governmental public health system and the voluntary accreditation program.

b. Collect and report baseline information for organizational capacity and public health service delivery based on the Iowa public health standards prior to implementation of the voluntary accreditation program on January 2, 2012.

c. Evaluate the effectiveness of the accrediting entity and the voluntary accreditation process.

d. Evaluate the appropriateness of the Iowa public health standards and develop measures to determine reliability and validity.

e. Determine what process and outcome improvements in the governmental public health system are attributable to voluntary accreditation.

f. Assure that the evaluation process is capturing data to support key research in public health system effectiveness and health outcomes.

g. Annually submit a report to the department by July 1.

h. Form and utilize subcommittees as necessary to carry out the duties of the committee.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §119, 126
NEW section

135A.6 Governmental public health system.

1. The governmental public health system, in accordance with the Iowa public health standards, shall include but not be limited to the following organizational capacity components and public health service components:

a. Organizational capacity components shall include all of the following:

(1) Governance.

(2) Administration.

(3) Communication and information technology.

(4) Workforce.

(5) Community assessment and planning.

This component consists of collaborative data collection and analysis for the completion of population-based community health assessments and community health profiles and the process of developing improvement plans to address the community health needs and identified gaps in public health services.

(6) Evaluation.

b. Public health service components shall include all of the following:

(1) Prevention of epidemics and the spread of disease. This component includes the surveillance, detection, investigation, and prevention and control measures that prevent, reduce, or eliminate the spread of infectious disease.

(2) Protection against environmental hazards. This component includes activities that reduce or

eliminate the risk factors detrimental to the public's health within the natural or man-made environment.

(3) Prevention of injuries. This component includes activities that facilitate the prevention, reduction, or elimination of intentional and unintentional injuries.

(4) Promotion of healthy behaviors. This component includes activities to assure services that promote healthy behaviors to prevent chronic disease and reduce illness.

(5) Preparation for, response to, and recovery from public health emergencies. This component includes activities to prepare the public health system and community partners to respond to public health threats, emergencies, and disasters and to assist in the recovery process.

2. The governmental public health system shall include but not be limited to the following entities:

a. Local boards of health.

b. State board of health.

c. Designated local public health agencies.

d. The department.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §120, 126
NEW section

135A.7 Governmental public health system and accreditation data collection system.

1. The department shall establish and maintain a governmental public health system and an accreditation data collection system by which the state board of health, the director, the department, the council, and the committee may monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the governmental public health system based on the Iowa public health standards.

2. Notwithstanding section 22.7 or any other provision of law, local boards of health shall provide to the department and the accrediting entity upon request all data and information necessary to determine the local board's capacity to comply with the Iowa public health standards, including but not limited to data and information regarding governance, administration, communication and information technology, workforce, personnel, staffing, budget, contracts, and other program and agency information.

3. The department may share any data or information collected pursuant to this section with the council or the committee as necessary to perform the duties of the council and committee. Data and information provided to the department under this section which are confidential pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 2, 11, or 50, section 139A.3, or other provision of law, remain confidential and shall not be released by the department, the council, or the committee.

4. During the pendency of the accreditation process, all accreditation files and reports prepared for or maintained by the accrediting entity

are confidential and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release. After the accrediting entity has issued its recommendation or report only the preliminary drafts of the recommendation or report, and records otherwise confidential pursuant to chapter 22 or other provision of state or federal law, shall remain confidential and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release.

5. To the extent possible, activities under this section shall be coordinated with other health data collection systems including those maintained by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §121, 126
NEW section

135A.8 Governmental public health system fund.

1. The department is responsible for the funding of the administrative costs for implementation of this chapter. A governmental public health system fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of moneys obtained from any source, including the federal government, unless otherwise prohibited by law or the entity providing the funding. Moneys deposited in the fund are appropriated to the department for the public health purposes specified in this chapter. Moneys in the fund shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the governmental public health system fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the fund for subsequent fiscal years.

2. The fund is established to assist local boards of health and the department with the provision of governmental public health system organizational capacity and public health service delivery and to achieve and maintain voluntary accreditation in accordance with the Iowa public health standards. At least seventy percent of the funds shall be made available to local boards of health and up to thirty percent of the funds may be utilized by the department.

3. Moneys in the fund may be allocated by the department to a local board of health for organizational capacity and service delivery. Such allocation may be made on a matching, dollar-for-dollar basis for the acquisition of equipment, or by providing grants to achieve and maintain voluntary accreditation in accordance with the Iowa public health standards.

4. A local board of health seeking matching funds or grants under this section shall apply to the department. The state board of health shall

adopt rules concerning the application and award process for the allocation of moneys in the fund and shall establish the criteria for the allocation of moneys in the fund if the moneys are insufficient to meet the needs of local boards of health.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §122, 126
NEW section

135A.9 Rules.

The state board of health shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter which shall include but are not limited to the following:

1. Incorporation of the Iowa public health standards recommended to the department pursuant to section 135A.5, subsection 6.*

2. A voluntary accreditation process to begin no later than January 2, 2012, for designated local public health agencies and the department.

3. Rules relating to the operation of the governmental public health advisory council.

4. Rules relating to the operation of the governmental public health system evaluation committee.

5. The application and award process for governmental public health system fund moneys.

6. Rules relating to data collection for the governmental public health system and the voluntary accreditation program.

7. Rules otherwise necessary to implement the chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §123, 126

*Section 135A.4, subsection 6, probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

NEW section

135A.10 Prohibited acts — fraudulently claiming accreditation — civil penalty.

A local board of health or local public health agency that imparts or conveys, or causes to be imparted or conveyed, information claiming that it is accredited pursuant to this chapter or that uses any other term to indicate or imply it is accredited without being accredited under this chapter is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars per day for each offense. However, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to restrict a local board of health or local public health agency from providing any services for which it is duly authorized.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §124, 126

NEW section

135A.11 Implementation.

The department shall implement this chapter only to the extent that funding is available.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §125, 126

Appropriation of funds for FY 2009-2010 to begin implementation of public health modernization; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §2, 60

NEW section

CHAPTER 135B

LICENSURE AND REGULATION OF HOSPITALS

135B.7 Rules and enforcement.

1. *a.* The department, with the advice and approval of the hospital licensing board and approval of the state board of health, shall adopt rules setting out the standards for the different types of hospitals to be licensed under this chapter. The department shall enforce the rules.

b. Rules or standards shall not be adopted or enforced which would have the effect of denying a license to a hospital or other institution required to be licensed, solely by reason of the school or system of practice employed or permitted to be employed by physicians in the hospital, if the school or system of practice is recognized by the laws of this state.

2. *a.* The rules shall state that a hospital shall not deny clinical privileges to physicians and surgeons, podiatric physicians, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, dentists, certified health service providers in psychology, physician assistants, or advanced registered nurse practitioners licensed under chapter 148, 148C, 149, 152, or 153, or section 154B.7, solely by reason of the license held by the practitioner or solely by reason of the school or institution in which the practitioner received medical schooling or postgraduate training if the medical schooling or postgraduate training was accredited by an organization recognized by the council on postsecondary accreditation or an accrediting group recognized by the United States department of education.

b. A hospital may establish procedures for interaction between a patient and a practitioner. The rules shall not prohibit a hospital from limiting, restricting, or revoking clinical privileges of a practitioner for violation of hospital rules, regulations, or procedures established under this paragraph, when applied in good faith and in a nondiscriminatory manner.

c. This subsection shall not require a hospital to expand the hospital's current scope of service delivery solely to offer the services of a class of providers not currently providing services at the hospital. This section shall not be construed to require a hospital to establish rules which are inconsistent with the scope of practice established for licensure of practitioners to whom this subsection applies.

d. This section shall not be construed to authorize the denial of clinical privileges to a practitioner or class of practitioners solely because a hospital has as employees of the hospital identically licensed practitioners providing the same or similar services.

3. The rules shall require that a hospital establish and implement written criteria for the

granting of clinical privileges. The written criteria shall include but are not limited to consideration of all of the following:

a. The ability of an applicant for privileges to provide patient care services independently and appropriately in the hospital.

b. The license held by the applicant to practice.

c. The training, experience, and competence of the applicant.

d. The relationship between the applicant's request for the granting of privileges and the hospital's current scope of patient care services, as well as the hospital's determination of the necessity to grant privileges to a practitioner authorized to provide comprehensive, appropriate, and cost-effective services.

4. The department shall also adopt rules requiring hospitals to establish and implement protocols for responding to the needs of patients who are victims of domestic abuse, as defined in section 236.2.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §45
Section amended

135B.11 Functions of hospital licensing board — compensation.

1. The hospital licensing board shall have the following responsibilities and duties:

a. To consult with and advise the department in matters of policy affecting administration of this chapter, and in the development of rules and standards provided for under this chapter.

b. To review and approve rules and standards authorized under this chapter prior to their approval by the state board of health and adoption by the department.

2. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2009 Acts ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

135B.20 Definitions.

Definitions as used in this division:

1. "*Doctor*" shall mean any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state.

2. "*Employees*" as used in section 135B.24, and "*employment*" as used in section 135B.25, shall include and pertain to members of the religious order operating the hospital even though the relationship of employer and employee does not exist between such members and the hospital.

3. "*Hospital*" shall mean all hospitals licensed under this chapter.

4. "*Joint conference committee*" shall mean the joint conference committee as required by the joint

commission on accreditation of health care organizations or, in a hospital having no such committee, a similar committee, an equal number of which shall be members of the medical staff selected by the staff and an equal number of which shall be selected by the governing board of the hospital.

5. “*Technician*” shall mean technologist as well.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §35
Subsection 1 amended

135B.28 Hospital bill.

1. The hospital bill shall properly include the charges for pathology and radiology services as long as the name of the doctor is stated and it fairly appears that the charge is for medical services.

2. The hospital bill shall also contain a statement substantially in the following form:

“The pathology and radiology charges are for medical services rendered by or under the direction of the doctor listed above and are collected by the hospital on behalf of the doctor, from which charges an agreed sum will be retained by the hospital in accordance with an existing agreement to which retention you consented at the time of your admission to the hospital.”

3. Upon the effective date of regulations which may be adopted by the United States department of health and human services prohibiting combined billing by hospitals and hospital-based physicians under Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, the charges for all pathology and radiology services in a hospital, may upon the mutual agreement of the hospital, physician, and third-party payer, be billed separately, the hospital component of the charges being included in the hospital bill and the doctor component being billed by the doctor.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §46
Section amended

135B.33 Technical assistance — plan — grants.

1. Subject to availability of funds, the Iowa department of public health shall provide technical planning assistance to local boards of health and hospital governing boards to ensure access to hospital services in rural areas. The department shall

encourage the local boards of health and hospital governing boards to adopt a long-term community health services and developmental plan including the following:

a. An analysis of demographic trends in the health facility services area, affecting health facility and health-facility-related health care utilizations.

b. A review of inpatient services currently provided, by type of service and the frequency of provision of that service, and the cost-effectiveness of that service.

c. An analysis of resources available in proximate health facilities and services that might be provided through alternative arrangements with such health facilities.

d. An analysis of cooperative arrangements that could be developed with other health facilities in the area that could assist those health facilities in the provision of services.

e. An analysis of community health needs, including long-term care, nursing facility care, pediatric and maternity services, and the health facilities’ potential role in facilitating the provision of services to meet these needs.

f. An analysis of alternative uses for existing health facility space and real property, including use for community health-related and human service-related purposes.

g. An analysis of mechanisms to meet indigent patient care needs and the responsibilities for the care of indigent patients.

h. An analysis of the existing tax levying of the health facilities for patient care, on a per capita basis and per hospital patient basis, and projections on future needs for tax levying to continue for the provision of care.

2. Providers may cooperatively coordinate to develop one long-term community health services and developmental plan for a geographic area, provided the plan addresses the issues enumerated in this section.

3. The health facilities may seek technical assistance or apply for matching grant funds for the plan development. The department shall require compliance with subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “h” when the facility applies for matching grant funds.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §192
Section amended

CHAPTER 135C

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Modified price-based case-mix reimbursement for nursing facilities; 2001 Acts, ch 192, §4;
 2002 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 112, §9;
 2003 Acts, ch 175, §50; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §165;
 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §154; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §31;
 2006 Acts, ch 1184, §30; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §33, 67;
 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §32, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §32, 33;
 2009 Acts, ch 183, §73

135C.14 Rules.

The department shall, in accordance with chapter 17A and with the approval of the state board of health, adopt and enforce rules setting minimum standards for health care facilities. In so doing, the department, with the approval of the state board of health, may adopt by reference, with or without amendment, nationally recognized standards and rules, which shall be specified by title and edition, date of publication, or similar information. The rules and standards required by this section shall be formulated in consultation with the director of human services or the director's designee, with the state fire marshal, and with affected industry, professional, and consumer groups, and shall be designed to further the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter and shall relate to:

1. Location and construction of the facility, including plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, and other housing conditions, which shall ensure the health, safety and comfort of residents and protection from fire hazards. The rules of the department relating to protection from fire hazards and fire safety shall be promulgated by the state fire marshal in consultation with the department, and shall be in keeping with the latest generally recognized safety criteria for the facilities covered of which the applicable criteria recommended and published from time to time by the national fire protection association are prima facie evidence. To the greatest extent possible, the rules promulgated by the state fire marshal shall be consistent with the rules adopted by the department under this chapter.

2. Number and qualifications of all personnel, including management and nursing personnel, having responsibility for any part of the care provided to residents.

3. All sanitary conditions within the facility and its surroundings including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene, which shall ensure the health and comfort of residents.

4. Diet related to the needs of each resident and based on good nutritional practice and on recommendations which may be made by the physician attending the resident.

5. Equipment essential to the health and welfare of the resident.

6. Requirements that a minimum number of registered or licensed practical nurses and nurses' aides, relative to the number of residents admitted, be employed by each licensed facility. Staff-to-resident ratios established under this subsection need not be the same for facilities holding different types of licenses, nor for facilities holding the same type of license if there are significant differences in the needs of residents which the respective facilities are serving or intend to serve.

7. Social services and rehabilitative services provided for the residents.

8. Facility policies and procedures regarding the treatment, care, and rights of residents. The rules shall apply the federal resident's rights contained in the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-203, and the regulations adopted pursuant to the Act and contained in 42 C.F.R. § 483.10, 483.12, 483.13, and 483.15, as amended to February 2, 1989, to all health care facilities as defined in this chapter and shall include procedures for implementing and enforcing the federal rules. The department shall also adopt rules relating to the following:

a. The transfer of residents to other rooms within a facility.

b. The involuntary discharge or transfer of residents from a facility including provisions for notice and agency hearings and for the development of a patient discharge or transfer plan and for providing counseling services to a patient being discharged or transferred.

c. The required holding of a bed for a resident under designated circumstances upon payment of a prescribed charge for the bed.

d. The notification of resident advocate committees by the department of all complaints relating to health care facilities and the involvement of the resident advocate committees in resolution of the complaints.

e. For the recoupment of funds or property to residents when the resident's personal funds or property have been used without the resident's written consent or the written consent of the resident's guardian.

f. The involuntary discharge of a resident of the Iowa veterans home including provisions for notice and agency hearings, the development of a resident discharge plan, and for providing counseling services to a resident being discharged. As

used in this paragraph “f”, “*collaborative care plan*” and “*interdisciplinary resident care committee*” mean as defined in section 35D.15, subsection 2. The rules shall provide that a resident shall be involuntarily discharged for any of the following reasons:

(1) (a) The resident has been diagnosed with a substance use disorder but continues to abuse alcohol or an illegal drug in violation of the resident’s conditional or provisional agreement entered into at the time of admission, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The resident has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the resident’s collaborative care plan.

(ii) The resident has been notified of the resident’s commission of three offenses and has been given the opportunity to correct the behavior through either of the following options:

(A) Being given the opportunity to receive the appropriate level of treatment in accordance with best practices for standards of care.

(B) By having been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the resident’s meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (1), if the resident has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the resident’s collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a resident may be immediately discharged under this subparagraph (1) if the resident’s actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other residents or staff.

(2) (a) The resident refuses to utilize the resources available to address issues identified in the resident’s collaborative care plan, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The resident has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the resident’s collaborative care plan.

(ii) The resident has been notified of the resident’s commission of three offenses and the resident has been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the resident’s meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (2), if the resident has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the resident’s collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the resident may be immediately discharged under this subparagraph (2) if the resident’s actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other residents or staff.

(3) The resident’s medical or life skills needs have been met to the extent possible through the services provided by the Iowa veterans home and

the resident no longer requires a residential or nursing level of care, as determined by the interdisciplinary resident care committee.

(4) The resident requires a level of licensed care not provided at the Iowa veterans home.

2009 Acts, ch 62, §2
Subsection 8, NEW paragraph f

135C.16 Inspections.

1. In addition to the inspections required by sections 135C.9 and 135C.38, the department shall make or cause to be made such further unannounced inspections as it deems necessary to adequately enforce this chapter. At least one general unannounced inspection shall be conducted for each health care facility within a thirty-month period. The inspector shall show identification to the person in charge of the facility and state that an inspection is to be made before beginning the inspection. An employee of the department who gives unauthorized advance notice of an inspection made or planned to be made under this subsection or section 135C.38 shall be disciplined as determined by the director, except that if the employee is employed pursuant to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, the discipline shall not exceed the discipline authorized pursuant to that subchapter.

2. a. The department shall prescribe by rule that any licensee or applicant for license desiring to make specific types of physical or functional alterations or additions to its facility or to construct new facilities shall, before commencing the alteration or additions or new construction, submit plans and specifications to the department for preliminary inspection and approval or recommendations with respect to compliance with the department’s rules and standards.

b. When the plans and specifications have been properly approved by the department or other appropriate state agency, for a period of at least five years from completion of the construction or alteration, the facility or the portion of the facility constructed or altered in accord with the plans and specifications shall not be considered deficient or ineligible for licensing by reason of failure to meet any rule or standard established subsequent to approval of the plans and specifications.

c. When construction or alteration of a facility or portion of a facility has been completed in accord with plans and specifications submitted as required by this subsection and properly approved by the department or other appropriate state agency, and it is discovered that the facility or portion of a facility is not in compliance with a requirement of this chapter or of the rules or standards adopted pursuant to it and in effect at the time the plans and specifications were submitted, and the deficiency was apparent from the plans and specifications submitted but was not noted or objected to by the department or other appropriate state agency, the department or agency responsi-

ble for the oversight shall either waive the requirement or reimburse the licensee or applicant for any costs which are necessary to bring the new or reconstructed facility or portion of a facility into compliance with the requirement and which the licensee or applicant would not have incurred if the facility or portion of the facility had been constructed in compliance with the requirements of this chapter or of the rules or standards adopted pursuant to it and in effect at the time the plans and specifications were submitted.

d. If within two years from the completion of the construction or alteration of the facility or portion thereof, a department or agency of the state orders that the new or reconstructed facility or portion thereof be brought into compliance with the requirements of this chapter or the rules or standards adopted pursuant to it and in effect at the time the plans and specifications were submitted, the state shall have a claim for damages to the extent of any reimbursement paid to the licensee or applicant against any person who designed the facility or portion thereof for negligence in the preparation of the plans and specifications therefor, subject to all defenses based upon the negligence of the state in reviewing and approving those plans and specifications, but not thereafter.

e. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply where the deficiency presents a clear and present danger to the safety of the residents of the facility.

3. An inspector of the department may enter any licensed health care facility without a warrant, and may examine all records pertaining to the care provided residents of the facility. An inspector of the department may contact or interview any resident, employee, or any other person who might have knowledge about the operation of a health care facility. An inspector of the department of human services shall have the same right with respect to any facility where one or more residents are cared for entirely or partially at public expense, and an investigator of the designated protection and advocacy agency shall have the same right with respect to any facility where one or more residents have developmental disabilities or mental illnesses, and the state fire marshal or a deputy appointed pursuant to section 135C.9, subsection 1, paragraph “b” shall have the same right of entry into any facility and the right to inspect any records pertinent to fire safety practices and conditions within that facility. If any such inspector has probable cause to believe that any institution, building, or agency not licensed as a health care facility is in fact a health care facility as defined by this chapter, and upon producing identification that the individual is an inspector is denied entry thereto for the purpose of making an inspection, the inspector may, with the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the purported health care facility is located, apply to

the district court for an order requiring the owner or occupant to permit entry and inspection of the premises to determine whether there have been any violations of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §47
Subsection 2 amended

135C.16A Inspectors — conflicts of interest.

1. Any of the following circumstances disqualifies an inspector from inspecting a particular health care facility under this chapter:

a. The inspector currently works or, within the past two years, has worked as an employee or employment agency staff at the health care facility, or as an officer, consultant, or agent for the health care facility to be inspected.

b. The inspector has any financial interest or any ownership interest in the facility. For purposes of this paragraph, indirect ownership, such as through a broad-based mutual fund, does not constitute financial or ownership interest.

c. The inspector has an immediate family member who has a relationship with the facility as described in paragraph “a” or “b”.

d. The inspector has an immediate family member who currently resides in the facility.

2. For purposes of this section, “*immediate family member*” means the same as set forth in 42 C.F.R. § 488.301, and includes a husband or wife; natural or adoptive parent, child, or sibling; step-parent, stepchild, or stepsibling; father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law; or grandparent or grandchild.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §1
NEW section

135C.19 Public disclosure of inspection findings — posting of citations.

1. Following an inspection of a health care facility by the department pursuant to this chapter, the department’s final findings with respect to compliance by the facility with requirements for licensing shall be made available to the public in a readily available form and place. Other information relating to a health care facility obtained by the department which does not constitute the department’s findings from an inspection of the facility shall not be made available to the public except in proceedings involving the citation of a facility for a violation under section 135C.40, or the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license under this chapter. The name of a person who files a complaint with the department shall be confidential.

2. *a.* A citation for a class I or class II violation which is issued to a health care facility and which has become final, or a copy of the citation, shall be prominently posted as prescribed in rules, until the violation is corrected to the department’s satisfaction. The citation or copy shall be posted in a place in plain view of the residents of the facility

cited, persons visiting the residents, and persons inquiring about placement in the facility.

b. A copy of each citation required to be posted by this subsection shall be sent by the department to the department of human services and to the designated protection and advocacy agency if the facility has one or more residents with developmental disabilities or mental illness.

3. If the facility cited subsequently advises the department of human services that the violation has been corrected to the satisfaction of the department of inspections and appeals, the department of human services shall maintain this advisory in the same file with the copy of the citation. The department of human services shall not disseminate to the public any information regarding citations issued by the department of inspections and appeals, but shall forward or refer inquiries to the department of inspections and appeals.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

135C.20A Report cards — facility inspections — complaint procedures — availability to public — electronic access.

1. The department shall develop and utilize a report card system for the recording of the findings of any inspection of a health care facility. The report card shall include but is not limited to a summary of the findings of the inspection, any violation found, any enforcement action taken including any citations issued and penalties assessed, any actions taken to correct violations or deficiencies, and the nature and status of any action taken with respect to any uncorrected violation for which a citation was issued.

2. The report card form shall be developed by the department in cooperation with representatives of the department on aging, the state long-term care resident's advocate, representatives of resident advocate committees, representatives of protection and advocacy entities, consumers, and other interested persons.

3. The department shall make any completed report cards electronically accessible to the public, on a monthly basis, and shall compile the report cards on an annual basis and make the compilation electronically accessible to the public. The annual compilation shall also be available at the office of the department at the seat of government and shall be available to the public by mail, upon request and at the department's expense.

4. In addition to the monthly and annual compilations, the department shall provide compilations of the report cards on a cumulative basis. The cumulative compilation shall reflect the report cards of health care facilities during the four-year period prior to the production of the cumulative compilation. The cumulative compilation shall be applicable to a particular health care facility as a four-year report card history of that facility becomes available. The cumulative compilation

shall be available to the public in the same manner as the annual compilation.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §9

Subsection 2 amended

135C.23 Express requirements for admission or residence.

No individual shall be admitted to or permitted to remain in a health care facility as a resident, except in accordance with the requirements of this section.

1. Each resident shall be covered by a contract executed at the time of admission or prior thereto by the resident, or the resident's legal representative, and the health care facility, except as otherwise provided by subsection 5 with respect to residents admitted at public expense to a county care facility operated under chapter 347B. Each party to the contract shall be entitled to a duplicate original thereof, and the health care facility shall keep on file all contracts which it has with residents and shall not destroy or otherwise dispose of any such contract for at least one year after its expiration. Each such contract shall expressly set forth:

a. The terms of the contract.

b. The services and accommodations to be provided by the health care facility and the rates or charges therefor.

c. Specific descriptions of any duties and obligations of the parties in addition to those required by operation of law.

d. Any other matters deemed appropriate by the parties to the contract. No contract or any provision thereof shall be drawn or construed so as to relieve any health care facility of any requirement or obligation imposed upon it by this chapter or any standards or rules in force pursuant to this chapter, nor contain any disclaimer of responsibility for injury to the resident, or to relatives or other persons visiting the resident, which occurs on the premises of the facility or, with respect to injury to the resident, which occurs while the resident is under the supervision of any employee of the facility whether on or off the premises of the facility.

2. *a.* A health care facility shall not knowingly admit or retain a resident:

(1) Who is dangerous to the resident or other residents.

(2) Who is in an acute stage of alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental illness.

(3) Whose condition or conduct is such that the resident would be unduly disturbing to other residents.

(4) Who is in need of medical procedures, as determined by a physician, or services which cannot be or are not being carried out in the facility.

b. This section does not prohibit the admission of a patient with a history of dangerous or disturbing behavior to an intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness, intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, nursing facility, or county care facility when the intermedi-

ate care facility for persons with mental illness, intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, nursing facility, or county care facility has a program which has received prior approval from the department to properly care for and manage the patient. An intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness, intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, nursing facility, or county care facility is required to transfer or discharge a resident with dangerous or disturbing behavior when the intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness, intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, nursing facility, or county care facility cannot control the resident's dangerous or disturbing behavior. The department, in coordination with the state mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission created in section 225C.5, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for programs to be required in intermediate care facilities for persons with mental illness, intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation, nursing facilities, and county care facilities that admit patients or have residents with histories of dangerous or disturbing behavior.

c. The denial of admission of a person to a health care facility shall not be based upon the patient's condition, which is the existence of a specific disease in the patient, but the decision to accept or deny admission of a patient with a specific disease shall be based solely upon the ability of the health care facility to provide the level of care required by the patient.

3. Except in emergencies, a resident who is not essentially capable of managing the resident's own affairs shall not be transferred out of a health care facility or discharged for any reason without prior notification to the next of kin, legal representative, or agency acting on the resident's behalf. When such next of kin, legal representative, or agency cannot be reached or refuses to cooperate, proper arrangements shall be made by the facility for the welfare of the resident before the resident's transfer or discharge.

4. No owner, administrator, employee, or representative of a health care facility shall pay any commission, bonus, or gratuity in any form whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to any person for residents referred to such facility, nor accept any commission, bonus, or gratuity in any form whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for professional or other services or supplies purchased by the facility or by any resident, or by any third party on behalf of any resident, of the facility.

5. Each county which maintains a county care facility under chapter 347B shall develop a statement in lieu of, and setting forth substantially the same items as, the contracts required of other health care facilities by subsection 1. The statement must be approved by the county board of su-

pervisors and by the department. When so approved, the statement shall be considered in force with respect to each resident of the county care facility.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

135C.25 Resident advocate committee appointments — duties — disclosure — liability.

1. Each health care facility shall have a resident advocate committee whose members shall be appointed by the director of the department on aging or the director's designee. A person shall not be appointed a member of a resident advocate committee for a health care facility unless the person is a resident of the service area where the facility is located. The resident advocate committee for any facility caring primarily for persons with mental illness, mental retardation, or a developmental disability shall only be appointed after consultation with the administrator of the division of mental health and disability services of the department of human services on the proposed appointments. Recommendations to the director or the director's designee for membership on resident advocate committees are encouraged from any agency, organization, or individual. The administrator of the facility shall not be appointed to the resident advocate committee and shall not be present at committee meetings except upon request of the committee.

2. Each resident advocate committee shall periodically review the needs of each individual resident of the facility and shall perform the functions pursuant to sections 135C.38 and 231.44.

3. A health care facility shall disclose the names, addresses, and phone numbers of a resident's family members, if requested, to a resident advocate committee member, unless permission for this disclosure is refused in writing by the family member. The facility shall provide a form on which a family member may indicate a refusal to grant this permission.

4. Neither the state nor any resident advocate committee member is liable for an action by a resident advocate committee member in the performance of duty, if the action is undertaken and carried out in good faith.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §10

Subsection 1 amended

135C.30 Operation of facility under receivership.

When so authorized by section 135C.11, subsection 2, or section 135C.12, subsection 1, the director may file a verified application in the district court of the county where a health care facility licensed under this chapter is located, requesting that an individual nominated by the director be appointed as receiver for the facility with responsibility to bring the operation and condition of the

facility into conformity with this chapter and the rules or minimum standards promulgated under this chapter.

1. The court shall expeditiously hold a hearing on the application, at which the director shall present evidence in support of the application. The licensee against whose facility the petition is filed may also present evidence, and both parties may subpoena witnesses. The court may appoint a receiver for the health care facility in advance of the hearing if the director's verified application states that an emergency exists which presents an imminent danger of resultant death or physical harm to the residents of the facility. If the licensee against whose facility the receivership petition is filed informs the court at or before the time set for the hearing that the licensee does not object to the application, the court shall waive the hearing and at once appoint a receiver for the facility.

2. The court, on the basis of the verified application and evidence presented at the hearing, may order the facility placed under receivership, and if so ordered, the court shall direct either that the receiver assume the duties of administrator of the health care facility or that the receiver supervise the facility's administrator in conducting the day-to-day business of the facility. The receiver shall be empowered to control the facility's financial resources and to apply its revenues as the receiver deems necessary to the operation of the facility in compliance with this chapter and the rules or minimum standards promulgated under this chapter, but shall be accountable to the court for management of the facility's financial resources.

3. A receivership established under this section may be terminated by the district court which established it, after a hearing upon an application for termination. The application may be filed:

a. Jointly by the receiver and the current licensee of the health care facility which is in receivership, stating that the deficiencies in the operation, maintenance or other circumstances which were the grounds for establishment of the receivership have been corrected and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the facility will be operated in compliance with this chapter and the rules or minimum standards promulgated under this chapter.

b. By the current licensee of the facility, alleging that termination of the receivership is merited for the reasons set forth in paragraph "a" of this subsection, but that the receiver has declined to join in the petition for termination of the receivership.

c. By the receiver, stating that all residents of the facility have been relocated elsewhere and that there are reasonable grounds to believe it will not be feasible to again operate the facility on a sound financial basis and in compliance with this chapter and the rules or minimum standards promulgated under this chapter, and asking that the court approve surrender of the facility's license

to the department and subsequent return of control of the facility's premises to the owners of the premises.

4. *a.* Payment of the expenses of a receivership established under this section is the responsibility of the facility for which the receiver is appointed, unless the court directs otherwise. The expenses include but are not limited to:

(1) Salary of the receiver.

(2) Expenses incurred by the facility for the continuing care of the residents of the facility.

(3) Expenses incurred by the facility for the maintenance of buildings and grounds of the facility.

(4) Expenses incurred by the facility in the ordinary course of business, such as employees' salaries and accounts payable.

b. The receiver is not personally liable for the expenses of the facility during the receivership. The receiver is an employee of the state as defined in section 669.2, subsection 4, only for the purpose of defending a claim filed against the receiver. Chapter 669 applies to all suits filed against the receiver.

5. This section does not:

a. Preclude the sale or lease of a health care facility, and the transfer or assignment of the facility's license in the manner prescribed by section 135C.8, while the facility is in receivership, provided these actions are not taken without approval of the receiver.

b. Affect the civil or criminal liability of the licensee of the facility placed in receivership, for any acts or omissions of the licensee which occurred before the receiver was appointed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

135C.31A Assessment of residents — program eligibility — prescription drug coverage.

1. A health care facility shall assist the Iowa department of veterans affairs in identifying, upon admission of a resident, the resident's eligibility for benefits through the United States department of veterans affairs. The department of inspections and appeals, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to administer this section, including a provision that ensures that if a resident is eligible for benefits through the United States department of veterans affairs or other third-party payor, the payor of last resort for reimbursement to the health care facility is the medical assistance program. The rules shall also require the health care facility to request information from a resident or resident's personal representative regarding the resident's veteran status and to report to the Iowa department of veterans affairs only the names of residents identified as potential veterans along with the names of their spouses and any dependents. Information reported by the health care facility

shall be verified by the Iowa department of veterans affairs. This section shall not apply to the admission of an individual to a state mental health institute for acute psychiatric care or to the admission of an individual to the Iowa veterans home.

2. *a.* If a resident is identified, upon admission to a health care facility, as eligible for benefits through the United States department of veterans affairs pursuant to subsection 1 or through other means, the health care facility shall allow the resident to access any prescription drug benefit included in such benefits for which the resident is also eligible. The health care facility shall also assist the Iowa department of veterans affairs in identifying individuals residing in such health care facilities on July 1, 2009, who are eligible for the prescription drug benefit.

b. The department of inspections and appeals, the department of veterans affairs, and the department of human services shall identify any barriers to residents in accessing such prescription drug benefits and shall assist health care facilities in adjusting their procedures for medication administration to comply with this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 63, §1
Section amended

135C.33 Employees — child or dependent adult abuse information and criminal record checks — evaluations — application to other providers — penalty.

1. Prior to employment of a person in a facility, the facility shall request that the department of public safety perform a criminal history check and the department of human services perform child and dependent adult abuse record checks of the person in this state. A facility shall inform all persons prior to employment regarding the performance of the record checks and shall obtain, from the persons, a signed acknowledgment of the receipt of the information. A facility shall include the following inquiry in an application for employment:

“Do you have a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse or have you ever been convicted of a crime, in this state or any other state?”

2. *a.* If it is determined that a person being considered for employment in a facility has been convicted of a crime under a law of any state, the department of public safety shall notify the licensee that upon the request of the licensee the department of human services will perform an evaluation to determine whether the crime warrants prohibition of the person’s employment in the facility.

b. If a department of human services child or dependent adult abuse record check shows that such person has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse, the department of human services shall notify the licensee that upon the re-

quest of the licensee the department of human services will perform an evaluation to determine whether the founded child or dependent adult abuse warrants prohibition of employment in the facility.

c. An evaluation performed under this subsection shall be performed in accordance with procedures adopted for this purpose by the department of human services.

d. (1) If a person owns or operates more than one facility, and an employee of one of such facilities is transferred to another such facility without a lapse in employment, the facility is not required to request additional criminal and child and dependent adult abuse record checks of that employee.

(2) If the ownership of a facility is transferred, at the time of transfer the record checks required by this section shall be performed for each employee for whom there is no documentation that such record checks have been performed. The facility may continue to employ such employee pending the performance of the record checks and any related evaluation.

3. In an evaluation, the department of human services shall consider the nature and seriousness of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse in relation to the position sought or held, the time elapsed since the commission of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse, the circumstances under which the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse was committed, the degree of rehabilitation, the likelihood that the person will commit the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse again, and the number of crimes or founded child or dependent adult abuses committed by the person involved. If the department of human services performs an evaluation for the purposes of this section, the department of human services has final authority in determining whether prohibition of the person’s employment is warranted.

4. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “*b*” and subsection 2, a person who has committed a crime or has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse shall not be employed in a facility licensed under this chapter unless an evaluation has been performed by the department of human services.

b. A person with a criminal or abuse record who is employed by a facility licensed under this chapter and is hired by another licensee without a lapse in employment shall be subject to the criminal history and abuse record checks required pursuant to subsection 1. If an evaluation was previously performed by the department of human services concerning the person’s criminal or abuse record and it was determined that the record did not warrant prohibition of the person’s employment and the latest record checks do not indicate a crime was committed or founded abuse record was entered subsequent to that evaluation, the person may commence employment with the other

licensee while the department of human services' evaluation of the latest record checks is pending. Otherwise, the requirements of paragraph "a" remain applicable to the person's employment.

5. *a.* This section shall also apply to prospective employees of all of the following, if the provider is regulated by the state or receives any state or federal funding:

(1) An employee of a homemaker-home health aide, home care aide, adult day services, or other provider of in-home services if the employee provides direct services to consumers.

(2) An employee of a hospice, if the employee provides direct services to consumers.

(3) An employee who provides direct services to consumers under a federal home and community-based services waiver.

(4) An employee of an elder group home certified under chapter 231B, if the employee provides direct services to consumers.

(5) An employee of an assisted living program certified under chapter 231C, if the employee provides direct services to consumers.

b. In substantial conformance with the provisions of this section, prior to the employment of such an employee, the provider shall request the performance of the criminal and child and dependent adult abuse record checks. The provider shall inform the prospective employee and obtain the prospective employee's signed acknowledgment. The department of human services shall perform the evaluation of any criminal record or founded child or dependent adult abuse record and shall make the determination of whether a prospective employee of a provider shall not be employed by the provider.

6. *a.* The department of inspections and appeals, in conjunction with other departments and agencies of state government involved with criminal history and abuse registry information, shall establish a single contact repository for facilities and other providers to have electronic access to data to perform background checks for purposes of employment, as required of the facilities and other providers under this section.

b. The department may access the single contact repository for any of the following purposes:

(1) To verify data transferred from the department's nurse aide registry to the repository.

(2) To conduct record checks of applicants for employment with the department.

7. *a.* If a person employed by a facility, service, or program employer that is subject to this section is convicted of a crime or has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse entered in the abuse registry after the person's employment application date, the person shall inform the employer of such information within forty-eight hours of the criminal conviction or entry of the record of founded child or dependent adult abuse. The employer shall act to verify the information within

forty-eight hours of notification. If the information is verified, the requirements of subsections 2, 3, and 4 regarding employability and evaluations shall be applied by the employer to determine whether or not the person's employment is continued. The employer may continue to employ the person pending the performance of an evaluation by the department of human services to determine whether prohibition of the person's employment is warranted. A person who is required by this subsection to inform the person's employer of a conviction or entry of an abuse record and fails to do so within the required period commits a serious misdemeanor.

b. If a facility, service, or program employer receives credible information, as determined by the employer, that a person employed by the employer has been convicted of a crime or a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse has been entered in the abuse registry after employment from a person other than the employee and the employee has not informed the employer of such information within the period required under paragraph "a", the employer shall act to verify the credible information within forty-eight hours of receipt of the credible information. If the information is verified, the requirements of subsections 2, 3, and 4 regarding employability and evaluations shall be applied to determine whether or not the person's employment is continued.

c. The employer may notify the county attorney for the county where the employer is located of any violation or failure by an employee to notify the employer of a criminal conviction or entry of an abuse record within the period required under paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 133, §36

Legislative intent; 98 Acts, ch 1217, §36

Subsection 5, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended

135C.35 Training of inspectors.

1. Subject to the availability of funding, all nursing facility inspectors shall receive twelve hours of annual continuing education in gerontology, wound care, dementia, falls, or a combination of these subjects.

2. An inspector shall not be personally liable for financing the training required under subsection 1.

3. The department shall consult with the collective bargaining representative of the inspector in regard to the training required under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §2

NEW section

135C.36 Violations classified — penalties.

Every violation by a health care facility of any provision of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to it shall be classified by the department in accordance with this section. The department shall adopt and may from time to time modi-

fy, in accordance with chapter 17A rules setting forth so far as feasible the specific violations included in each classification and stating criteria for the classification of any violation not so listed.

1. A Class I violation is one which presents an imminent danger or a substantial probability of resultant death or physical harm to the residents of the facility in which the violation occurs. A physical condition or one or more practices in a facility may constitute a Class I violation. A Class I violation shall be abated or eliminated immediately unless the department determines that a stated period of time, specified in the citation issued under section 135C.40, is required to correct the violation. A licensee is subject to a penalty of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars for each Class I violation for which the licensee's facility is cited.

2. A Class II violation is one which has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of residents of a health care facility, but which presents no imminent danger nor substantial probability of death or physical harm to them. A physical condition or one or more practices within a facility, including either physical abuse of any resident or failure to treat any resident with consideration, respect, and full recognition of the resident's dignity and individuality, in violation of a specific rule adopted by the department, may constitute a Class II violation. A violation of section 135C.14, subsection 8, or section 135C.31 and rules adopted under those sections shall be at least a Class II violation and may be a Class I violation. A Class II violation shall be corrected within a stated period of time determined by the department and specified in the citation issued under section 135C.40. The stated period of time specified in the citation may subsequently be modified by the department for good cause shown. A licensee is subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each Class II violation for which the licensee's facility is cited; however the director may, upon written request of the facility, waive the penalty if the violation is corrected within the time specified in the citation. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A establishing criteria for the granting or denial of a waiver request.

3. A Class III violation is any violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to it which violation is not classified in the department's rules nor classifiable under the criteria stated in those rules as a Class I or a Class II violation. A licensee shall not be subject to a penalty for a Class III violation, except as provided by section 135C.40, subsection 1, for failure to correct the violation within a reasonable time specified by the department in the notice of the violation.

4. Any state penalty, including a fine or citation, issued as a result of the federal survey and certification process shall be dismissed if the cor-

responding federal deficiency or citation is dismissed or removed.

5. If a facility self-identifies a deficient practice prior to an on-site visit inspection, there has been no complaint filed with the department related to that specific deficient practice, and the facility corrects such practice prior to an inspection, no citation shall be issued or fine assessed pursuant to subsection 2 or 3 except for those penalties arising pursuant to section 135C.33; 481 IAC § 57.12(2)(d), 57.12(3), 57.15(5), 57.25(1), 57.39, 58.11(3), 58.14(5), 58.19(2)(a), 58.19(2)(h), 58.28(1)(a), 58.43, 62.9(5), 62.15(1)(a), 62.19(2)(c), 62.19(7), 62.23(23)-(25), 63.11(2)(d), 63.11(3), 63.23(1)(a), 63.37, 64.4(9), 64.33, 64.34, 65.9(5), 65.15, or 65.25(3)-(5), or the successor to any of such rules; or 42 C.F.R. § 483.420(d), 483.460(c)(4), or 483.470(j), or the successor to any of such federal regulations.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §3, 4
Subsection 2 amended
NEW subsections 4 and 5

135C.40 Citations when violations found — penalties — exception.

1. If the director determines, based on the findings of an inspection or investigation of a health care facility, that the facility is in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, the director within five working days after making the determination, may issue a written citation to the facility. The citation shall be served upon the facility personally, by electronic mail, or by certified mail, except that a citation for a Class III violation may be sent by ordinary mail. Each citation shall specifically describe the nature of the violation, identifying the Code section or subsection or the rule or standard violated, and the classification of the violation under section 135C.36. Where appropriate, the citation shall also state the period of time allowed for correction of the violation, which shall in each case be the shortest period of time the department deems feasible. Failure to correct a violation within the time specified, unless the licensee shows that the failure was due to circumstances beyond the licensee's control, shall subject the facility to a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day that the violation continues after the time specified for correction.

a. If a facility licensed under this chapter is subject to or will be subject to denial of payment including payment for Medicare or medical assistance under chapter 249A, or denial of payment for all new admissions pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 488.417, and submits a plan of correction relating to a statement of deficiencies or a response to a citation issued under rules adopted by the department and the department elects to conduct an on-site revisit inspection, the department shall commence the revisit inspection within the shortest time feasible of the date that the plan of correction is received, or the date specified within the

plan of correction alleging compliance, whichever is later.

b. If the department recommends the issuance of federal remedies pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 488.406(a)(2) or (a)(3), relating to an inspection conducted by the department, the department shall issue the statement of deficiencies within twenty-four hours of the date that the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services was notified of the recommendation for the imposition of remedies.

c. The facility shall be provided an exit interview at the conclusion of an inspection and the facility representative shall be informed of all issues and areas of concern related to the deficient practices. The department may conduct the exit interview either in person or by telephone, and a second exit interview shall be provided if any additional issues or areas of concern are identified. The facility shall be provided two working days from the date of the exit interview to submit additional or rebuttal information to the department.

2. When a citation is served upon or mailed to a health care facility under subsection 1 and the licensee of the facility is not actually involved in the daily operation of the facility, a copy of the citation shall be mailed to the licensee. If the licensee is a corporation, a copy of the citation shall be sent to the corporation's office of record. If the citation was issued pursuant to an inspection resulting from a complaint filed under section 135C.37, a copy of the citation shall be sent to the complainant at the earliest time permitted by section 135C.19, subsection 1.

3. No health care facility shall be cited for any violation caused by any practitioner licensed pursuant to chapter 148 if that practitioner is not the licensee of and is not otherwise financially interested in the facility and the licensee or the facility presents evidence that reasonable care and diligence have been exercised in notifying the practitioner of the practitioner's duty to the patients in the facility.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §5
Subsection 1 amended

135C.40A Issuance of final findings.

The department shall issue the final findings of an inspection or investigation of a health care facility within ten working days after completion of the on-site inspection or investigation. The final findings shall be served upon the facility personally, by electronic mail, or by certified mail.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §6
NEW section

135C.41 Licensee's response to citation.

Within twenty business days after service of a citation under section 135C.40, a facility shall either:

1. If it does not desire to contest the citation:

a. Remit to the department the amount specified by the department pursuant to section 135C.36 as a penalty for each Class I violation cited, and for each Class II violation unless the citation specifically waives the penalty, which funds shall be paid by the department into the state treasury and credited to the general fund; or

b. In the case of a Class II violation for which the penalty has been waived in accordance with the standards prescribed in section 135C.36, subsection 2, or a Class III violation, send to the department a written response acknowledging that the citation has been received and stating that the violation will be corrected within the specific period of time allowed by the citation; or

2. Notify the director that the facility desires to contest the citation and, in the case of citations for Class I, Class II, or Class III violations, request an informal conference with a representative of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §7
Subsection 2 amended

135C.43 Formal contest — judicial review.

1. A facility which desires to further contest an affirmed or modified citation for a Class I, Class II, or Class III violation, may do so in the manner provided by chapter 17A for contested cases. Notice of intent to formally contest a citation shall be given the department in writing within five days after the informal conference or after receipt of the written explanation of the representative delegated to hold the informal conference, whichever is applicable, in the case of an affirmed or modified citation for a Class I, Class II, or Class III violation. A facility which has exhausted all adequate administrative remedies and is aggrieved by the final action of the department may petition for judicial review in the manner provided by chapter 17A.

2. Hearings on petitions for judicial review brought under this section shall be set for trial at the earliest possible date and shall take precedence on the court calendar over all other cases except matters to which equal or superior precedence is specifically granted by law. The times for pleadings and for hearings in such actions shall be set by the judge of the court with the object of securing a decision in the matter at the earliest possible time.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §8
Subsection 1 amended

135C.43A Reduction of penalty amount.

If a facility has been assessed a penalty, does not request a formal hearing pursuant to section 135C.43 or withdraws its request for a formal hearing within thirty days of the date that the penalty was assessed, and the penalty is paid within thirty days of the receipt of notice or service, the amount of the penalty shall be reduced by thirty-five percent. The citation which includes the civil

penalty shall include a statement to this effect.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §9
NEW section

135C.44A Double fines for intentional violations.

The penalties authorized by section 135C.36

shall be doubled for each Class I violation when the violation is due to an intentional act by the facility in violation of a provision of this chapter or a rule of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §10
NEW section

CHAPTER 135H

PSYCHIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Cost-based reimbursement methodology, §249A.31

135H.3 Nature of care.

1. A psychiatric medical institution for children shall utilize a team of professionals to direct an organized program of diagnostic services, psychiatric services, nursing care, and rehabilitative services to meet the needs of residents in accordance with a medical care plan developed for each resident. Social and rehabilitative services shall be provided under the direction of a qualified mental health professional.

2. If a child is diagnosed with a biologically based mental illness as defined in section 514C.22 and meets the medical assistance program criteria for admission to a psychiatric medical institution for children, the child shall be deemed to meet

the acuity criteria for medically necessary inpatient benefits under a group policy, contract, or plan providing for third-party payment or prepayment of health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits issued by a carrier, as defined in section 513B.2, or by an organized delivery system authorized under 1993 Iowa Acts, ch. 158, that is subject to section 514C.22. Such medically necessary benefits shall not be excluded or denied as care that is substantially custodial in nature under section 514C.22, subsection 8, paragraph "b".

2009 Acts, ch 179, §182
Unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1
NEW subsection 2

CHAPTER 135J

LICENSED HOSPICE PROGRAMS

135J.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter unless otherwise defined:

1. "Core services" means physician services, nursing services, medical social services, counseling services, and volunteer services. These core services, as well as others deemed necessary by the hospice in delivering safe and appropriate care to its case load, can be provided through either direct or indirect arrangement by the hospice.

2. "Department" means the department of inspections and appeals.

3. "Hospice patient" or "patient" means a diagnosed terminally ill person with an anticipated life expectancy of six months or less, as certified by the attending physician, who, alone or in conjunction with a unit of care as defined in subsection 8, has voluntarily requested and received admission into the hospice program. If the patient is unable to request admission, a family member may voluntarily request and receive admission on the patient's behalf.

4. "Hospice patient's family" means the immediate kin of the patient, including a spouse, par-

ent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, step-sister, child, or stepchild. Additional relatives or individuals with significant personal ties to the hospice patient may be included in the hospice patient's family.

5. "Hospice program" means a centrally coordinated program of home and inpatient care provided directly or through an agreement under the direction of an identifiable hospice administration providing palliative care and supportive medical and other health services to terminally ill patients and their families. A licensed hospice program shall utilize a medically directed interdisciplinary team and provide care to meet the physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and other special needs which are experienced during the final stages of illness, dying, and bereavement. Hospice care shall be available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

6. "Interdisciplinary team" means the hospice patient and the hospice patient's family, the attending physician, and all of the following individuals trained to serve with a licensed hospice program:

- a. A licensed physician pursuant to chapter 148.
 - b. A licensed registered nurse pursuant to chapter 152.
 - c. An individual with at least a baccalaureate degree in the field of social work providing medical-social services.
 - d. Trained hospice volunteers.
 - e. As deemed appropriate by the hospice, providers of special services including but not limited to a spiritual counselor, a pharmacist, or professionals in the fields of mental health may be included on the interdisciplinary team.
7. "Palliative care" means care directed at managing symptoms experienced by the hospice

patient, as well as addressing related needs of the patient and family as they experience the stress of the dying process. The intent of palliative care is to enhance the quality of life for the hospice patient and family unit, and is not treatment directed at cure of the terminal illness.

8. "Unit of care" means the patient and the patient's family within a hospice program.

9. "Volunteer services" means the services provided by individuals who have successfully completed a training program developed by a licensed hospice program.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §196
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 135M

PRESCRIPTION DRUG DONATION REPOSITORY

135M.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to improve the health of low-income Iowans and Iowans who have been victims of a state of disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 or a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, subsection 6, through a prescription drug donation repository that authorizes medical facilities, pharmacies, and the department to redispense prescription drugs and supplies that would otherwise be destroyed.

2009 Acts, ch 127, §1
Section amended

135M.3 Prescription drug donation repository program authorized.

1. The department, in cooperation with the board of pharmacy, may establish and maintain a prescription drug donation repository program under which any person may donate prescription drugs and supplies for use by an individual who meets eligibility criteria specified by the department by rule. The department may contract with a third party to implement and administer the program.

2. Donations of prescription drugs and supplies under the program may be made on the premises of a medical facility or pharmacy that elects to participate in the program and meets the requirements established by the department.

3. The medical facility or pharmacy may charge an individual who receives a prescription drug or supplies a handling fee that shall not exceed an amount established by rule by the department.

4. a. A medical facility or pharmacy that receives prescription drugs or supplies may distrib-

ute the prescription drugs or supplies to another eligible medical facility or pharmacy for use pursuant to the program.

b. The department may receive prescription drugs or supplies directly from the prescription drug donation repository contractor and may distribute such prescription drugs and supplies through persons licensed to dispense prescription drugs and supplies to an eligible individual for use by the individual pursuant to the program. The department may receive and distribute such prescription drugs or supplies under this paragraph during or in preparation for a state of disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 or during or in preparation for a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, subsection 6.

5. Participation in the program shall be voluntary.

2009 Acts, ch 127, §2
Subsection 4 amended

135M.4 Prescription drug donation repository program requirements.

1. A prescription drug or supplies may be accepted and dispensed under the prescription drug donation repository program if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The prescription drug is in its original sealed and tamper-evident packaging. However, a prescription drug in a single-unit dose or blister pack with the outside packaging opened may be accepted if the single-unit dose packaging remains intact.

b. The prescription drug bears an expiration date that is more than six months after the date the prescription drug was donated. However, a do-

nated prescription drug bearing an expiration date that is six months or less after the date the prescription drug was donated may be accepted and distributed if the drug is in high demand and can be dispensed for use prior to the drug's expiration date.

c. The prescription drug or supplies are inspected before the prescription drug or supplies are dispensed by a licensed pharmacist employed by or under contract with the medical facility or pharmacy, and the licensed pharmacist determines that the prescription drug or supplies are not adulterated or misbranded.

d. The prescription drug or supplies are prescribed by a health care practitioner for use by an eligible individual and are dispensed by a pharmacist or are dispensed to an eligible individual by the prescribing health care practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent.

2. A prescription drug or supplies donated under this chapter shall not be resold.

3. a. If a person who donates prescription drugs under this chapter to a medical facility or pharmacy receives a notice from a pharmacy that a prescription drug has been recalled, the person shall inform the medical facility or pharmacy of the recall.

b. If a medical facility or pharmacy receives a recall notification from a person who donated prescription drugs under this chapter, the medical facility or pharmacy shall perform a uniform destruction of all of the recalled prescription drugs in the medical facility or pharmacy.

4. A prescription drug dispensed through the prescription drug donation repository program shall not be eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program.

5. The department shall adopt rules establishing all of the following:

a. Requirements for medical facilities and pharmacies to accept and dispense donated prescription drugs and supplies, including all of the following:

(1) Eligibility criteria for participation by medical facilities and pharmacies.

(2) Standards and procedures for accepting, safely storing, and dispensing donated prescription drugs and supplies.

(3) Standards and procedures for inspecting donated prescription drugs to determine if the prescription drugs are in their original sealed and tamper-evident packaging, or if the prescription drugs are in single-unit doses or blister packs and the outside packaging is opened, if the single-unit dose packaging remains intact.

(4) Standards and procedures for inspecting donated prescription drugs and supplies to determine that the prescription drugs and supplies are not adulterated or misbranded.

b. (1) Eligibility criteria for individuals to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies dis-

pensed by medical facilities and pharmacies under the program. The standards shall prioritize dispensing to individuals who are indigent or uninsured, but may permit dispensing to other individuals if an uninsured or indigent individual is unavailable.

(2) Eligibility criteria for individuals to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies dispensed directly by the department through persons licensed to dispense prescription drugs and supplies. The department shall accept and dispense donated prescription drugs and supplies received from the prescription drug donation repository contractor during or in preparation for a state of disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 or during or in preparation for a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, subsection 6.

c. Necessary forms for administration of the prescription drug donation repository program, including forms for use by individuals who donate, accept, distribute, or dispense the prescription drugs or supplies under the program.

d. A means by which an individual who is eligible to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies may indicate such eligibility.

e. The maximum handling fee that a medical facility or pharmacy may charge for accepting, distributing, or dispensing donated prescription drugs and supplies under the program.

f. A list of prescription drugs that the prescription drug donation repository program will accept.

2009 Acts, ch 127, §3
Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

135M.5 Exemption from disciplinary action, civil liability, and criminal prosecution.

1. A drug manufacturer acting reasonably and in good faith, is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability for injury, death, or loss to a person or property for matters related to the donation, acceptance, or dispensing of a prescription drug manufactured by the drug manufacturer that is donated under this chapter, including liability for failure to transfer or communicate product or consumer information or the expiration date of the donated prescription drug.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3, a person including the department or the department's employees, agents, or volunteers, but not a drug manufacturer subject to subsection 1, acting reasonably and in good faith, is immune from civil liability and criminal prosecution for injury to or the death of an individual to whom a donated prescription drug is dispensed under this chapter and shall be exempt from disciplinary action related to the person's acts or omissions related to the donation, acceptance, distribution, or dispensing of a donated prescription drug under this chapter.

3. The immunity and exemption provided in subsection 2 do not extend to any of the following:

a. The donation, acceptance, distribution, or dispensing of a donated prescription drug under this chapter by a person if the person's acts or omissions are not performed reasonably and in good faith.

b. To acts or omissions outside the scope of the program.

2009 Acts, ch 127, §4
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 1350

BOARDING HOMES

1350.1 Definitions.

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

1. *"Boarding home"* means a premises used by its owner or lessee for the purpose of letting rooms for rental to three or more persons not related within the third degree of consanguinity to the owner or lessee where supervision or assistance with activities of daily living is provided to such persons. A boarding home does not include a facility, home, or program otherwise subject to licensure or regulation by the department of human services, department of inspections and appeals, or department of public health.

2. *"Department"* means the department of inspections and appeals.

3. *"Premises"* means the same as defined in section 562A.6.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §3
NEW section

1350.2 Required registration and reporting — rules — penalty.

1. The owner or lessee of a boarding home in this state shall register with and submit occupancy reports to the department. The content of the required occupancy reports shall include but is not limited to the number of individuals living in the boarding home and the supervision or assistance with activities of daily living being provided to the individuals.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall adopt rules to administer this chapter in consultation with the departments of human services and public safety.

3. *a.* The owner or lessee of a boarding home who fails to register with the department or to timely submit occupancy reports required by this section and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter is subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars.

b. The department may reduce, alter, or waive a penalty under paragraph "a" upon the owner's or lessee's showing of good faith compliance with the department's request to immediately cease and desist from conduct in violation of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §4
NEW section

1350.3 Response to allegations.

1. If the department or other state agency receives an allegation of a violation of this chapter by a boarding home or an allegation regarding the care or safety of an individual living in a boarding home, a coordinated, interagency approach shall be used to respond to the allegation.

2. *a.* The interagency approach may involve a multidisciplinary team consisting of employees of the department of inspections and appeals, the department of human services, the state fire marshal, and the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, or other local, state, and federal agencies.

b. The multidisciplinary team may consult with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, first responders, health and human services professionals, and governmental and non-governmental advocacy organizations, and other appropriate persons.

3. The name of a person who files an allegation shall be kept confidential and shall not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for its release to a person other than department employees or the members of a multidisciplinary team involved in the investigation of the allegation.

4. If the department or a multidisciplinary team has probable cause to believe that a boarding home is in violation of this chapter or licensing or other regulatory requirements of the department of human services, department of inspections and appeals, or department of public health, or that dependent adult abuse of any individual living in a boarding home has occurred, and upon producing proper identification, is denied entry to the boarding home or access to any individual living in the boarding home for the purpose of making an inspection or conducting an investigation, the department or multidisciplinary team may, with the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the boarding home is located, apply to the district court for an order requiring the owner or lessee to permit entry to the boarding home and access to the individuals living in the boarding home.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §5
NEW section

135O.4 Public disclosure of findings.

Following an inspection or investigation of a boarding home under this chapter by the department or a multidisciplinary team, the final findings with respect to compliance by the boarding home shall be made available to the public. Other information relating to a boarding home obtained by the department or a multidisciplinary team which does not constitute the findings from an inspection or investigation of the boarding home

shall not be made available to the public except in proceedings involving the denial, suspension, or revocation of a boarding home registration under this chapter. The information made available to the public pursuant to this section shall not include information which is kept confidential under section 22.7.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §6
NEW section

CHAPTER 136B**RADON TESTING****136B.2 Radon testing information — disclosure.**

1. *a.* A person certified or credentialed pursuant to section 136B.1 shall, within thirty days of the provision of any radon testing services or abatement measures or at the request of the department prior to testing or abatement, disclose to the department the address or location of the building, the name of the owner of the building where the services or measures were or will be provided, and the results of any tests or abatement measures performed.

b. A person shall not disclose to any other person, except to the department, the address or owner of a nonpublic building that the person tested for the presence of radon gas and radon progeny, unless the owner of the building waives, in writ-

ing, this right of confidentiality. Any test results disclosed shall be results of a test performed within the five years prior to the date of the disclosure.

2. *a.* Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, disclosure to any person of the results of a test performed on a nonpublic building for the presence of radon gas and radon progeny is not required if the results do not exceed the currently established United States environmental protection agency action guidelines.

b. A person who tests a nonpublic building which the person owns is not required to disclose to any person the results of a test for the presence of radon gas or progeny if the test is performed by the person who owns the nonpublic building.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §48
Section amended

CHAPTER 136C**RADIATION MACHINES AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS****136C.1 Definitions.**

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

1. “*Decommissioning*” means final operational activities at a site to dismantle site structures, to decontaminate site surfaces and remaining structures, to stabilize and contain residual radioactive material, and to carry out any other activities to prepare the site for postoperational care.

2. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

3. “*Director*” means the director of public health or the director’s designee.

4. “*Licensed professional*” means a person licensed or otherwise authorized by law to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, podiatry, chiropractic, dentistry, dental hygiene, or veterinary medicine.

5. “*Radiation*” means energy forms capable of causing ionization including alpha particles, beta

particles, gamma rays, X rays, neutrons, high-speed protons, and other atomic particles, but does not include sound or radio waves, or visible light, or infrared or ultraviolet light.

6. “*Radiation machine*” means a device capable of producing radiation except those that produce radiation solely from radioactive material.

7. “*Radioactive material*” means a solid, liquid, or gaseous material that emits radiation spontaneously including accelerator-produced and naturally occurring material, and byproduct, source, and special nuclear material as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended to July 1, 1984.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §37
Subsection 4 amended

136C.3 Duties of department.

The department is designated the state radiation control agency and is responsible for regulat-

ing the installation and use of radiation machines and the use of radioactive materials in this state as provided in this chapter. The department shall:

1. Establish minimum criteria and safety standards for the installation, operation, and use of radiation machines and radioactive materials.

2. *a.* Establish minimum training standards including continuing education requirements, and administer examinations and disciplinary procedures for operators of radiation machines and users of radioactive materials. A state of Iowa license to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, podiatry, dentistry, dental hygiene, or veterinary medicine, or licensure as a physician assistant pursuant to chapter 148C, or certification by the dental board in dental radiography, or by the board of podiatry in podiatric radiography, or enrollment in a program or course of study approved by the Iowa department of public health which includes the application of radiation to humans satisfies the minimum training standards for operation of radiation machines only.

b. The department shall establish a technical advisory committee made up of four technologists, one of whom shall be a limited radiography instructor, one of whom shall represent nuclear medicine technologists, one of whom shall represent radiation therapists, and one of whom shall represent diagnostic radiographers; five physicians, including one radiologist, one chiropractor, one physician representing either radiation therapy or nuclear medicine, one podiatrist, and one private practitioner; and a representative of the department. The advisory committee shall assist the department in developing and establishing criteria for the administration of this subsection.

3. Develop programs for evaluation and control of hazards associated with the use of sources of radiation with due regard for compatibility of a proposed program with federal programs regulating byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials and considering consistency of a proposed program with federal programs for regulation of radiation machines.

4. Adopt, publish, and amend rules in accordance with chapter 17A as necessary for the imple-

mentation and enforcement of this chapter. The rules may provide for the licensing and control of radioactive materials with due regard for compatibility with federal regulatory programs.

5. Issue orders as necessary in connection with licensing and registration of radiation machines and radioactive materials.

6. Advise, consult, and cooperate with other agencies of the state, the federal government, other states and interstate agencies, political subdivisions, and other organizations concerned with control of sources of radiation.

7. Encourage, participate in, or conduct studies, investigations, training, research, and demonstrations relating to control of sources of radiation.

8. Collect and disseminate information relating to control of sources of radiation. The department shall maintain the following information on file:

a. License applications, issuances, denials, amendments, transfers, renewals, modifications, suspensions, and revocations.

b. A list of persons possessing sources of radiation requiring registration under this chapter and any administrative or judicial action involving each person.

c. Departmental rules relating to regulation of sources of radiation, existing or pending, and related actions.

9. Adopt rules requiring the keeping of such records with respect to activities under licenses and registration certificates issued pursuant to this chapter as the department determines necessary to effect the purposes of this chapter.

10. Adopt rules specifying the minimum training and performance standards for an individual using a radiation machine for mammography, and other rules necessary to implement section 136C.15. The rules shall complement federal requirements applicable to similar radiation machinery and shall not be less stringent than those federal requirements.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §38
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 137

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

137.6 Powers of local boards.

1. Local boards shall have powers to do the following:

a. Enforce state health laws and the rules and lawful orders of the state department.

b. (1) Make and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with law or with

the rules of the state board as may be necessary for the protection and improvement of the public health.

(a) Rules of a county board shall become effective upon approval by the county board of supervisors by a motion or resolution as defined in section 331.101, subsection 13, and publication in a news-

paper having general circulation in the county.

(b) Rules of a city board shall become effective upon approval by the city council and publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the city.

(c) Rules of a district board shall become effective upon approval by the district board and publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the district.

(2) Before approving any rule or regulation the local board of health shall hold a public hearing on the proposed rule. Any citizen may appear and be heard at the public hearing. A notice of the public hearing, stating the time and place and the general nature of the proposed rule or regulation, shall be published as provided in section 331.305 in the area served by the board. The board shall also

make a reasonable effort to give notice of the hearing to the communications media located within said area.

c. Employ persons as necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties. Employment practices shall meet the requirements of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or any civil service provision adopted under chapter 400.

d. Provide reports of its operations and activities to the state department as may be required by the director.

2. A local board may, by agreement with the council of any city within its jurisdiction, enforce appropriate ordinances of the city.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §197
Section amended

CHAPTER 137F

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS

137F.3A Municipal corporation inspections — contingent appropriation.

1. a. The department of inspections and appeals may employ additional full-time equivalent positions to enforce the provisions of this chapter and chapters 137C and 137D, with the approval of the department of management, if either of the following apply:

(1) A municipal corporation operating pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement with the department of inspections and appeals to enforce the chapters either fails to renew the agreement effective after April 1, 2007, or discontinues, after April 1, 2007, enforcement activities in one or more jurisdictions during the agreement time frame.

(2) The department of inspections and appeals cancels an agreement after April 1, 2007, due to noncompliance with the terms of the agreement.

b. Before approval may be given, the director of the department of management must have determined that the expenses exceed the funds budgeted by the general assembly for food inspections to the department of inspections and appeals. The department of inspections and appeals may hire no more than one full-time equivalent position for each six hundred inspections required pursuant to this chapter and chapters 137C and 137D.

2. Notwithstanding chapter 137D, and sections 137C.9 and 137F.6, if the conditions described in this section are met, fees imposed pursuant to that chapter and those sections shall be retained by and are appropriated to the department of inspections and appeals each fiscal year to provide for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes associated with the additional inspections. The appropriation made in this

subsection is not applicable in a fiscal year for which the general assembly enacts an appropriation made for the purposes described in this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §39
Subsection 1 amended

137F.6 License fees.

1. The regulatory authority shall collect the following annual license fees:

a. For a mobile food unit or pushcart, twenty-seven dollars.

b. For a temporary food establishment per fixed location, thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

c. For a vending machine, twenty dollars for the first machine and five dollars for each additional machine.

d. For a food establishment which prepares or serves food for individual portion service intended for consumption on-the-premises, the annual license fee shall correspond to the annual gross food and beverage sales of the food establishment, as follows:

(1) Annual gross sales of under fifty thousand dollars, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

(2) Annual gross sales of at least fifty thousand dollars but less than one hundred thousand dollars, one hundred fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

(3) Annual gross sales of at least one hundred thousand dollars but less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, two hundred thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

(4) Annual gross sales of two hundred fifty thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, two hundred seventy-five dollars.

(5) Annual gross sales of five hundred thousand dollars or more, three hundred three dollars and seventy-five cents.

e. For a food establishment which sells food or food products to consumer customers intended for preparation or consumption off-the-premises, the annual license fee shall correspond to the annual gross food and beverage sales of the food establishment, as follows:

(1) Annual gross sales of under ten thousand dollars, forty dollars and fifty cents.

(2) Annual gross sales of at least ten thousand dollars but less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, one hundred one dollars and twenty-five cents.

(3) Annual gross sales of at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, one hundred fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

(4) Annual gross sales of at least five hundred thousand dollars but less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars, two hundred two dollars and fifty cents.

(5) Annual gross sales of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars or more, three hundred three dollars and seventy-five cents.

f. For a food processing plant, the annual license fee shall correspond to the annual gross food and beverage sales of the food processing plant, as follows:

(1) Annual gross sales of under fifty thousand dollars, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

(2) Annual gross sales of at least fifty thousand dollars but less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, one hundred thirty-five dollars.

(3) Annual gross sales of at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, two hundred two dollars and fifty cents.

(4) Annual gross sales of five hundred thousand dollars or more, three hundred thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

g. For a farmers market where potentially hazardous food is sold or distributed, one seasonal license fee of one hundred dollars for each vendor on a countywide basis.

h. For a food establishment covered by para-

graphs “*d*” and “*e*”, the license fees assessed shall be an amount not to exceed seventy-five percent of the total fees applicable under both paragraphs.

2. If an establishment licensed under subsection 1, paragraph “*d*” or “*e*”, has had a person in charge for the entire previous twelve-month period who holds an active certified food protection manager certificate from a program approved by the conference on food protection and the establishment has not been issued a critical violation during the previous twelve-month period, the establishment’s license fee for the current renewal period shall be reduced by fifty dollars.

3. Fees collected by the department shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Fees collected by a municipal corporation shall be retained by the municipal corporation for regulation of food establishments and food processing plants licensed under this chapter.

4. Each vending machine licensed under this chapter shall bear a readily visible identification tag or decal provided by the licensee, containing the licensee’s business address and phone number, and a company license number assigned by the regulatory authority.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §40
Subsection 1, paragraph h amended

137F.7 Suspension or revocation of licenses.

1. The regulatory authority may suspend or revoke a license issued to a person under this chapter pursuant to rules adopted by the department if any of the following occurs:

a. The person’s food establishment or food processing plant does not conform to a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter.

b. The person conducts an activity constituting a criminal offense in the food establishment or food processing plant and is convicted of a serious misdemeanor or a more serious offense as a result.

2. A licensee may appeal a suspension or revocation in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 138

MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS

138.12 Variations permitted.

1. The director may grant written permission to individual camp operators to vary from the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the department when the extent of the variation is clearly specified and it is demonstrated to the director’s satisfaction that:

a. Such variation is necessary to obtain a beneficial use of an existing facility.

b. The variation is necessary to prevent a substantial difficulty or unnecessary hardship.

c. Appropriate alternative measures have been taken to protect the health, safety, and welfare of any inhabitants of a migrant labor camp

and assure that the purpose of the provisions for which variation is sought will be observed.

2. Written application for such variations shall be filed with the director and local board of health serving the area in which the migrant labor

camp is situated. No such variation shall be effective until granted in writing by the director.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 139A

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND POISONINGS

139A.8 Immunization of children.

1. A parent or legal guardian shall assure that the person's minor children residing in the state are adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, rubeola, rubella, and varicella, according to recommendations provided by the department subject to the provisions of subsections 3 and 4.

2. *a.* A person shall not be enrolled in any licensed child care center or elementary or secondary school in Iowa without evidence of adequate immunizations against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, rubeola, rubella, and varicella.

b. Evidence of adequate immunization against haemophilus influenza B and invasive pneumococcal disease shall be required prior to enrollment in any licensed child care center.

c. Evidence of hepatitis type B immunization shall be required of a child born on or after July 1, 1994, prior to enrollment in school in kindergarten or in a grade.

d. Immunizations shall be provided according to recommendations provided by the department subject to the provisions of subsections 3 and 4.

3. Subject to the provision of subsection 4, the state board of health may modify or delete any of the immunizations in subsection 2.

4. *a.* Immunization is not required for a person's enrollment in any elementary or secondary school or licensed child care center if either of the following applies:

(1) The applicant, or if the applicant is a minor, the applicant's parent or legal guardian, submits to the admitting official a statement signed by a physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant who is licensed by the board of medicine, board of nursing, or board of physician assistants that the immunizations required would be injurious to the health and well-being of the applicant or any member of the applicant's family.

(2) The applicant, or if the applicant is a minor, the applicant's parent or legal guardian, submits an affidavit signed by the applicant, or if the applicant is a minor, the applicant's parent or legal guardian, stating that the immunization conflicts with the tenets and practices of a recognized religious denomination of which the applicant is an

adherent or member.

b. The exemptions under this subsection do not apply in times of emergency or epidemic as determined by the state board of health and as declared by the director of public health.

5. A person may be provisionally enrolled in an elementary or secondary school or licensed child care center if the person has begun the required immunizations and if the person continues to receive the necessary immunizations as rapidly as is medically feasible. The department shall adopt rules relating to the provisional admission of persons to an elementary or secondary school or licensed child care center.

6. The local board shall furnish the department, within sixty days after the first official day of school, evidence that each person enrolled in any elementary or secondary school has been immunized as required in this section subject to subsection 4. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the reporting of evidence of immunization.

7. Local boards shall provide the required immunizations to children in areas where no local provision of these services exists.

8. The department, in consultation with the director of the department of education, shall adopt rules for the implementation of this section and shall provide those rules to local school boards and local boards.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

139A.21 Reportable poisonings and illnesses — emergency information system.

1. If the results of an examination by a public, private, or hospital clinical laboratory of a specimen from a person in Iowa yield evidence of or are reactive for a reportable poisoning or a reportable illness from a toxic agent, including methemoglobinemia, the results shall be reported to the department on forms prescribed by the department. If the laboratory is located in Iowa, the person in charge of the laboratory shall report the results. If the laboratory is not in Iowa, the health care provider submitting the specimen shall report the results.

2. The health care provider attending a person infected with a reportable poisoning or a report-

able illness from a toxic agent, including methemoglobinemia, shall immediately report the case to the department. The department shall publish and distribute instructions concerning the method of reporting. Reports shall be made in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

3. A person in charge of a poison control information center shall report to the department cases of reportable poisoning, including methemoglobinemia, about which inquiries have been received.

4. The department shall adopt rules designating reportable poisonings, including methemoglobinemia, and illnesses which must be reported under this section.

5. The department shall establish and maintain a central registry to collect and store data reported pursuant to this section.

6. The department shall timely provide copies of all reports of pesticide poisonings or illnesses received pursuant to this section to the secretary of

agriculture who shall timely forward these reports and any reports of pesticide poisonings or illnesses received pursuant to section 206.14 to the registrant of a pesticide which is the subject of any reports.

7. The department shall adopt rules specifying the requirements for the operation of an emergency information system operated by a registrant pursuant to section 206.12, subsection 3, paragraph "c", which shall not exceed requirements adopted by a poison control center as defined in section 206.2. The rules shall specify the qualifications of individuals staffing an emergency information system and shall specify the maximum amount of time that a registrant may take to provide the information to a poison control center or an attending physician treating a patient exposed to the registrant's product.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §49
Subsection 7 amended

CHAPTER 142

DEAD BODIES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

142.1 Delivery of bodies.

The body of every person dying in a public asylum, hospital, county care facility, penitentiary, or reformatory in this state, or found dead within the state, or which is to be buried at public expense in this state, except those buried under the provisions of chapter 144C or 249, and which is suitable for scientific purposes, shall be delivered to the medical college of the state university, or some osteopathic or chiropractic college or school located in this state, which has been approved under the law regulating the practice of osteopathic medicine or chiropractic; but no such body shall be delivered to any such college or school if the deceased person expressed a desire during the person's last illness that the person's body should be buried or cremated, nor if such is the desire of the person's relatives. Such bodies shall be equitably distributed among said colleges and schools according to their needs for teaching anatomy in accordance

with such rules as may be adopted by the Iowa department of public health. The expense of transporting said bodies to such college or school shall be paid by the college or school receiving the same. If the deceased person has not expressed a desire during the person's last illness that the person's body should be buried or cremated and no person authorized to control the deceased person's remains under section 144C.5 requests the person's body for burial or cremation, and if a friend objects to the use of the deceased person's body for scientific purposes, said deceased person's body shall be forthwith delivered to such friend for burial or cremation at no expense to the state or county. Unless such friend provides for burial and burial expenses within five days, the body shall be used for scientific purposes under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §41
Approval of medical, osteopathic, and chiropractic colleges, see §148.3, 151.4
Section amended

CHAPTER 142A

TOBACCO USE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

142A.3 Tobacco use prevention and control — division — commission — created.

1. The department shall establish, as a separate and distinct division within the department, a division of tobacco use prevention and control. The division shall develop, implement, and administer the initiative established in this chapter

and shall perform other duties as directed by this chapter or as assigned by the director of public health.

2. A commission on tobacco use prevention and control is established to develop policy, provide direction for the initiative, and perform all other duties related to the initiative and other to-

bacco use prevention and control activities as directed by this chapter or referred to the commission by the director of public health.

3. The membership of the commission shall include the following voting members who shall serve three-year, staggered terms:

a. Members, at least one of whom is a member of a racial minority, to be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate pursuant to sections 2.32 and 69.19, and consisting of the following:

(1) Three members who are active with non-profit health organizations that emphasize tobacco use prevention or who are active as health services providers, at the local level.

(2) One member who is a retailer.

(3) Three members who are active with health promotion activities at the local level in youth education, law enforcement, nonprofit services, or other activities relating to tobacco use prevention and control.

b. Three voting members, to be selected by the participants in the annual statewide youth summit of the initiative's youth program, who shall not be subject to section 69.16 or 69.16A. However, the selection process shall provide for diversity among the members and at least one of the youth members shall be a female.

4. The commission shall also include the following ex officio, nonvoting members:

a. Four members of the general assembly, with not more than one member from each chamber being from the same political party. The majority leader of the senate and the minority leader of the senate shall each appoint one of the senate members. The majority leader of the house and the minority leader of the house of representatives shall each appoint one of the house members.

b. The presiding officer of the statewide youth executive body, selected by the delegates to the statewide youth summit.

5. In addition to the members of the commission, the following agencies, organizations, and persons shall each assign a single liaison to the commission to provide assistance to the commission in the discharge of the commission's duties:

a. The department of education.

b. The drug policy coordinator.

c. The department of justice, office of the attorney general.

d. The department of human services.

e. The alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce.

6. Citizen members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties. Citizen members shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 7E.6. Legislative members are eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

7. A member of the commission who is convicted of a crime relating to tobacco, alcohol, or con-

trolled substances is subject to removal from the commission.

8. A vacancy on the commission other than for the youth members shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the balance of the unexpired term. A youth member vacancy shall be filled by the presiding officer of the statewide executive body as selected by the delegates to the statewide youth summit.

9. The commission shall elect a chairperson from among its voting members and may select other officers from among its voting members, as determined necessary by the commission. The commission shall meet regularly as determined by the commission, upon the call of the chairperson, or upon the call of a majority of the voting members.

10. The commission may designate an advisory council. The commission shall determine the membership and representation of the advisory council and members of the council shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The advisory council may include representatives of health care provider groups, parent groups, antitobacco advocacy programs and organizations, tobacco retailers, research and evaluation experts, and youth organizers.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §42
Subsections 3 - 10 amended

142A.4 Commission duties.

The commission shall do all of the following:

1. Develop and implement the comprehensive tobacco use prevention and control initiative as provided in this chapter.

2. Provide a forum for the discussion, development, and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of tobacco use prevention and control.

3. Develop an educational component of the initiative. Educational efforts provided through the school system shall be developed in conjunction with the department of education.

4. Develop a plan for implementation of the initiative in accordance with the purpose and intent specified in section 142A.1.

5. Provide for technical assistance, training, and other support under the initiative.

6. Take actions to develop and implement a statewide system for the initiative programs that are delivered through community partnerships.

7. Manage and coordinate the provision of funding and other moneys available to the initiative by combining all or portions of appropriations or other revenues as authorized by law.

8. Assist with the linkage of the initiative with child welfare and juvenile justice decategorization projects, education programming, community empowerment areas, and other programs and services directed to youth at the state and community level.

9. *a.* Coordinate and respond to any requests from a community partnership relating to any of the following:

(1) Removal of barriers to community partnership efforts.

(2) Pooling and redirecting of existing federal, state, or other public or private funds available for purposes that are consistent with the initiative.

(3) Seeking of federal waivers to assist community partnership efforts.

b. In coordinating and responding to the requests, the commission shall work with state agencies, the governor, and the general assembly as necessary to address requests deemed appropriate by the commission.

10. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary for the designation, governance, and oversight of the initiative and the implementation of this chapter. The commission shall provide for community partnership and youth program input in the rules adoption process. The rules shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. Performance indicators for initiative programs, community partnerships, and the services provided under the auspices of community partnerships. The performance indicators shall be developed with input from communities.

b. Minimum standards to further the provision of equal access to services.

11. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of performance measures utilized under the initiative.

12. Submit a report to the governor and the general assembly on a periodic basis, during the initial year of operation, and on an annual basis thereafter, regarding the initiative, including demonstrated progress based on performance indicators. The commission shall report more frequently if requested by the joint appropriations subcommittee that makes recommendations concerning the commission's budget. Beginning July 1, 2005, the commission shall also perform a comprehensive review of the initiative and shall submit a report of its findings to the governor and the general assembly on or before December 15, 2005.

13. Represented by the chairperson of the commission, annually appear before the joint appropriations subcommittee that makes recommendations concerning the commission's budget to report on budget expenditures and division operations relative to the prior fiscal year and the

current fiscal year.

14. Approve contracts entered into with the alcoholic beverages division of the department of commerce, to provide for enforcement of tobacco laws and regulations.

15. Advise the director in evaluating potential candidates for the position of administrator, consult with the director in the hiring of the administrator, and review and advise the director on the performance of the administrator in the discharge of the administrator's duties.

16. Prioritize funding needs and the allocation of moneys appropriated and other resources available for the programs and activities of the initiative.

17. Ensure that sufficient resources are available to promote and ensure retailer compliance with tobacco laws and ordinances relating to minors and ensure that compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 300X-26 is prioritized when allocating funds under this chapter.

18. Review fiscal needs of the initiative and make recommendations to the director in the development of budget requests.

19. Solicit and accept any gift of money or property, including any grant of money, services, or property from the federal government, the state, a political subdivision, or a private source that is consistent with the goals of the initiative. The commission shall adopt rules prohibiting the acceptance of gifts from a manufacturer of tobacco products.

20. Advise and make recommendations to the governor, the general assembly, the director, and the administrator, relative to tobacco use, treatment, intervention, prevention, control, and education programs in the state.

21. Evaluate the work of the division and the department relating to the initiative. For this purpose, the commission shall have access to any relevant department records and documents, and other information reasonably obtainable by the department.

22. Develop the structure for the statewide youth summit to be held annually.

23. Approve the content of any materials distributed by the youth program pursuant to section 142A.9, prior to distribution of the materials.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 9 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 142C

REVISED UNIFORM ANATOMICAL GIFT ACT

142C.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Adult*” means an individual who is eighteen years of age or older.
2. “*Agent*” means an individual who meets any of the following conditions:
 - a. Is authorized to make health care decisions on the principal’s behalf by a durable power of attorney for health care pursuant to chapter 144B.
 - b. Is expressly authorized to make an anatomical gift on the principal’s behalf by any other record signed by the principal.
3. “*Anatomical gift*” or “*gift*” means a donation of all or part of the human body effective after the donor’s death, for the purposes of transplantation, therapy, research, or education.
4. “*Decedent*” means a deceased individual whose body or part is or may be the source of an anatomical gift and includes a stillborn infant.
5. “*Disinterested witness*” means a witness other than the spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandchild, grandparent, or guardian of the individual who makes, amends, revokes, or refuses to make an anatomical gift, or any other adult who exhibited special care and concern for the individual. “*Disinterested witness*” does not include a person who may receive an anatomical gift pursuant to section 142C.5.
6. “*Document of gift*” means a donor card or other record used to make an anatomical gift, including a statement or symbol on a driver’s license or identification card, or an entry in a donor registry.
7. “*Donor*” means an individual whose body or part is the subject of an anatomical gift.
8. “*Donor registry*” means a database that contains records of anatomical gifts and amendments of anatomical gifts.
9. “*Driver’s license*” means a license or permit issued by the state department of transportation to operate a vehicle, whether or not conditions are attached to the license or permit.
10. “*Eye bank*” means a person that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of human eyes or portions of human eyes.
11. “*Forensic pathologist*” means a pathologist who is further certified in the subspecialty of forensic pathology by the American board of pathology.
12. “*Guardian*” means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding the support, care, education, health, or welfare of an individual, but does not include a guardian ad litem.
13. “*Hospital*” means a hospital licensed un-

der chapter 135B, or a hospital licensed, accredited, or approved under federal law or the laws of any other state, and includes a hospital operated by the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, although not required to be licensed under state laws.

14. “*Identification card*” means a nonoperator’s identification card issued by the state department of transportation pursuant to section 321.190.

15. “*Iowa donor network*” means the nonprofit organization certified by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services as the single organ procurement agency serving the state and which also serves as the tissue recovery agency for the state.

16. “*Iowa donor registry*” means the Iowa donor registry administered by the Iowa donor network.

17. “*Know*” means to have actual knowledge.

18. “*Medical examiner*” means an individual who is appointed as a medical examiner pursuant to section 331.801 or 691.5.

19. “*Minor*” means an individual who is less than eighteen years of age.

20. “*Organ procurement organization*” means a person designated by the United States secretary of health and human services as an organ procurement organization.

21. “*Parent*” means a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated.

22. “*Part*” means an organ, an eye, or tissue of a human being, but does not include the whole body of a human being.

23. “*Pathologist*” means a licensed physician who is certified in anatomic or clinical pathology by the American board of pathology.

24. “*Person*” means person as defined in section 4.1.

25. “*Physician*” means an individual authorized to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery under the laws of any state.

26. “*Procurement organization*” means an eye bank, organ procurement organization, or tissue bank.

27. “*Prospective donor*” means an individual who is dead or near death and has been determined by a procurement organization to have a part that could be medically suitable for transplantation, therapy, research, or education, but does not include an individual who has made a refusal.

28. “*Reasonably available*” means able to be contacted by a procurement organization without undue effort and willing and able to act in a timely

manner consistent with existing medical criteria necessary for the making of an anatomical gift.

29. “*Recipient*” means an individual into whose body a decedent’s part has been transplanted or is intended for transplant.

30. “*Record*” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

31. “*Refusal*” means a record created pursuant to section 142C.3 that expressly states an individual’s intent to prohibit other persons from making an anatomical gift of the individual’s body or part.

32. “*Sign*” means to do any of the following with the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:

a. Execute or adopt a tangible symbol.

b. Attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

33. “*State*” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

34. “*Technician*” means an individual determined to be qualified to remove or process parts by an appropriate organization that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law and includes an enucleator.

35. “*Tissue*” means a portion of the human body other than an organ or an eye, but does not include blood unless the blood is donated for the purpose of research or education.

36. “*Tissue bank*” means a person that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of tissue.

37. “*Transplant hospital*” means a hospital that furnishes organ transplants and other medical and surgical specialty services required for the care of transplant patients.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §43
Subsection 25 amended

142C.3 Persons who may make — manner of making — amending or revoking — refusal to make anatomical gift before donor’s death — preclusive effect.

1. *Who may make.* Subject to subsection 5, an anatomical gift of a donor’s body or part may be made during the life of the donor for the purposes of transplantation, therapy, research, or education in the manner prescribed in subsection 2 by any of the following:

a. The donor if the donor is any of the following:

(1) An adult.

(2) A minor, if the minor is emancipated.

(3) A minor, if the minor is authorized under state law to apply for a driver’s license or identification card because the minor is at least 14 years of age, and the minor authorizes a statement or

symbol indicating an anatomical gift on a driver’s license, identification card, or donor registry entry with the signed approval of a parent or guardian.

b. An agent of the donor, unless the durable power of attorney for health care or other record prohibits the agent from making the anatomical gift.

c. A parent of the donor, if the donor is an unemancipated minor.

d. The guardian of the donor.

2. *Manner of making.*

a. A donor may make an anatomical gift by any of the following means:

(1) By authorizing a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift to be imprinted on the donor’s driver’s license or identification card.

(2) In a will.

(3) During a terminal illness or injury of the donor, by any form of communication addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness.

(4) As provided in paragraph “b”.

b. (1) A donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1 may make a gift by a donor card or other record signed by the donor or other person making the gift or by authorizing that a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift be included on the donor registry.

(2) If the donor or other person is physically unable to sign a record, the record may be signed by another individual at the direction of the donor or other person and shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the donor or other person.

(b) State that the record has been signed and witnessed as provided in subparagraph division (a).

c. Revocation, suspension, expiration, or cancellation of a driver’s license or identification card upon which an anatomical gift is indicated shall not invalidate the gift.

d. An anatomical gift made by will takes effect upon the donor’s death whether or not the will is probated. Invalidation of the will after the donor’s death does not invalidate the gift.

3. *Amending or revoking gift before donor’s death.*

a. Subject to subsection 5, a donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1 may amend or revoke an anatomical gift by any of the following means:

(1) A record signed by any of the following:

(a) The donor.

(b) The other person authorized to make an anatomical gift.

(c) Subject to paragraph “b”, another individual acting at the direction of the donor or the other authorized person if the donor or other person is

physically unable to sign the record.

(2) A later-executed document of gift that amends or revokes a previous anatomical gift or portion of an anatomical gift, either expressly or by inconsistency.

b. A record signed pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the donor or the other authorized person.

(2) State that the record has been signed and witnessed as provided in subparagraph (1).

c. Subject to subsection 5, a donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1 may revoke an anatomical gift by the destruction or cancellation of the document of gift, or the portion of the document of gift used to make the gift, with the intent to revoke the gift.

d. A donor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift that was not made in a will by any form of communication during a terminal illness or injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness.

e. A donor who makes an anatomical gift in a will may amend or revoke the gift in the manner provided for amendment or revocation of wills or as provided in paragraph “a”.

4. *Refusal to make.*

a. An individual may refuse to make an anatomical gift of the individual’s body or part by any of the following means:

(1) A record signed by any of the following:

(a) The individual.

(b) Subject to paragraph “b”, another individual acting at the direction of the individual if the individual is physically unable to sign the record.

(2) The individual’s will, whether or not the will is admitted to probate or invalidated after the individual’s death.

(3) Any form of communication made by the individual during the individual’s terminal illness or injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness.

b. A record signed pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (b), shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the individual.

(2) State that the record has been signed and witnessed as provided in subparagraph (1).

c. An individual who has made a refusal may amend or revoke the refusal in accordance with any of the following:

(1) In the manner provided in paragraph “a” for making a refusal.

(2) By subsequently making an anatomical gift pursuant to subsection 2 that is inconsistent with the refusal.

(3) By destroying or canceling the record evi-

dencing the refusal, or the portion of the record used to make the refusal, with the intent to revoke the refusal.

d. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, paragraph “h”, in the absence of an express, contrary indication by the individual set forth in the refusal, an individual’s unrevoked refusal to make an anatomical gift of the individual’s body or part prohibits all other persons from making an anatomical gift of the individual’s body or part.

5. *Preclusive effect.*

a. Donor gift or amendment — subsequent actions by others prohibited. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “g”, and subject to paragraph “f”, in the absence of a contrary indication by the donor, a person other than the donor is prohibited from making, amending, or revoking an anatomical gift of a donor’s body or part if the donor made an anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 2 or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 3.

b. Donor revocation not a refusal. A donor’s revocation of an anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 3 is not a refusal and does not prohibit another person specified in subsection 1 or section 142C.4 from making an anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

c. Gift on amendment by another — subsequent actions by others prohibited. If a person other than the donor makes an unrevoked anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 2, or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor’s body or part under subsection 3, another person may not make, amend, or revoke the gift of the donor’s body or part under section 142C.4.

d. Revocation by another not prohibitive of other gift. A revocation of an anatomical gift of a donor’s body or part under subsection 3 by a person other than the donor does not prohibit another person from making an anatomical gift of the body or part under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

e. Gift of part not prohibitive of gift of another part. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1, an anatomical gift of a part is neither a refusal to donate another part nor a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of another part at a later time by the donor or another authorized person.

f. Gift for one purpose not prohibitive of another purpose. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1, an anatomical gift of a part for one or more of the purposes specified in subsection 1 is not a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of the part for any of the other purposes by the donor or any other person under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

g. Unemancipated minor gift — parent revoca-

tion. If a donor who is an unemancipated minor dies, a parent of the donor who is reasonably available may revoke or amend an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part.

h. Unemancipated minor refusal — parent revocation or amendment. If an unemancipated

minor who signed a refusal dies, a parent of the minor who is reasonably available may revoke the minor's refusal.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 144

VITAL STATISTICS

144.14 Foundlings.

1. A person who assumes the custody of a living infant of unknown parentage shall report on a form and in the manner prescribed by the state registrar within five days to the county registrar of the county in which the child was found, the following information:

- a.* The date and place the child was found.
- b.* The sex, color or race, and approximate age of the child.
- c.* The name and address of the person or institution which has assumed custody of the child.
- d.* The name given to the child by the custodian.
- e.* Other data required by the state registrar.

2. The place where the child was found shall be entered as the place of birth and the date of birth shall be determined by approximation. A report registered under this section shall constitute the certificate of birth for the infant.

3. If the child is identified and a certificate of birth is found or obtained, any report registered under this section shall be sealed and filed and may be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or as provided by regulation.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §44
Section amended

144.17 Petition to establish certificate.

1. If a delayed certificate of birth is rejected under the provisions of section 144.15, a petition may be filed with the district court for an order establishing a record of the date and place of the birth and the parentage of the person whose birth is to be registered.

2. *a.* The petition shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the state registrar and shall allege:

- (1) That the person for whom a delayed certificate of birth is sought was born in this state.
- (2) That no record of birth of that person can be found in the office of the state or county custodian of birth records.
- (3) That diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required in accordance with section 144.15.
- (4) That the state registrar has refused to register a delayed certificate of birth.
- (5) Such other allegations as may be required.

b. The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of the registration official made in accordance with section 144.15 and all documentary evidence which was submitted to the registration official in support of such registration. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §193

Section amended

144.39 Change of name.

Upon receipt of a certified copy of a court order from a court of competent jurisdiction or certificate of the clerk of court pursuant to chapter 674 changing the name of a person born in this state, the state registrar shall amend the certificate of birth to reflect the new name. A fee established by the department by rule based on average administrative cost shall be collected to amend the certificate of birth to reflect a new name. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §1
Section amended

144.43 Vital records closed to inspection — exceptions.

1. To protect the integrity of vital statistics records, to ensure their proper use, and to ensure the efficient and proper administration of the vital statistics system kept by the state registrar, access to vital statistics records kept by the state registrar shall be limited to the state registrar and the state registrar's employees, and then only for administrative purposes.

2. *a.* It shall be unlawful for the state registrar to permit inspection of, or to disclose information contained in vital statistics records, or to copy or permit to be copied all or part of any such record except as authorized by regulation.

b. However, the following vital statistics records may be inspected and copied as of right under chapter 22 when they are in the custody of a county registrar or when they are in the custody of the state archivist and are at least seventy-five years old:

- (1) A record of birth.
- (2) A record of marriage.
- (3) A record of divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment of marriage.

(4) A record of death if that death was not a fetal death.

3. A public record shall not be withheld from the public because it is combined with data processing software. The state registrar shall not implement any electronic data processing system for the storage, manipulation, or retrieval of vital records that would impair a county registrar's ability to permit the examination of a public record and

the copying of a public record, as established by rule. If it is necessary to separate a public record from data processing software in order to permit the examination of the public record, the county registrar shall periodically generate a written log available for public inspection which contains the public record.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §194
Section amended

CHAPTER 144C

FINAL DISPOSITION ACT

144C.2 Definitions.

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

1. "Adult" means a person who is married or who is eighteen years of age or older.

2. "Adult day services program" means adult day services program as defined in section 231D.1.

3. "Assisted living program" means an assisted living program under chapter 231C.

4. "Ceremony" means a formal act or set of formal acts established by custom or authority to commemorate a decedent.

5. "Child" means a son or daughter of a person, whether by birth or adoption.

6. "Decedent" means a deceased adult.

7. "Declarant" means a competent adult who executes a declaration pursuant to this chapter.

8. "Declaration" means a written instrument, contained in or attached to a durable power of attorney for health care under chapter 144B, that is executed by a declarant in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, and that names a designee who shall have the sole responsibility and discretion for making decisions concerning the final disposition of the declarant's remains and the ceremonies planned after the declarant's death.

9. "Designee" means a competent adult designated under a declaration who shall have the sole responsibility and discretion for making decisions concerning the final disposition of the declarant's remains and the ceremonies planned after the declarant's death.

10. "Elder group home" means elder group home as defined in section 231B.1.

11. "Final disposition" means the burial, interment, cremation, removal from the state, or other disposition of remains.

12. "Health care facility" means health care facility as defined in section 135C.1.

13. "Health care provider" means health care provider as defined in section 144A.2.

14. "Hospital" means hospital as defined in section 135B.1.

15. "Interested person" means a decedent's spouse, parent, grandparent, adult child, adult

sibling, adult grandchild, or a designee.

16. "Licensed hospice program" means a licensed hospice program as defined in section 135J.1.

17. "Reasonable under the circumstances" means consideration of what is appropriate in relation to the declarant's finances, cultural or family customs, and religious or spiritual beliefs. "Reasonable under the circumstances" may include but is not limited to consideration of the declarant's preneed funeral, burial, or cremation plan, and known or reasonably ascertainable creditors of the declarant.

18. "Remains" means the body or cremated remains of a decedent.

19. a. "Third party" means a person who is requested to dispose of remains by an adult with the right to dispose of a decedent's remains under section 144C.5 or assist with arrangements for ceremonies planned after the declarant's death.

b. "Third party" includes but is not limited to a funeral director, funeral establishment, cremation establishment, cemetery, the state medical examiner, or a county medical examiner.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §45
Subsection 3 amended

144C.3 Declaration — designee.

1. A declaration shall name a designee who shall have the sole responsibility and discretion for making decisions concerning the final disposition of the declarant's remains and the ceremonies planned after the declarant's death. A declaration may name one or more alternate designees and may include contact information for the designees and alternate designees.

2. A declaration shall not include directives for final disposition of the declarant's remains and shall not include arrangements for ceremonies planned after the declarant's death.

3. A designee, an alternate designee, and a third party shall act in good faith and in a manner that is reasonable under the circumstances.

4. A funeral director, an attorney, or any agent, owner, or employee of a funeral establishment,

cremation establishment, cemetery, elder group home, assisted living program, adult day services program, or licensed hospice program shall not serve as a designee unless related to the declarant within the third degree of consanguinity.

5. This section shall not be construed to permit a person who is not licensed pursuant to chapter 156 to make funeral arrangements.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §46
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 147

GENERAL PROVISIONS, HEALTH-RELATED PROFESSIONS

147.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this and the following chapters of this subtitle:

1. *“Board”* means one of the boards enumerated in section 147.13 or any other board established in this subtitle whose members are appointed by the governor to license applicants and impose licensee discipline as authorized by law.

2. *“Department”* means the department of public health.

3. *“Licensed”* or *“certified”*, when applied to a physician and surgeon, podiatric physician, osteopathic physician and surgeon, physician assistant, psychologist, chiropractor, nurse, dentist, dental hygienist, dental assistant, optometrist, speech pathologist, audiologist, pharmacist, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, occupational therapist, occupational therapy assistant, respiratory care practitioner, practitioner of cosmetology arts and sciences, practitioner of barbering, funeral director, dietitian, marital and family therapist, mental health counselor, social worker, massage therapist, athletic trainer, acupuncturist, nursing home administrator, hearing aid dispenser, or sign language interpreter or transliterator means a person licensed under this subtitle.

4. *“Peer review”* means evaluation of professional services rendered by a person licensed to practice a profession.

5. *“Peer review committee”* means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity who also serve as an officer, director, trustee, agent, or member of any of the following:

a. A state or local professional society of a profession for which there is peer review.

b. Any organization approved to conduct peer review by a society as designated in paragraph “a” of this subsection.

c. The medical staff of any licensed hospital.

d. A board enumerated in section 147.13 or any other board established in this subtitle which is appointed by the governor to license applicants and impose licensee discipline as authorized by law.

e. The board of trustees of a licensed hospital when performing a function relating to the reporting required by section 147.135, subsection 3.

f. A health care entity, including but not limit-

ed to a group medical practice, that provides health care services and follows a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care.

6. *“Profession”* means medicine and surgery, podiatry, osteopathic medicine and surgery, practice as a physician assistant, psychology, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, dental assisting, optometry, speech pathology, audiology, pharmacy, physical therapy, physical therapist assisting, occupational therapy, occupational therapy assisting, respiratory care, cosmetology arts and sciences, barbering, mortuary science, marital and family therapy, mental health counseling, social work, dietetics, massage therapy, athletic training, acupuncture, nursing home administration, hearing aid dispensing, or sign language interpreting or transliterating.

See Code editor’s note

147.8 Record of licenses.

A board shall keep the following information available for public inspection for each person licensed by the board:

1. Name.
2. Address of record.
3. The number of the license.
4. The date of issuance of the license.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §50
Section amended

147.11 Reactivation and reinstatement.

1. A licensee who allows the license to become inactive or lapsed by failing to renew the license, as provided in section 147.10, may reactivate the license upon payment of a reactivation fee and compliance with other terms established by board rule.

2. A licensee whose license has been revoked, suspended, or voluntarily surrendered must apply for and receive reinstatement of the license in accordance with board rule and must apply for and be granted reactivation of the license in accordance with board rule prior to practicing the profession.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §51
Subsection 1 amended

147.13 Designation of boards.

The boards provided in section 147.12 shall be

designated as follows:

1. For medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, and acupuncture, the board of medicine.
2. For physician assistants, the board of physician assistants.
3. For psychology, the board of psychology.
4. For podiatry, the board of podiatry.
5. For chiropractic, the board of chiropractic.
6. For physical therapy and occupational therapy, the board of physical and occupational therapy.
7. For nursing, the board of nursing.
8. For dentistry, dental hygiene, and dental assisting, the dental board.
9. For optometry, the board of optometry.
10. For speech pathology and audiology, the board of speech pathology and audiology.
11. For cosmetology arts and sciences, the board of cosmetology arts and sciences.
12. For barbering, the board of barbering.
13. For pharmacy, the board of pharmacy.
14. For mortuary science, the board of mortuary science.
15. For social work, the board of social work.
16. For marital and family therapy and mental health counseling, the board of behavioral science.
17. For dietetics, the board of dietetics.
18. For respiratory care, the board of respiratory care.
19. For massage therapy, the board of massage therapy.
20. For athletic training, the board of athletic training.
21. For interpreting, the board of sign language interpreters and transliterators.
22. For hearing aid dispensing, the board of hearing aid dispensers.
23. For nursing home administration, the board of nursing home administrators.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §52
Subsection 18 amended

147.14 Composition of boards — quorum.

1. The board members shall consist of the following:
 - a. For barbering, three members licensed to practice barbering, and two members who are not licensed to practice barbering and who shall represent the general public.
 - b. For medicine, five members licensed to practice medicine and surgery, two members licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery, and three members not licensed to practice either medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, and who shall represent the general public.*
 - c. For nursing, four registered nurses, two of whom shall be actively engaged in practice, two of whom shall be nurse educators from nursing education programs; of these, one in higher education

and one in area community and vocational-technical registered nurse education; one licensed practical nurse actively engaged in practice; and two members not registered nurses or licensed practical nurses and who shall represent the general public. The representatives of the general public shall not be members of health care delivery systems.

d. For dentistry, five members licensed to practice dentistry, two members licensed to practice dental hygiene, and two members not licensed to practice dentistry or dental hygiene and who shall represent the general public. The two dental hygienist board members and one dentist board member shall constitute a dental hygiene committee of the board as provided in section 153.33A.

e. For pharmacy, five members licensed to practice pharmacy and two members who are not licensed to practice pharmacy and who shall represent the general public.

f. For optometry, five members licensed to practice optometry and two members who are not licensed to practice optometry and who shall represent the general public.

g. For psychology, five members who are licensed to practice psychology and two members not licensed to practice psychology and who shall represent the general public. Of the five members who are licensed to practice psychology, one member shall be primarily engaged in graduate teaching in psychology or primarily engaged in research psychology, three members shall be persons who render services in psychology, and one member shall represent areas of applied psychology and may be affiliated with training institutions and shall devote a major part of the member's time to rendering service in psychology.

h. For chiropractic, five members licensed to practice chiropractic and two members who are not licensed to practice chiropractic and who shall represent the general public.

i. For speech pathology and audiology, five members licensed to practice speech pathology or audiology at least two of whom shall be licensed to practice speech pathology and at least two of whom shall be licensed to practice audiology, and two members who are not licensed to practice speech pathology or audiology and who shall represent the general public.

j. For physical therapy and occupational therapy, three members licensed to practice physical therapy, two members licensed to practice occupational therapy, and two members who are not licensed to practice physical therapy or occupational therapy and who shall represent the general public.

k. For dietetics, one licensed dietitian representing the approved or accredited dietetic education programs, one licensed dietitian representing clinical dietetics, one licensed dietitian representing community nutrition services, and two members who are not licensed dietitians and who shall

represent the general public.

l. For the board of physician assistants, five members licensed to practice as physician assistants, at least two of whom practice in counties with a population of less than fifty thousand, one member licensed to practice medicine and surgery who supervises a physician assistant, one member licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery who supervises a physician assistant, and two members who are not licensed to practice either medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery or licensed as a physician assistant and who shall represent the general public. At least one of the physician members shall be in practice in a county with a population of less than fifty thousand.

m. For behavioral science, three members licensed to practice marital and family therapy, all of whom shall be practicing marital and family therapists; three members licensed to practice mental health counseling, one of whom shall be employed in graduate teaching, training, or research in mental health counseling and two of whom shall be practicing mental health counselors; and three members who are not licensed to practice marital and family therapy or mental health counseling and who shall represent the general public.

n. For cosmetology arts and sciences, a total of seven members, three who are licensed cosmetologists, one who is a licensed electrologist, esthetician, or nail technologist, one who is a licensed instructor of cosmetology arts and sciences at a public or private school and who does not own a school of cosmetology arts and sciences, and two who are not licensed in a practice of cosmetology arts and sciences and who shall represent the general public.

o. For respiratory care, one licensed physician with training in respiratory care, three respiratory care practitioners who have practiced respiratory care for a minimum of six years immediately preceding their appointment to the board and who are recommended by the society for respiratory care, and one member not licensed to practice medicine or respiratory care who shall represent the general public.

p. For mortuary science, four members licensed to practice mortuary science, one member owning, operating, or employed by a crematory, and two members not licensed to practice mortuary science and not a crematory owner, operator, or employee who shall represent the general public.

q. For massage therapists, four members licensed to practice massage therapy and three members who are not licensed to practice massage therapy and who shall represent the general public.

r. For athletic trainers, three members licensed to practice athletic training, three mem-

bers licensed to practice medicine and surgery, and one member not licensed to practice athletic training or medicine and surgery and who shall represent the general public.

s. For podiatry, five members licensed to practice podiatry and two members who are not licensed to practice podiatry and who shall represent the general public.

t. For social work, a total of seven members, five who are licensed to practice social work, with at least one from each of three levels of licensure described in section 154C.3, subsection 1, and one employed in the area of children's social work, and two who are not licensed social workers and who shall represent the general public.

u. For sign language interpreting and transliterating, four members licensed to practice interpreting and transliterating, three of whom shall be practicing interpreters and transliterators at the time of appointment to the board and at least one of whom is employed in an educational setting; and three members who are consumers of interpreting or transliterating services as defined in section 154E.1, each of whom shall be deaf.

v. For hearing aid dispensers, three licensed hearing aid dispensers and two members who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers who shall represent the general public. No more than two members of the board shall be employees of, or dispensers principally for, the same hearing aid manufacturer.

w. For nursing home administrators, a total of nine members, four who are licensed nursing home administrators, one of whom is the administrator of a nonproprietary nursing home; three licensed members of any profession concerned with the care and treatment of chronically ill or elderly patients who are not nursing home administrators or nursing home owners; and two members of the general public who are not licensed under chapter 155, have no financial interest in any nursing home, and who shall represent the general public.

2. A majority of the members of a board constitutes a quorum.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §47

*Board of medicine alternate members, see §148.2A
Subsection 1, paragraphs d and w amended

147.55 Grounds.

A licensee's license to practice a profession shall be revoked or suspended, or the licensee otherwise disciplined by the board for that profession, when the licensee is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetence.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of a profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.

5. Conviction of a crime related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any crime that would affect the licensee's ability to practice within a profession. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.

7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.

8. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 272C, or a board's enabling statute.

9. Other acts or offenses as specified by board rule.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §48
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

147.57 Dental hygienist and dentist. Transferred to § 153.34, subsection 16; 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 192.

147.80 Establishment of fees — administrative costs.

1. Each board may by rule establish fees for the following based on the costs of sustaining the board and the actual costs of the service:

- a. Examinations.
- b. Licensure, certification, or registration.
- c. Renewal of licensure, certification, or registration.
- d. Renewal of licensure, certification, or registration during the grace period.
- e. Reinstatement or reactivation of licensure, certification, or registration.
- f. Issuance of a certified statement that a person is licensed, registered, or has been issued a certificate to practice in this state.
- g. Issuance of a duplicate license, registration, or certificate, which shall be so designated on its face. A board may require satisfactory proof that the original license, registration, or certificate issued by the board has been lost or destroyed.
- h. Issuance of a renewal card.
- i. Verification of licensure, registration, or certification.
- j. Returned checks.
- k. Inspections.

2. Each board shall annually prepare estimates of projected revenues to be generated by the fees received by the board as well as a projection of the fairly apportioned administrative costs and rental expenses attributable to the board. Each board shall annually review and adjust its schedule of fees to cover projected expenses.

3. The board of medicine, the board of pharmacy, the dental board, and the board of nursing shall retain individual executive officers, but shall make every effort to share administrative, cleri-

cal, and investigative staff to the greatest extent possible.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §49
Subsection 1, paragraphs f, g, and i amended

147.85 Fraud.

Any person who presents to a board a diploma or certificate of which the person is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a license, or who falsely impersonates anyone to whom a license has been issued by the board shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §50
Section amended

147.87 Enforcement.

A board shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and the board's enabling statute and for that purpose may request the department of inspections and appeals to make necessary investigations. Every licensee and member of a board shall furnish the board or the department of inspections and appeals such evidence as the member or licensee may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §53
Continuing education and regulation, chapter 272C
Section amended

147.89 Report of violators.

Every licensee and member of a board shall report to the board the name of any person without the required license if the licensee or member of the board has reason to believe the person is practicing the profession without a license.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §54
Section amended

147.114 Inspector. Transferred to § 153.33, subsection 7; 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 192.

147.135 Peer review committees — nonliability — records and reports privileged and confidential.

1. A person shall not be civilly liable as a result of acts, omissions, or decisions made in connection with the person's service on a peer review committee. However, such immunity from civil liability shall not apply if an act, omission, or decision is made with malice.

2. As used in this subsection, "peer review records" means all complaint files, investigation files, reports, and other investigative information relating to licensee discipline or professional competence in the possession of a peer review committee or an employee of a peer review committee. As used in this subsection, "peer review committee" does not include licensing boards. Peer review records are privileged and confidential, are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for release to a person other than an affected licensee or a peer review committee, and are not admissible in evidence in a judicial or ad-

ministrative proceeding other than a proceeding involving licensee discipline or a proceeding brought by a licensee who is the subject of a peer review record and whose competence is at issue. A person shall not be liable as a result of filing a report or complaint with a peer review committee or providing information to such a committee, or for disclosure of privileged matter to a peer review committee. A person present at a meeting of a peer review committee shall not be permitted to testify as to the findings, recommendations, evaluations, or opinions of the peer review committee in any judicial or administrative proceeding other than a proceeding involving licensee discipline or a proceeding brought by a licensee who is the subject of a peer review committee meeting and whose competence is at issue. Information or documents discoverable from sources other than the peer review committee do not become nondiscoverable from the other sources merely because they are made available to or are in the possession of a peer review committee. However, such information relating to licensee discipline may be disclosed to an appropriate licensing authority in any jurisdiction in which the licensee is licensed or has applied for a license. If such information indicates a crime has been committed, the information shall be reported to the proper law enforcement agency. This subsection shall not preclude the discovery of the identification of witnesses or documents known to a peer review committee. Any final written decision and finding of fact by a licensing board in a disciplinary proceeding is a public record. Upon appeal by a licensee of a decision of a board, the entire case record shall be submitted to the reviewing court. In all cases where privileged and confidential information under this subsection becomes discoverable, admissible, or part of a court record the identity of an individual whose privilege has been involuntarily waived shall be withheld.

3. *a.* A full and confidential report concerning any final hospital disciplinary action approved by a hospital board of trustees that results in a limi-

tation, suspension, or revocation of a physician's privilege to practice for reasons relating to the physician's professional competence or concerning any voluntary surrender or limitation of privileges for reasons relating to professional competence shall be made to the board of medicine by the hospital administrator or chief of medical staff within ten days of such action. The board of medicine shall investigate the report and take appropriate action. These reports shall be privileged and confidential as though included in and subject to the requirements for peer review committee information in subsection 2. Persons making these reports and persons participating in resulting proceedings related to these reports shall be immune from civil liability with respect to the making of the report or participation in resulting proceedings. As used in this subsection, "*physician*" means a person licensed pursuant to chapter 148.

b. Notwithstanding subsection 2, if the board of medicine conducts an investigation based on a complaint received or upon its own motion, a hospital pursuant to subpoena shall make available information and documents requested by the board, specifically including reports or descriptions of any complaints or incidents concerning an individual who is the subject of the board's investigation, even though the information and documents are also kept for, are the subject of, or are being used in peer review by the hospital. However, the deliberations, testimony, decisions, conclusions, findings, recommendations, evaluations, work product, or opinions of a peer review committee or its members and those portions of any documents or records containing or revealing information relating thereto shall not be subject to the board's request for information, subpoena, or other legal compulsion. All information and documents received by the board from a hospital under this section shall be confidential pursuant to section 272C.6, subsection 4.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §51
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 147A

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE — TRAUMA CARE

147A.1 Definitions.

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

1. "*Department*" means the Iowa department of public health.
2. "*Director*" means the director of the Iowa department of public health.
3. "*Emergency medical care*" means such medical procedures as:
 - a.* Administration of intravenous solutions.

- b.* Intubation.
- c.* Performance of cardiac defibrillation and synchronized cardioversion.
- d.* Administration of emergency drugs as provided by rule by the department.
- e.* Any other medical procedure approved by the department, by rule, as appropriate to be performed by emergency medical care providers who have been trained in that procedure.
4. "*Emergency medical care provider*" means

an individual trained to provide emergency and nonemergency medical care at the first-responder, EMT-basic, EMT-intermediate, EMT-paramedic level, or other certification levels adopted by rule by the department, who has been issued a certificate by the department.

5. “*Emergency medical services*” or “*EMS*” means an integrated medical care delivery system to provide emergency and nonemergency medical care at the scene or during out-of-hospital patient transportation in an ambulance.

6. “*Emergency medical services instructor*” means an individual who has successfully completed an EMS curriculum determined in rules in accordance with chapter 17A by the director and subject to the approval of the state board of health.

7. “*Emergency medical services medical director*” means a physician licensed under chapter 148, who is responsible for overall medical direction of an emergency medical services program and who has completed a medical director workshop, sponsored by the department, within one year of assuming duties. An emergency medical services medical director who receives no compensation for the performance of the director’s volunteer duties under this chapter shall be considered a state volunteer as provided in section 669.24 while performing volunteer duties as an emergency medical services medical director.

8. “*Emergency rescue technician*” or “*ERT*” means an individual trained in various rescue techniques including but not limited to extrication from vehicles and agricultural rescue, and who has successfully completed a curriculum approved by the department in cooperation with the Iowa fire service institute.

9. “*First responder*” or “*FR*” means an individual trained in patient-stabilizing techniques, through the use of initial emergency medical care procedures and skills prior to the arrival of an ambulance, pursuant to rules established by the department and who is currently certified as a first responder by the department.

10. “*Physician*” means an individual licensed under chapter 148.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §3

NEW subsection 7 and former subsections 7 – 9 renumbered as 8 – 10

147A.4 Rulemaking authority.

1. *a.* The department shall adopt rules required or authorized by this subchapter pertaining to the operation of ambulance, rescue, and first response services which have received authorization under section 147A.5 to utilize the services of certified emergency medical care providers. These rules shall include but need not be limited to requirements concerning physician supervision, necessary equipment and staffing, and reporting by ambulance, rescue, and first response services which have received the authorization pursuant to section 147A.5.

b. The director, pursuant to rule, may grant

exceptions and variances from the requirements of rules adopted under this subchapter for any ambulance, rescue, or first response service. Exceptions or variations shall be reasonably related to undue hardships which existing services experience in complying with this subchapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter. However, no exception or variance may be granted unless the service adopted a plan approved by the department prior to July 1, 1996, to achieve compliance during a period not to exceed seven years with this subchapter and rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter. Services requesting exceptions and variances shall be subject to other applicable rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter.

2. The department shall adopt rules required or authorized by this subchapter pertaining to the examination and certification of emergency medical care providers. These rules shall include, but need not be limited to, requirements concerning prerequisites, training, and experience for emergency medical care providers and procedures for determining when individuals have met these requirements. The department shall adopt rules to recognize the previous EMS training and experience of first responders and emergency medical technicians to provide for an equitable transition to the EMT-basic certification. The department may require additional training and examinations as necessary and appropriate to ensure that individuals seeking certification have met the EMT-basic knowledge and skill requirements.

3. The department shall establish the fee for the examination of the emergency medical care providers to cover the administrative costs of the examination program.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §198

Subsection 1 amended

147A.8 Authority of certified emergency medical care provider.

1. An emergency medical care provider properly certified under this subchapter may:

a. Render emergency and nonemergency medical care, rescue, and lifesaving services in those areas for which the emergency medical care provider is certified, as defined and approved in accordance with the rules of the department, at the scene of an emergency, during transportation to a hospital or while in the hospital emergency department, and until care is directly assumed by a physician or by authorized hospital personnel.

b. Function in any hospital or any other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided only when under the direct supervision, as defined by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, of a physician, when:

(1) Enrolled as a student or participating as a preceptor in a training program approved by the department; or

(2) Fulfilling continuing education requirements as defined by rule; or

(3) Employed by or assigned to a hospital or other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided only when under the direct supervision of a physician, as a member of an authorized ambulance, rescue, or first response service, or in an individual capacity, by rendering lifesaving services in the facility in which employed or assigned pursuant to the emergency medical care provider's certification and under the direct supervision of a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse. An emergency medical care provider shall not routinely function without the direct supervision of a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse. However, when the physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse cannot directly assume emergency care of the patient, the emergency medical care provider may perform without direct supervision emergency medical care procedures for which that individual is certified if the life of the patient is in immediate danger and such care is required to preserve the patient's life; or

(4) Employed by or assigned to a hospital or

other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided only when under the direct supervision of a physician, as a member of an authorized ambulance, rescue, or first response service, or in an individual capacity, to perform nonlifesaving procedures for which those individuals have been certified and are designated in a written job description. Such procedures may be performed after the patient is observed by and when the emergency medical care provider is under the supervision of the physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse, including when the registered nurse is not acting in the capacity of a physician designee, and where the procedure may be immediately abandoned without risk to the patient.

2. Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to require any voluntary ambulance, rescue, or first response service to provide a level of care beyond minimum basic care standards.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 148

MEDICINE AND SURGERY AND OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY

148.1 Persons engaged in practice.

For the purpose of this subtitle, the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery:

1. Persons who publicly profess to be physicians and surgeons or osteopathic physicians and surgeons, or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

2. Persons who prescribe, or prescribe and furnish, medicine for human ailments or treat the same by surgery.

3. Persons who act as representatives of any person in doing any of the things mentioned in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §170, 264

Section not amended; section history updated

148.2A Board of medicine — alternate members.

1. As used in this chapter, "board" means the board of medicine established in chapter 147.

2. Notwithstanding sections 17A.11, 69.16, 69.16A, 147.12, 147.14, and 147.19, the board may have a pool of up to ten alternate members, including members licensed to practice under this chapter and members not licensed to practice under this chapter, to substitute for board members who are disqualified or become unavailable for any other reason for contested case hearings.

a. The board may recommend, subject to approval by the governor, up to ten people to serve in a pool of alternate members.

b. A person serves in the pool of alternate members at the discretion of the board; however, the length of time an alternate member may serve in the pool shall not exceed nine years. A person who serves as an alternate member may later be appointed to the board and may serve nine years, in accordance with sections 147.12 and 147.19. A former board member may serve in the pool of alternate members.

c. An alternate member licensed under this chapter shall hold an active license and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in the preceding three years, with the two most recent years of practice being in Iowa.

d. When a sufficient number of board members are unavailable to hear a contested case, the board may request alternate members to serve.

e. Notwithstanding section 17A.11, section 147.14, subsection 2, and section 272C.6, subsection 5:

(1) An alternate member is deemed a member of the board only for the hearing panel for which the alternate member serves.

(2) A hearing panel containing alternate members must include at least six people.

(3) The majority of a hearing panel containing alternate members shall be members of the board.

(4) The majority of a hearing panel containing alternate members shall be licensed to practice under this chapter.

(5) A decision of a hearing panel containing alternate members is considered a final decision of the board.

f. An alternate member shall not receive compensation in excess of that authorized by law for a board member.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §52
 Subsection 2, paragraph e, subparagraph (4) amended

148.3 License to practice.

1. An applicant for a license to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery shall present to the board all of the following:

a. A diploma issued by a medical college or college of osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the board, or other evidence of equivalent medical education approved by the board. The board may accept, in lieu of a diploma from a medical college approved by the board, all of the following:

(1) A diploma issued by a medical college or college of osteopathic medicine and surgery which has been neither approved nor disapproved by the board.

(2) A valid standard certificate issued by the educational commission for foreign medical graduates or similar accrediting agency.

b. Evidence of having passed an examination prescribed by the board which shall include subjects which determine the applicant's qualifications to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery and which shall be given according to the methods deemed by the board to be the most appropriate and practicable. However, one or more examinations as prescribed by the board or any other national standardized examination which the board approves may be administered to any or all applicants in lieu of or in conjunction with other examinations which the board prescribes. The board may establish necessary achievement levels on all examinations for a passing grade and adopt rules relating to examinations.

c. Satisfactory evidence that the applicant has successfully completed one year of postgraduate internship or resident training in a hospital approved for such training by the board. An applicant who holds a valid certificate issued by the educational commission for foreign medical graduates shall submit satisfactory evidence of successful completion of two years of such training.

2. An application for a license shall be made to the board of medicine. All license and renewal fees shall be paid to the board.

3. The board shall give priority to the processing of applications for licensure submitted by physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons whose practice will primarily involve provision of service to underserved populations, including but not limited to minorities or

low-income persons, or who live in rural areas.

4. The issuance of reciprocal agreements pursuant to section 147.44 is not required and is subject to the discretion of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §55; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §53
 Subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 2 amended

148.6 Licensee discipline — criminal penalty.

1. The board, after due notice and hearing in accordance with chapter 17A, may issue an order to discipline a licensee for any of the grounds set forth in section 147.55, chapter 272C, or this subsection. Notwithstanding section 272C.3, licensee discipline may include a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

2. Pursuant to this section, the board may discipline a licensee who is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

a. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representation in the practice of the physician's profession.

b. Being convicted of a felony in the courts of this state or another state, territory, or country. Conviction as used in this paragraph shall include a conviction of an offense which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere, or a criminal proceeding in which a finding or verdict of guilt is made or returned, but the adjudication of guilt is either withheld or not entered. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another state shall be conclusive evidence.

c. Violating a statute or law of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either felony or misdemeanor, which statute or law relates to the practice of medicine.

d. Having the license to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is prima facie evidence.

e. Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising a person to unlawfully practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

f. Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration of the license unless the board orders otherwise.

g. Being guilty of a willful or repeated departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in which proceeding actual injury to a patient need not be established; or the committing by a physician of an act contrary to honesty, justice,

or good morals, whether the same is committed in the course of the physician's practice or otherwise, and whether committed within or without this state.

h. Inability to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or other type of material or as a result of a mental or physical condition.

(1) The board may, upon probable cause, compel a physician to submit to a mental or physical examination by designated physicians or to submit to alcohol or drug screening within a time specified by the board.

(2) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery who makes application for the renewal of a license, as required by section 147.10, gives consent to submit to a mental or physical examination as provided by this paragraph "h" when directed in writing by the board. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of an examining physicians' testimony or examination reports on the grounds that they constitute privileged communication. The medical testimony or examination reports shall not be used against a physician in another

proceeding and shall be confidential, except for other actions filed against a physician to revoke or suspend a license.

i. Willful or repeated violation of lawful rule or regulation adopted by the board or violating a lawful order of the board, previously entered by the board in a disciplinary or licensure hearing, or violating the terms and provisions of a consent agreement or informal settlement between a licensee and the board.

3. A person violating the provisions of section 147.2, 147.84, or 147.85, shall upon conviction be guilty of a class "D" felony.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §54
Service of notice, R.C.P. 1.305 and 1.306
Subsection 2, paragraph h amended

148.14 Board of medicine investigators.

The board of medicine may appoint investigators, who shall not be members of the board, and whose compensation shall be determined pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV. Investigators appointed by the board have the powers and status of peace officers when enforcing this chapter, chapter 147, and chapter 272C.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §55
Section amended

CHAPTER 148A

PHYSICAL THERAPY

148A.7 False use of titles prohibited.

1. A person or business entity, including the employees, agents, or representatives of the business entity, shall not use in connection with that person's or business entity's business activity the words "physical therapy", "physical therapist", "licensed physical therapist", "registered physical therapist", "doctor of physical therapy", "physical therapist assistant", "licensed physical therapist assistant", "registered physical therapist assistant", or the letters "P.T.", "L.P.T.", "R.P.T.", "D.P.T.", "P.T.A.", "L.P.T.A.", "R.P.T.A.", or any other words, abbreviations, or insignia indicating or implying that physical therapy is provided or supplied, unless such services are provided by or

under the direction and supervision of a physical therapist licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2. Notwithstanding section 147.74, a person or the owner, officer, or agent of an entity that violates this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor, and a license to practice shall be revoked or suspended pursuant to section 147.55.

3. This section shall not apply to the use of the term "physiotherapy" by a provider licensed under this chapter, chapter 151, or by an individual under the direction and supervision of a provider licensed under this chapter or chapter 151.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §56
Section amended

CHAPTER 148B

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

148B.8 Board of physical and occupational therapy — administrative provisions.

Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 56, § 12.

CHAPTER 148C

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

148C.4 Services performed by physician assistants.

1. A physician assistant may perform medical services when the services are rendered under the supervision of a physician. A physician assistant student may perform medical services when the services are rendered within the scope of an approved program. For the purposes of this section, “*medical services when the services are rendered under the supervision of a physician*” includes making a pronouncement of death for a patient whose death is anticipated if the death occurs in a licensed hospital, a licensed health care facility, a Medicare-certified home health agency, or a Medicare-certified hospice program or facility, with notice of the death to a physician and in accordance with the directions of a physician.

2. *a.* Notwithstanding subsection 1, a physician assistant licensed pursuant to this chapter or authorized to practice in any other state or federal jurisdiction who voluntarily and gratuitously, and other than in the ordinary course of the physician assistant’s employment or practice, responds to a need for medical care created by an emergency or

a state or local disaster may render such care that the physician assistant is able to provide without supervision as described in this section or with such supervision as is available.

b. A physician who supervises a physician assistant providing medical care pursuant to this subsection shall not be required to meet the requirements of rules adopted pursuant to section 148C.3, subsection 2, relating to supervision by physicians. A physician providing physician assistant supervision pursuant to this subsection or a physician assistant, who voluntarily and gratuitously, and other than in the ordinary course of the physician assistant’s employment or practice, responds to a need for medical care created by an emergency or a state or local disaster shall not be subject to criminal liability by reason of having issued or executed the orders for such care, and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions relating to the issuance or execution of the orders unless the acts or omissions constitute recklessness.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 149

PODIATRY

149.1 Persons engaged in practice — definitions.

1. For the purpose of this subtitle the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of podiatry:

a. Persons who publicly profess to be podiatric physicians or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of podiatry.

b. Persons who diagnose, prescribe, or prescribe and furnish medicine for ailments of the human foot, or treat such ailments by medical, mechanical, or surgical treatments.

2. As used in this chapter:

a. “*Board*” means the board of podiatry, creat-

ed under chapter 147.

b. “*Human foot*” means the ankle and soft tissue which insert into the foot as well as the foot.

c. “*Podiatric physician*” means a physician or surgeon licensed under this chapter to engage in the practice of podiatric medicine and surgery.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §199

Subsections 2 – 4 amended and redesignated as subsection 2, paragraphs a – c

149.5 Amputations — anesthesia — prescription drugs.

1. A license to practice podiatry shall not authorize the licensee to amputate the human foot.

2. A licensed podiatric physician may do all of

the following:

- a. Administer local anesthesia.
- b. Administer conscious sedation in a hospital or an ambulatory surgical center.
- c. Prescribe and administer drugs for the treatment of human foot ailments as provided in section 149.1.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §200
Section amended

149.7 Temporary license.

1. The board may issue a temporary license authorizing the licensee to practice podiatry if, in the opinion of the board, a need exists and the person possesses the qualifications prescribed by the board for the temporary license, which shall be substantially equivalent to those required for permanent licensure under this chapter. The board shall determine in each instance the applicant's

eligibility for the temporary license, whether or not an examination shall be given, and the type of examination. The requirements of the law pertaining to permanent licensure shall not be mandatory for temporary licensure except as specifically designated by the board. The granting of a temporary license does not in any way indicate that the person licensed is necessarily eligible for permanent licensure, and the board is not obligated to issue a permanent license to the person.

2. The board shall determine the duration of time a person is qualified to practice podiatry while holding a temporary license. The fee for this license shall be set by the board, and if extended beyond one year, a renewal fee per year shall be set by the board. The fees shall be based on the administrative costs of issuing and renewing the temporary licenses.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 152A

DIETETICS

152A.3 Exemptions.

The following are not subject to this chapter:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, nurses, chiropractors, dentists, dental hygienists, pharmacists or physical therapists who make dietetic or nutritional assessments, or give dietetic or nutritional advice in the normal practice of their profession or as otherwise authorized by law.

2. Dietetics students who engage in clinical practice under the supervision of a dietitian as part of a dietetic education program approved or accredited by the American dietetic association.

3. Dietitians who serve in the armed forces or the public health service of the United States or are employed by the United States department of veterans affairs, provided their practice is limited to that service or employment.

4. Dietitians who are licensed in another state, United States possession, or country, or have received at least a baccalaureate degree and are in this state for the purpose of:

- a. Consultation, provided the practice in this state is limited to consultation.

b. Conducting a teaching clinical demonstration in connection with a program of basic clinical education, graduate education, or postgraduate education which is sponsored by a dietetic education program or accredited by the American dietetic association and carried out in an educational institution or its affiliated clinical facility or health care agency, or before a group of licensed dietitians.

5. Individuals who do not call themselves dietitians but routinely, in the course of doing business, market or distribute weight loss programs or sell nutritional products and provide explanations for customers regarding the use of the programs or products relative to normal nutritional needs.

6. Individuals who provide routine education and advice regarding normal nutritional requirements and sources of nutrients, including, but not limited to, persons who provide information as to the use and sale of food and food materials including dietary supplements.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §9
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 152B

RESPIRATORY CARE

152B.3 Performance of respiratory care.

1. The performance of respiratory care shall be in accordance with the prescription of a licensed physician or surgeon and includes but is not limited to the diagnostic and therapeutic use of the fol-

lowing:

a. Administration of medical gases, aerosols, and humidification, not including general anesthesia.

b. Environmental control mechanisms and

paramedical therapy.

c. Pharmacologic agents relating to respiratory care procedures.

d. Mechanical or physiological ventilatory support.

e. Bronchopulmonary hygiene.

f. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

g. Maintenance of the natural airways.

h. Insertion without cutting tissues and maintenance of artificial airways.

i. Specific diagnostic and testing techniques employed in the medical management of patients to assist in diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, and research of pulmonary abnormalities, including measurement of ventilatory volumes, pressures, and flows, collection of specimens of blood, and collection of specimens from the respiratory tract.

j. Analysis of blood gases and respiratory secretions.

k. Pulmonary function testing.

l. Hemodynamic and physiologic measurement and monitoring of cardiac function as it relates to cardiopulmonary pathophysiology.

m. Invasive procedures that relate to respiratory care.

2. A respiratory care practitioner may transcribe and implement a written or verbal order from a licensed physician or surgeon pertaining to the practice of respiratory care.

3. This chapter does not authorize a respiratory care practitioner to practice medicine, surgery, or other medical practices except as provided in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

152B.13 Board of respiratory care.

1. a. The board of respiratory care is established to administer this chapter. Membership of the board shall be established pursuant to section 147.14.

b. Not more than a simple majority of the board shall be of one gender. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum. Members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall serve three-year terms beginning and ending in accordance with section 69.19. A member may not serve more than three consecutive terms. Members shall be compensated for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Expense moneys paid to the members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the board. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2. The board shall:

a. Examine, license, and renew the licenses of qualified applicants.

b. Maintain an up-to-date list of every person licensed to practice respiratory care under this chapter. The list shall show a licensee's last known place of employment, last known place of residence, and the date and number of the licensee's license.

c. Cause the prosecution of all persons violating this chapter and incur necessary expenses for the prosecution.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §171, 264

Confirmation, see §2.32

See also §147.19

Section not amended; section history updated

CHAPTER 153

DENTISTRY

153.13 "Practice of dentistry" defined.

For the purpose of this subtitle the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of dentistry:

1. Persons publicly professing to be dentists, dental surgeons, or skilled in the science of dentistry, or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of dentistry.

2. Persons who perform examination, diagnosis, treatment, and attempted correction by any medicine, appliance, surgery, or other appropriate method of any disease, condition, disorder, lesion, injury, deformity, or defect of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area, including teeth, gums, jaws, and associated structures and tissue, which methods by education, background experience, and expertise are common to the practice of dentistry.

3. Persons who offer to perform, perform, or assist with any phase of any operation incident to tooth whitening, including the instruction or ap-

plication of tooth whitening materials or procedures at any geographic location. For purposes of this subsection, "tooth whitening" means any process to whiten or lighten the appearance of human teeth by the application of chemicals, whether or not in conjunction with a light source.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §5, 13

NEW subsection 3

153.14 Persons not included.

Section 153.13 shall not be construed to include the following classes:

1. Students of dentistry who practice dentistry upon patients at clinics in connection with their regular course of instruction at the state dental college, students of dental hygiene who practice upon patients at clinics in connection with their regular course of instruction at state-approved schools, and students of dental assisting who practice upon patients at clinics in connection with a

regular course of instruction determined by the board pursuant to section 153.39.

2. Licensed “physicians and surgeons” or licensed “osteopathic physicians and surgeons” who extract teeth or treat diseases of the oral cavity, gums, teeth, or maxillary bones as an incident to the general practice of their profession.

3. Persons licensed to practice dental hygiene who are exclusively engaged in the practice of said profession.

4. Dentists and dental hygienists who are licensed in another state and who are active or reserve members of the United States military service when acting in the line of duty in this state.

5. Persons registered to practice as a dental assistant.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §57
Subsection 2 amended

153.33 Powers of board.

Subject to the provisions of this chapter, any provision of this subtitle to the contrary notwithstanding, the board shall exercise the following powers:

1. *a.* To initiate investigations of and conduct hearings on all matters or complaints relating to the practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting or pertaining to the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, to provide for mediation of disputes between licensees or registrants and their patients when specifically recommended by the board, to revoke or suspend licenses or registrations, or the renewal thereof, issued under this or any prior chapter, to provide for restitution to patients, and to otherwise discipline licensees and registrants.

b. Subsequent to an investigation by the board, the board may appoint a disinterested third party to mediate disputes between licensees or registrants and patients. Referral of a matter to mediation shall not preclude the board from taking disciplinary action against the affected licensee or registrant.

2. To appoint investigators, who shall not be members of the board, to administer and aid in the enforcement of the provisions of law relating to those persons licensed to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, and persons registered as dental assistants. The amount of compensation for the investigators shall be determined pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV. Investigators authorized by the board have the powers and status of peace officers when enforcing this chapter and chapters 147 and 272C.

3. All employees needed to administer this chapter shall be appointed pursuant to the merit system.

4. To initiate in its own name or cause to be initiated in a proper court appropriate civil proceedings against any person to enforce the provisions of this chapter or this subtitle relating to the prac-

tice of dentistry, and the board may have the benefit of counsel in connection therewith. Any such judicial proceeding as may be initiated by the board shall be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as any other civil action and injunctive relief may be granted therein without proof of actual damage sustained by any person but such injunctive relief shall not relieve the person so enjoined from criminal prosecution by the attorney general or county attorney for violation of any provision of this chapter or this subtitle relating to the practice of dentistry.

5. In any investigation made or hearing conducted by the board on its own motion, or upon written complaint filed with the board by any person, pertaining to any alleged violation of this chapter or the accusation against any licensee or registrant, the following procedure and rules so far as material to such investigation or hearing shall obtain:

a. The accusation of such person against any licensee or registrant shall be reduced to writing, verified by some person familiar with the facts therein stated, and three copies thereof filed with the board.

b. If the board shall deem the charges sufficient, if true, to warrant suspension or revocation of license or registration, it shall make an order fixing the time and place for hearing thereon and requiring the licensee or registrant to appear and answer thereto, such order, together with a copy of the charges so made to be served upon the accused at least twenty days before the date fixed for hearing, either personally or by certified or registered mail, sent to the licensee’s or registrant’s last known post office address as shown by the records of the board.

c. At the time and place fixed in said notice for said hearing, or at any time and place to which the said hearing shall be adjourned, the board shall hear the matter and may take evidence, administer oaths, take the deposition of witnesses, including the person accused, in the manner provided by law in civil cases, compel the appearance of witnesses before it in person the same as in civil cases by subpoena issued over the signature of the chairperson of the board and in the name of the state of Iowa, require answers to interrogatories and compel the production of books, papers, accounts, documents and testimony pertaining to the matter under investigation or relating to the hearing.

d. In all such investigations and hearings pertaining to the suspension or revocation of licenses or registrations, the board and any person affected thereby may have the benefit of counsel, and upon the request of the licensee or registrant or the licensee’s or registrant’s counsel the board shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of such witnesses in behalf of the licensee or registrant, which subpoenas when issued shall be delivered to the licensee or registrant or the licensee’s or regis-

trant's counsel. Such subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses shall be effective if served upon the person named therein anywhere within this state, provided, that at the time of such service the fees now or hereafter provided by law for witnesses in civil cases in district court shall be paid or tendered to such person.

e. In case of disobedience of a subpoena lawfully served hereunder, the board or any party to such hearing aggrieved thereby may invoke the aid of the district court in the county where such hearing is being conducted to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses. Such district court of the county within which the hearing is being conducted may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey such subpoena, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said board, and if so ordered give evidence touching the matter involved in the hearing. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

f. If the licensee or registrant pleads guilty, or after hearing shall be found guilty by the board of any of the charges made, it may suspend for a limited period or revoke the license or registration, and the last renewal thereof, and shall enter the order on its records and notify the accused of the revocation or suspension of the person's license or registration, as the case may be, who shall thereupon forthwith surrender that license or registration to the board. Any such person whose license or registration has been so revoked or suspended shall not thereafter and while such revocation or suspension is in force and effect practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting within this state.

g. The findings of fact made by the board acting within its power shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive, but the district court shall have power to review questions of law involved in any final decision or determination of the board; provided, that application is made by the aggrieved party within thirty days after such determination by certiorari, mandamus or such other method of review or appeal permitted under the laws of this state, and to make such further orders in respect thereto as justice may require.

h. Pending the review and final disposition thereof by the district court, the action of the board suspending or revoking such license or registration shall not be stayed.

6. To adopt rules regarding infection control in dental practice which are consistent with standards of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. § 651 – 678, and recommendations of the centers for disease control.

7. An inspector may be appointed by the dental board pursuant to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

8. To promulgate rules as may be necessary to

implement the provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §192
Merit system, see chapter 8A, subchapter IV
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 7 transferred from §147.114 in Code Supplement 2009 pursuant to directive; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §192
Former subsection 7 renumbered as 8

153.34 Discipline.

The board may issue an order to discipline a licensed dentist or dental hygienist, or registered dental assistant, for any of the grounds set forth in this chapter, chapter 272C, or Title IV. Notwithstanding section 272C.3, licensee or registrant discipline may include a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars. Pursuant to this section, the board may discipline a licensee or registrant for any of the following reasons:

1. For fraud or deceit in procuring the license or registration or the renewal thereof to practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

2. For being guilty of willful and gross malpractice or willful and gross neglect in the practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

3. For fraud in representation as to skill or ability.

4. For willful or repeated violations of this chapter, this subtitle, or the rules of the board.

5. For obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

6. For having failed to pay license or registration fees as provided herein.

7. For gross immorality or dishonorable or unprofessional conduct in the practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

8. For failure to maintain a reasonably satisfactory standard of competency in the practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

9. For the conviction of a felony in the courts of this state or another state, territory, or country. Conviction as used in this subsection includes a conviction of an offense which if committed in this state would be a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere, and includes a finding or verdict of guilt made or returned in a criminal proceeding even if the adjudication of guilt is withheld or not entered. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another state constitutes conclusive evidence of the conviction.

10. For a violation of a law of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either a felony or misdemeanor, which law relates to the practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another state constitutes conclusive evidence of the conviction.

11. The revocation or suspension of a license or registration to practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting or other disciplinary action

taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.

12. Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising a person to unlawfully practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

13. For an adjudication of mental incompetence by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license or registration for the duration of the license or registration unless the board orders otherwise.

14. Inability to practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness, drunkenness, or habitual or excessive use of drugs, intoxicants, narcotics, chemicals, or other types of materials or as a result of a mental or physical condition. At reasonable intervals following suspension or revocation under this subsection, a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that the dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant can resume the competent practice of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

15. For being a party to or assisting in any violation of any provision of this chapter.

16. The practice of dentistry by a dental hygienist shall also be grounds for discipline of the dental hygienist, and the permitting of such practice by the dentist under whose supervision the dental hygienist is operating shall be grounds for disciplining of the dentist.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §192

Subsection 16 transferred from §147.57 in Code Supplement 2009 pursuant to directive; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §192

153.36 Exceptions to other statutes.

1. Sections 147.44, 147.48, 147.49, 147.53, and 147.55, and sections 147.87 through 147.92 shall not apply to the practice of dentistry.

2. In addition to the provisions of section 272C.2, subsection 4, a person licensed by the board shall also be deemed to have complied with continuing education requirements of this state if, during periods that the person practiced the profession in another state or district, the person met all of the continuing education and other requirements of that state or district for the practice of the occupation or profession.

3. Notwithstanding the panel composition provisions in section 272C.6, subsection 1, the

board's disciplinary hearing panels shall be comprised of three board members, at least two of which are licensed in the profession.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §56

Subsection 1 amended

153.39 Dental assistants — registration requirements, renewal, revocation, or suspension.

1. A person shall not practice on or after July 1, 2001, as a dental assistant unless the person has registered with the board and received a certificate of registration pursuant to this chapter.

2. Education requirements shall be determined by the board by rule, according to standards to be determined by the board. A person shall be registered upon the successful completion of either of the education and examination requirements established in paragraph "a" or "b":

a. Successful completion of a course of study and examination approved by the board and sponsored by a board-approved postsecondary school.

b. Successful completion of on-the-job training and examination consisting of all of the following:

(1) Completion of on-the-job training as specified in rule.

(2) Successful completion of an examination process approved by the board. A written examination may be waived by the board pursuant to section 17A.9A, in practice situations where the written examination is deemed to be unnecessary or detrimental to the dentist's practice.

3. The education requirements in subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "b" may include possession of a valid certificate in a nationally recognized course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Successful passage of an examination administered by the board under subsection 2, paragraph "a" or "b", which shall include sections regarding infection control, hazardous materials, and jurisprudence, shall also be required.

4. The board shall establish continuing education requirements as a condition of renewing registration as a registered dental assistant, as well as standards for the suspension or revocation of registration.

5. A person employed as a dental assistant after July 1, 2005, shall have a twelve-month period following the person's first date of employment after July 1, 2005, to comply with the provisions of subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §201

Subsection 2 amended, divided, and redesignated as subsections 2 - 4
Former subsection 3 renumbered as 5

CHAPTER 154A

HEARING AIDS

154A.6 Disclosure of confidential information.

1. A member of the board shall not disclose information relating to the following:

a. Criminal history or prior misconduct of the applicant.

b. Information relating to the contents of the examination.

c. Information relating to the examination results other than final score except for information about the results of an examination which is given to the person who took the examination.

2. A member of the board who willfully communicates or seeks to communicate information in violation of subsection 1, and any person who willfully requests, obtains, or seeks to obtain such information, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §58
Section amended

154A.12 Scope of examination.

1. The examination required by this chapter

shall be designed to demonstrate the applicant's adequate technical qualifications including but not limited to the following:

a. Written tests of knowledge in areas such as physics of sound, anatomy and physiology of hearing, and the function of hearing aids, as these areas pertain to the fitting or selection and sale of hearing aids.

b. Evidence of knowledge of the medical and rehabilitation facilities that are available in the area served, for children and adults who have hearing problems.

c. Evidence of knowledge of situations in which it is commonly believed that a hearing aid is inappropriate.

2. The board shall not require the applicant to possess the degree of professional competence normally expected of physicians.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 154B

PSYCHOLOGY

154B.5 Scope of chapter.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent qualified members of other professional groups such as physicians, osteopathic physicians, optometrists, chiropractors, members of the clergy, authorized Christian Science practitioners, attorneys at law, social workers, or guidance counselors from performing functions of a psycho-

logical nature consistent with the accepted standards of their respective professions, if they do not use any title or description stating or implying that they are psychologists or are certified to practice psychology.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §59
Section amended

CHAPTER 154C

SOCIAL WORK

154C.3 Requirements to obtain license or reciprocal license — license renewal — continuing education.

1. *License requirements.* An applicant for a license as a bachelor social worker, master social worker, or independent social worker shall meet the following requirements in addition to paying all fees required by the board:

a. Bachelor social worker. An applicant for a license as a bachelor social worker shall present evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) Possesses a bachelor's degree in social

work from an accredited college or university approved by the board.

(2) Has passed an examination given by the board.

(3) Will conduct all professional activities as a bachelor social worker in accordance with standards for professional conduct established by the board.

b. Master social worker. An applicant for a license as a master social worker shall present evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) Possesses a master's or doctoral degree in social work from an accredited college or universi-

ty approved by the board.

(2) Has passed an examination given by the board.

(3) Will conduct all professional activities as a master social worker in accordance with standards for professional conduct established by the board.

c. Independent social worker. An applicant for a license as an independent social worker shall present evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) Possesses a master's or doctoral degree in social work from an accredited college or university approved by the board.

(2) Has passed an examination given by the board.

(3) Will conduct all professional activities as a social worker in accordance with standards for professional conduct established by the board.

(4) Has engaged in the practice of social work, under supervision, for at least two years as a full-time employee or for four thousand hours prior to taking the examination given by the board.

(5) (a) Supervision shall be provided in any of the following manners:

(i) By a social worker licensed at least at the

level of the social worker being supervised and qualified under this section to practice without supervision.

(ii) By another qualified professional, if the board determines that supervision by a social worker as defined in subparagraph subdivision (i) is unobtainable or in other situations considered appropriate by the board.

(b) Additional standards for supervision shall be determined by the board.

2. *Reciprocal license.* The board shall issue an appropriate license to an applicant licensed to practice social work in another state which imposes licensure requirements similar or equal to those imposed under subsection 1.

3. *License renewal and continuing education.* Licenses shall be renewed biennially, and licensees shall pay a fee for renewal as determined by the board and shall present evidence satisfactory to the board that the licensee has satisfied continuing education requirements as determined by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §60

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (5) amended

CHAPTER 154F

SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY

154F.2 Applicability.

1. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to apply to:

a. Licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed osteopathic physicians and surgeons, licensed physician assistants and registered nurses acting under the supervision of a physician or osteopathic physician, persons conducting hearing tests under the direct supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon, or students of medicine or surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery pursuing a course of study in a medical school or college of osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the board of medicine while performing functions incidental to their course of study.

b. Hearing aid fitting, the dispensing or sale of hearing aids, and the providing of hearing aid service and maintenance by a hearing aid dispenser or holder of a temporary permit as defined and licensed under chapter 154A.

c. Students enrolled in an accredited college or university pursuing a course of study leading to a degree in speech pathology or audiology while receiving clinical training as a part of the course of study and acting under the supervision of a licensed speech pathologist or audiologist provided they use the title "trainee" or similar title clearly

indicating training status.

d. Nonprofessional aides who perform their services under the supervision of a speech pathologist or audiologist as appropriate and who meet such qualifications as may be established by the board for aides if they use the title "aide", "assistant", "technician", or other similar title clearly indicating their status.

e. Audiometric tests administered pursuant to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 or chapter 88, and in accordance with regulations issued thereunder, by employees of a person engaged in business, including the state of Iowa, its various departments, agencies, and political subdivisions, solely to employees of such employer, while acting within the scope of their employment.

f. Persons certified by the department of education as speech clinicians or hearing clinicians and employed by a school district or area education agency while acting within the scope of their employment.

2. A person exempted from the provisions of this chapter by this section shall not use the title "speech pathologist" or "audiologist" or any title or device indicating or representing in any manner that the person is a speech pathologist or is an audiologist; provided, a hearing aid dispenser li-

censed under chapter 154A may use the title “certified hearing aid audiologist” when granted by the national hearing aid society; and provided, persons who meet the requirements of section 154F.3, subsection 1, who are certified by the department of education as speech clinicians may use the title “speech pathologist” and persons who

meet the requirements of section 154F.3, subsection 2, who are certified by the department of education as hearing clinicians may use the title “audiologist”, while acting within the scope of their employment.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §61
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 155

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATION

155.2 Composition of board.

1. There is established a board of nursing home administrators which shall consist of nine members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate as follows:

a. Four members shall be licensed nursing home administrators, one of whom shall be an administrator of a nonproprietary nursing home.

b. Three members shall be persons who are licensed members of any of the professions concerned with the care and treatment of chronically ill or elderly patients, who are not nursing home administrators or nursing home owners.

c. Two members who are not licensed nursing home administrators or are not licensed persons under this chapter and chapter 147 and who shall represent the general public. The members shall be interested in the problems of elderly patients and nursing home care, but shall have no financial interest in any nursing home.

2. The board shall be within the Iowa department of public health for administrative purposes. The department shall furnish the board with the necessary facilities and employees to perform the duties required by this chapter, but shall be reimbursed for all costs incurred from funds appropriated to the board.

3. A licensed member shall be actively engaged in the practice of the member’s profession and shall have been so engaged for five years preceding the appointment, the last two of which

shall have been in Iowa. Professional societies composed of licensed members may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor, but the governor shall not be bound by the recommendations.

4. A board member shall not be required to be a member of any professional association or society composed of nursing home administrators or any licensed profession.

5. Appointments shall be for three-year terms and shall commence and end as provided in section 69.19. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor and are subject to senate confirmation. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is least.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §62
Confirmation, see §2.32
See also §147.12 – 147.14, 147.16, 147.19, 147.20
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

155.7 Organization of board. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 56, § 12.

155.17 Disclosure of confidential information. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 56, § 12.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §155.17, see Code editor’s note to chapter 7K

155.18 Revocation or suspension. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 56, § 12.

CHAPTER 155A

PHARMACY

155A.2 Legislative declaration — purpose — exceptions.

1. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote, preserve, and protect the public health, safety, and welfare through the effective regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the licensing of pharmacies, pharmacists, and others engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of prescription drugs and

devices or other classes of drugs or devices which may be authorized.

2. Practitioners licensed under a separate chapter of the Code are not regulated by this chapter except when engaged in the operation of a pharmacy for the retailing of prescription drugs.

3. A family planning clinic is not regulated by this chapter when engaged in the dispensing of

birth control drugs and devices pursuant to section 147.107, subsection 7.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §2
NEW subsection 3

155A.6B Pharmacy support person registration.

1. The board shall establish a registration program for pharmacy support persons who work in a licensed pharmacy and who are not licensed pharmacists or registered pharmacy technicians for the purposes of identification, tracking, and disciplinary action for the violation of federal drug laws or regulations, state drug or pharmacy laws, or board rules. The registration shall not include any determination of the competency of the registered individual and, notwithstanding section 272C.2, subsection 1, shall not require continuing education for renewal.

2. A person registered with the board as a pharmacy support person may assist pharmacists by performing routine clerical and support functions. Such a person shall not perform any professional duties or any technical or dispensing duties. The ultimate responsibility for the actions of a pharmacy support person working under a licensed pharmacist's supervision shall remain with the licensed pharmacist.

3. Applicants for registration must apply to the board for registration on a form prescribed by the board.

4. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A on matters pertaining to pharmacy support persons, and pharmacy support person exemptions, registration, application, renewals, fees, termination of registration, training, and any other relevant matters.

5. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke the registration of a pharmacy support person or otherwise discipline the pharmacy support person for any violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, controlled substances, or nonprescription drugs, or for any violation of this chapter or chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 147, 205, or 272C, or any rule of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §3
NEW section

155A.13 Pharmacy license.

1. A person shall not establish, conduct, or maintain a pharmacy in this state without a license. The license shall be identified as a pharmacy license. A pharmacy license issued pursuant to subsection 4 may be further identified as a hospital pharmacy license.

2. The board shall specify by rule the licensing procedures to be followed, including specifications of forms for use in applying for a pharmacy license and fees for filing an application.

3. The board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license based upon special conditions of

use imposed pursuant to rules adopted by the board for cases in which the board determines that certain requirements may be waived.

4. *a.* The board shall adopt rules for the issuance of a hospital pharmacy license to a hospital which provides pharmacy services for its own use. The rules shall:

(1) Recognize the special needs and circumstances of hospital pharmacies.

(2) Give due consideration to the scope of pharmacy services that the hospital's medical staff and governing board elect to provide for the hospital's own use.

(3) Consider the size, location, personnel, and financial needs of the hospital.

(4) Give recognition to the standards of the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations and the American osteopathic association and to the conditions of participation under Medicare.

b. To the maximum extent possible, the board shall coordinate the rules with the standards and conditions described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (4), and shall coordinate its inspections of hospital pharmacies with the Medicare surveys of the department of inspections and appeals and with the board's inspections with respect to controlled substances conducted under contract with the federal government.

c. A hospital which provides pharmacy services by contracting with a licensed pharmacy is not required to obtain a hospital pharmacy license or a general pharmacy license.

5. A hospital which elects to operate a pharmacy for other than its own use is subject to the requirements for a general pharmacy license. If the hospital's pharmacy services for other than its own use are special or limited, the board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license pursuant to subsection 3.

6. To qualify for a pharmacy license, the applicant shall submit to the board a license fee as determined by the board and a completed application on a form prescribed by the board. The application shall include the following and such other information as required by rules of the board and shall be given under oath:

a. Ownership.

b. Location.

c. The license number of each pharmacist employed by the pharmacy at the time of application.

d. The trade or corporate name of the pharmacy.

e. The name of the pharmacist in charge, who has the authority and responsibility for the pharmacy's compliance with laws and rules pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

7. A person who falsely makes the affidavit prescribed in subsection 6 is subject to all penalties prescribed for making a false affidavit.

8. A pharmacy license issued by the board un-

der this chapter shall be issued in the name of the pharmacist in charge and is not transferable or assignable.

9. The board shall specify by rule minimum standards for professional responsibility in the conduct of a pharmacy.

10. A separate license is required for each principal place of practice.

11. The license of the pharmacy shall be displayed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §195
Subsection 4 amended

155A.13B Pharmacy internet sites.

1. As used in this section:

a. "Electronic mail" means any message transmitted through the internet including but not limited to messages transmitted from or to any address affiliated with an internet site.

b. "Internet broker" means an entity that serves as an agent or intermediary or other capacity that causes the internet to be used to bring together a buyer and seller.

c. "Internet sale" means a transaction, initiated via an internet site, that includes the order of and the payment for a prescription drug product.

2. A pharmacy operating within or outside this state shall not sell, dispense, distribute, deliver, or participate in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription drug to any patient in this state through an internet site or by electronic mail unless all of the following are met:

a. All internet sites and electronic mail used by the pharmacy for purposes of sales or delivery of a prescription-only drug are in compliance with all requirements of federal law applicable to the site or electronic mail.

b. (1) The pharmacy that sells, dispenses, distributes, or delivers the prescription-only drugs is in compliance with all requirements of relevant state law.

(2) The pharmacy is properly licensed and regulated by the board to operate a pharmacy pursuant to section 155A.13 or 155A.13A.

c. The pharmacist who fills the prescription drug order is not in violation of subsection 4.

d. (1) The pharmacy is not in violation of subsection 6.

(2) The pharmacy is in compliance with an Iowa prescription drug monitoring program if an Iowa prescription drug monitoring program exists and the pharmacy is subject to reporting or other requirements of the program.

3. A practitioner who writes a prescription drug order through an internet site or electronic mail for a patient physically located in this state must be licensed by the applicable licensing authority and in compliance with all applicable laws.

4. A pharmacist practicing within or outside this state shall not fill a prescription drug order to dispense a prescription drug to a patient if the

pharmacist knows or reasonably should have known under the circumstances that the prescription drug order was issued under both of the following:

a. Solely on the basis of an internet questionnaire, an internet consultation, or a telephonic consultation.

b. Without a valid patient-practitioner relationship.

5. An internet broker operating within or outside this state may participate in the sale of a prescription drug in this state only if the internet broker knows that the pharmacist who dispenses the drug is not in violation of subsection 4.

6. A pharmacy shall not sell, dispense, distribute, deliver, or participate in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription-only drug to a consumer in this state if any part of the transaction was conducted through an internet site unless the internet site displays in a clear and conspicuous manner all of the following:

a. The name of the pharmacy.

b. The address of the licensed physical location of the pharmacy.

c. The telephone number of the pharmacy.

d. The license number issued by the board to the pharmacy.

e. The certification issued by the national association of boards of pharmacy identifying the pharmacy as a verified internet pharmacy practice sites site, the verified internet pharmacy practice site's seal, and a link to the national association of boards of pharmacy's verification site, except that verified internet pharmacy practice sites certification shall not be required of a pharmacy that utilizes an internet site for the convenience of a patient to request a prescription refill or to request or retrieve drug information but requires that the filled prescription be delivered to the patient at the licensed physical location of the pharmacy.

f. The internet site registration number issued by the board.

7. A pharmacy that sells, dispenses, distributes, delivers, prescribes, or participates in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription drug to any patient in this state, if the patient submitted the purchase order for the prescription drug through an internet site or by electronic mail, shall not disclaim, limit, or waive any liability to which the pharmacy otherwise is subject under law for the act or practice of selling, dispensing, distributing, or delivering prescription drugs.

8. A disclaimer, limitation, or waiver in violation of this section is void.

9. An attempt to make a disclaimer, limitation, or waiver in violation of this section is a violation of this chapter.

10. For purposes of this section, the board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A

on matters pertaining to internet site registration, application, forms, renewals, fees, termination of registration, and any other relevant matters.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §4
NEW section

155A.15 Pharmacies — license required — discipline, violations, and penalties.

1. A pharmacy subject to section 155A.13 shall not be operated until a license or renewal certificate has been issued to the pharmacy by the board.

2. The board shall refuse to issue a pharmacy license for failure to meet the requirements of section 155A.13. The board may refuse to issue or renew a license or may impose a fine, issue a reprimand, or revoke, restrict, cancel, or suspend a license, and may place a licensee on probation, if the board finds that the applicant or licensee has done any of the following:

a. Been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or if the applicant is an association, joint stock company, partnership, or corporation, that a managing officer has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, under the law of this state, another state, or the United States.

b. Advertised any prescription drugs or devices in a deceitful, misleading, or fraudulent manner.

c. Violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter or that any owner or employee of the pharmacy has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter.

d. Delivered without legal authorization prescription drugs or devices to a person other than one of the following:

(1) A pharmacy licensed by the board.

(2) A practitioner.

(3) A person who procures prescription drugs or devices for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale.

(4) A manufacturer or wholesaler licensed by the board.

(5) A licensed health care facility which is furnished the drug or device by a pharmacy for storage in secured emergency pharmaceutical supplies containers maintained within the facility in accordance with rules of the department of inspections and appeals and rules of the board.

e. Allowed an employee who is not a licensed pharmacist to practice pharmacy.

f. Delivered mislabeled prescription or non-prescription drugs.

g. Failed to engage in or ceased to engage in the business described in the application for a license.

h. Failed to keep and maintain records as required by this chapter, the controlled substances Act, or rules adopted under the controlled substances Act.

i. Failed to establish effective controls against diversion of prescription drugs into other than legitimate medical, scientific, or industrial channels as provided by this chapter and other Iowa or federal laws or rules.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §64
Subsection 2, paragraph d amended

155A.23 Prohibited acts.

1. A person shall not perform or cause the performance of or aid and abet any of the following acts:

a. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug or device or procuring or attempting to procure the administration of a prescription drug or device by:

(1) Engaging in fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge.

(2) Forging or altering a written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or any written, electronic, or facsimile order.

(3) Concealing a material fact.

(4) Using a false name or giving a false address.

b. Willfully making a false statement in any prescription, report, or record required by this chapter.

c. For the purpose of obtaining a prescription drug or device, falsely assuming the title of or claiming to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, pharmacy owner, physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, or other authorized person.

d. Making or uttering any false or forged oral, written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or oral, written, electronic, or facsimile order.

e. Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing any drug or device without the authority of the manufacturer, or using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device without the authorization of the manufacturer.

f. Manufacturing, repackaging, selling, delivering, or holding or offering for sale any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or that has otherwise been rendered unfit for distribution.

g. Adulterating, misbranding, or counterfeiting any drug or device.

h. Receiving any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and delivering or proffering delivery of such drug or device for pay or otherwise.

i. Adulterating, mutilating, destroying, obliterating, or removing the whole or any part of the labeling of a drug or device or committing any other act with respect to a drug or device that results in the drug or device being misbranded.

j. Purchasing or receiving a drug or device from a person who is not licensed to distribute the

drug or device to that purchaser or recipient.

k. Selling or transferring a drug or device to a person who is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug or device to purchase or possess the drug or device from the person selling or transferring the drug or device.

l. Failing to maintain or provide records as required by this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

m. Providing the board or any of its representatives or any state or federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the scope of this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

n. Distributing at wholesale any drug or device that meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) The drug or device was purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity.
- (2) The drug or device was donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.
- (3) The drug or device was purchased from a person not licensed to distribute the drug or device.
- (4) The drug or device was stolen or obtained by fraud or deceit.

o. Failing to obtain a license or operating without a valid license when a license is required pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147.

p. Engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug or device.

q. Distributing a drug or device to a patient without a prescription drug order or medication order from a practitioner licensed by law to use or prescribe the drug or device.

r. Distributing a drug or device that was previously dispensed by a pharmacy or distributed by a practitioner except as provided by rules of the board.

s. Failing to report any prohibited act.

2. Information communicated to a physician in an unlawful effort to procure a prescription drug or device or to procure the administration of a prescription drug shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

3. Subsection 1, paragraphs “*f*” and “*g*”, shall not apply to the wholesale distribution by a manufacturer of a prescription drug or device that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved by the federal food and drug administration.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §196
Section amended

155A.27 Requirements for prescription.

To be valid, each prescription drug order issued or dispensed in this state must be based on a valid patient-practitioner relationship, and:

1. If written, electronic, or facsimile, shall contain:
 - a.* The date of issue.

b. The name and address of the patient for whom, or the owner of the animal for which, the drug is dispensed.

c. The name, strength, and quantity of the drug, medicine, or device prescribed.

d. The directions for use of the drug, medicine, or device prescribed.

e. The name, address, and written or electronic signature of the practitioner issuing the prescription.

f. The federal drug enforcement administration number, if required under chapter 124.

2. If electronic:

a. The practitioner shall ensure that the electronic system used to transmit the electronic prescription has adequate security and system safeguards designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access, modification, or manipulation of the prescription.

b. The practitioner shall provide verbal verification of the electronic prescription upon the request of the pharmacy.

3. *a.* If facsimile, in addition to the requirements of subsection 1, shall contain all of the following:

(1) The identification number of the facsimile machine which is used to transmit the prescription.

(2) The time and date of transmission of the prescription.

(3) The name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number of the pharmacy to which the prescription is being transmitted.

b. A practitioner shall provide verbal verification of the facsimile prescription upon the request of the pharmacy.

4. If oral, the practitioner issuing the prescription shall furnish the same information required for a written prescription, except for the written signature and address of the practitioner. Upon receipt of an oral prescription, the pharmacist shall promptly reduce the oral prescription to a written format by recording the information required in a written prescription.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §5
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

155A.29 Prescription refills.

1. Except as specified in subsection 2, a prescription for any prescription drug or device which is not a controlled substance shall not be filled or refilled more than eighteen months after the date on which the prescription was issued and a prescription which is authorized to be refilled shall not be refilled more than twelve times.

2. A pharmacist may exercise professional judgment by refilling a prescription without prescriber authorization if all of the following are true:

- a.* The pharmacist is unable to contact the prescriber after reasonable effort.

b. Failure to refill the prescription might result in an interruption of therapeutic regimen or create patient suffering.

c. The pharmacist informs the patient or the patient's representative at the time of dispensing, and the practitioner at the earliest convenience that prescriber reauthorization is required.

3. Prescriptions may be refilled once pursuant to subsection 2 for a period of time reasonably necessary for the pharmacist to secure prescriber authorization.

4. An authorization to refill a prescription

drug order may be transmitted to a pharmacist by a prescriber or the prescriber's agent through word of mouth, note, telephone, facsimile, or other means of communication initiated by or directed by the practitioner. The transmission shall include the information required pursuant to section 155A.27 and, if not transmitted directly by the practitioner, shall identify by name and title the practitioner's agent completing the transmission.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §6
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 157

COSMETOLOGY

157.3B Examination information.

Notwithstanding section 147.21, individual pass or fail examination results made available from the authorized national testing agency to the board may be disclosed to the board-approved education program from which the applicant for licen-

sure graduated for purposes of verifying accuracy of national data and reporting aggregate licensure examination results as required for a program's continued accreditation.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §129
NEW section

CHAPTER 158

BARBERING

158.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter:

1. "*Barbering*" means the practices listed in this subsection performed with or without compensation. "*Barbering*" includes but is not limited to the following practices performed upon the upper part of the human body of any person for cosmetic purposes and not for the treatment of disease or physical or mental ailments:

a. Shaving or trimming the beard or cutting the hair.

b. Giving facial and scalp massages or treatments with oils, creams, lotions, or other preparations either by hand, or by electrical or mechanical appliances.

c. Singeing, shampooing, hair body processing, arranging, dressing, curling, blow waving, hair relaxing, bleaching or coloring the hair, or applying hair tonics.

d. Applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oils, clays, waxes, or lotions to scalp, face, or neck.

e. Styling, cutting or shampooing hairpieces or wigs when done in conjunction with haircutting or hairstyling.

2. "*Barber*" means a person who performs practices of barbering or otherwise by the person's occupation claims to have knowledge or skill peculiar to the practice of barbering.

3. "*Barbershop*" means an establishment in a fixed location where one or more persons engage in the practice of barbering.

4. "*Barber school*" means an establishment operated by a person for the purpose of teaching barbering.

5. "*Board*" means the board of barbering.

6. "*Department*" means the Iowa department of public health.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §65
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1 amended

158.2 Prohibition — exceptions.

A person shall not practice barbering with or without compensation unless the person possesses a license issued under the provisions of section 158.3. A person licensed under section 158.3 shall not represent to the public that the person is primarily engaged in practices other than haircutting unless the functions are in fact the person's primary function or specialty. Practices listed in section 158.1 when performed by the following persons do not constitute barbering:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, nurses, dentists, podiatric physicians, optometrists, chiropractors, and physical therapists, when exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.

2. Licensed practitioners of cosmetology arts and sciences as defined in section 157.1.

3. Students enrolled in licensed barber schools or schools of cosmetology arts and sciences who are practicing under the instruction or immediate supervision of an instructor.

4. Persons who, without compensation, perform any of the practices on an emergency basis or on a casual basis.

5. Employees and residents of hospitals, health care facilities, orphans' homes, juvenile homes, and other similar facilities who shampoo, arrange, dress, or curl the hair of any resident, or who shave or trim the beard of any resident, without receiving direct compensation from the person receiving the service.

6. Persons who perform any of the practices listed in section 158.1 on themselves or on a member of the person's immediate family.

7. Offenders committed to the custody of the director of the department of corrections who cut the hair or trim or shave the beard of any other offender within a correctional facility, without receiving direct compensation from the person receiving the service.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §66
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

158.3 License requirements.

1. An applicant shall be issued a license to practice barbering by the department when the applicant satisfies all of the following:

a. Presents to the department a diploma, or other like evidence, issued by a licensed barber school indicating that the applicant has completed the course of study prescribed by the board.

b. Completes the application form prescribed by the board.

c. Passes an examination prescribed by the board. The examination shall include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests and shall not be confined to any specific system or method.

d. Presents a certificate, or satisfactory evidence, to the department that the applicant has successfully completed tenth grade, or the equivalent. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to students enrolled in a barber school maintained at an institution under the control of a director of a division of the department of human services.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, any person who completes the application form prescribed by the board and who submits satisfactory proof of having been a licensed barber in another state for at least twelve months in the twenty-four month period preceding the submission of the application shall be allowed to take the examination for a license to practice barbering. However, the examination requirement shall be waived for those persons who submit evidence of licensure in another state which has a reciprocal

agreement with the state of Iowa under the provisions of sections 147.44, 147.48, and 147.49.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §7
Subsection 3 stricken

158.7 Licensing barber schools.

1. It is unlawful for a barber school to operate unless the owner has obtained a license issued by the department. The owner shall file a verified application with the department on forms prescribed by the board.

2. Any person employed as a barbering instructor in a licensed barber school shall be a licensed barber and shall possess a separate instructor's license which shall be renewed biennially. An instructor shall file an application with the department on forms prescribed by the board.

3. The barber school must pass a sanitary inspection, and the course of study of the school must be approved by the board under the provisions of section 158.8.

4. An annual inspection of each barber school, including the educational activities of each school, shall be conducted and completed by the board prior to renewal of the license.

5. The application shall be accompanied by the annual license fee determined under the provisions of section 147.80 and shall state the name and location of the school, name of the owner, name of the manager, and such other additional information as the board may require. The license is valid for one year and may be renewed.

6. A license for a barber school shall not be issued for any space in any location where the same space is licensed as a school of cosmetology.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §8
Section amended

158.8 Course of study.

1. The course of study of a barber school shall consist of at least two thousand one hundred hours of instruction as prescribed by the board and shall include instruction in all phases of the practice of barbering as defined in section 158.1, subsection 1. The course shall require at least ten months of instruction for completion. The course shall include not less than three hundred hours of demonstrations and lectures in the following areas: law; ethics; equipment; shop management; history of barbering; sanitation; sterilization; personal hygiene; first aid; bacteriology; anatomy; scalp, skin, hair and their common disorders; electricity as applied to barbering; chemistry and pharmacology; scalp care; hair body processing; hairpieces; honing and stropping; shaving; facials, massage and packs; haircutting; hair tonics; dyeing and bleaching; instruments; soaps; and shampoos, creams, lotions, waxes, and tonics. It shall include not less than one thousand four hundred hours of supervised practical instruction in the following areas: scalp care and shampooing, honing and stropping, shaving, haircutting, hair-styling and blow waving, dyeing and bleaching,

hair body processing, facials, waxing, massage and packs, beard and mustache trimming, and hairpieces.

2. A person licensed under section 157.3 who enrolls in a barber school shall be granted full credit for each course successfully completed which meets the requirements of the barber school, which shall be credited toward the two thousand one hundred hour requirement, and the ten-month period does not apply. A person who has been a student in a school of cosmetology arts and sciences licensed under chapter 157 may enroll in a barber school and shall be granted, at the

discretion of the school, at least half credit and up to full credit for each course successfully completed which meets the requirements of the barber school.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §9
Section amended

158.16 Penalty.

A person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be fined not to exceed one thousand dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §10
Section amended

CHAPTER 159

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP

159.5 Powers and duties.

The secretary of agriculture is the head of the department of agriculture and land stewardship which shall:

1. Carry out the objects for which the department is created and maintained.
2. Establish and maintain such divisions in the department as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws administered by it.
3. Consolidate the inspection service of the state in respect to the laws administered by the department so as to eliminate duplication of inspection insofar as practicable.
4. Maintain a weather division which shall, in cooperation with the national weather service, collect and disseminate weather and phenological statistics and meteorological data, and promote knowledge of meteorology, phenology, and climatology of the state. The division shall be headed by the state climatologist who shall be appointed by the secretary of agriculture, and shall be an officer of the national weather service, if one is detailed for that purpose by the federal government.
5. Establish volunteer weather stations in one or more places in each county, appoint observers thereat, supervise such stations, receive reports of meteorological events and tabulate the same for permanent record.
6. Issue weekly weather and crop bulletins from April 1 to October 1 of each year, and edit and cause to be published monthly weather reports, containing meteorological matter in its relationship to agriculture, transportation, commerce, and the general public.
7. Maintain a division of agricultural statistics, which shall, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture statistical reporting service, gather, compile, and publish statistical information concerning the condition and progress of crops, the production of crops, livestock, livestock products, poultry, and other such

related agricultural statistics, as will generally promote knowledge of the agricultural industry in the state of Iowa. The statistics, when published, constitute official agricultural statistics for the state of Iowa. The division is in the charge of an administrator, who shall be appointed by the secretary of agriculture and who shall be an officer of the United States department of agriculture statistical reporting service, if one is detailed for that purpose by the federal government.

8. Establish and maintain a marketing news service division in the department which shall, in cooperation with the federal market news and grading division of the United States department of agriculture, collect and disseminate data and information relative to the market prices and conditions of agricultural products raised, produced, and handled in the state. The division is in the charge of an administrator, who shall be appointed by the secretary of agriculture and shall be an officer of the federal market news and grading division of the United States department of agriculture, if one is detailed for that purpose by the federal government.

9. Inspect and supervise all meat, poultry, or dairy producing or distributing establishments including the furniture, fixtures, utensils, machinery, and other equipment so as to prevent the production, preparation, packing, storage, or transportation of meat, poultry, or dairy products in a manner detrimental to the character or quality of those products.

10. Approve all methods of probing for foreign material content of any type of grain.

11. Establish, publish, and enforce rules not inconsistent with law for the enforcement of the provisions of subtitles 1 through 3 of this title, excluding chapters 161A through 161C, and for the enforcement of the various laws, the administration and supervision of which are imposed upon the department.

12. *a.* Establish a swine tuberculosis eradication program including but not limited to all of the following:

(1) The inspection of swine herds in this state when the department finds that an animal from a swine herd has, or is believed to have, tuberculosis.

(2) Ear tagging or otherwise physically marking all swine reacting positively to tests for tuberculosis.

(3) Condemning any swine which has tuberculosis.

(4) Depopulating any swine herd where tuberculosis is found to be generally present.

(5) Compensate the owners of condemned swine as provided under section 165.18, following the general procedures for filing claims and paying indemnities as provided in chapter 165.

b. If the department finds that the source of the tuberculosis in a swine herd is from another species of animal, except bovine, located on or near the premises on which the affected swine herd is located, the department may destroy those animals and indemnify the owners of the condemned animals as provided in chapter 163.

13. Establish and maintain a division of soil conservation. The division administrator shall be appointed by the secretary from a list of names of persons recommended by the soil conservation committee, pursuant to section 161A.4, subsection 6, paragraph “c”, and shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary.

14. Establish and administer programs for the inspection and control of disease among livestock as defined in section 717.1.

15. In the administration of programs relating to water quality improvement and watershed improvements, cooperate with the department of natural resources in order to maximize the receipt of federal funds.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §57
Subsections 12 and 13 amended

159.20 Powers of department.

1. The department shall perform duties designed to lead to more advantageous marketing of Iowa agricultural commodities. The department may do any of the following:

a. Investigate the marketing of agricultural commodities.

b. Promote the sale, distribution, and mer-

chandising of agricultural commodities.

c. Furnish information and assistance concerning agricultural commodities to the public.

d. Cooperate with the college of agriculture and life sciences of the Iowa state university of science and technology in encouraging agricultural marketing education and research.

e. Accumulate and diffuse information concerning the marketing of agricultural commodities in cooperation with persons, agencies, or the federal government.

f. Investigate methods and practices related to the processing, handling, grading, classifying, sorting, weighing, packing, transportation, storage, inspection, or merchandising of agricultural commodities within this state.

g. Ascertain sources of supply for Iowa agricultural commodities. The department shall prepare and periodically publish lists of names and addresses of producers and consignors of agricultural commodities.

h. Perform inspection or grading of an agricultural commodity if requested by a person engaged in the production, marketing, or processing of the agricultural commodity. However, the person must pay for the services as provided by rules adopted by the department.

i. Cooperate with the Iowa department of economic development to avoid duplication of efforts between the department and the agricultural marketing program operated by the Iowa department of economic development.

j. Assist the office of renewable fuels and coproducts and the renewable fuels and coproducts advisory committee in administering the provisions of chapter 159A.

2. As used in this subchapter:

a. “*Agricultural commodity*” means any unprocessed agricultural product, including animals, agricultural crops, and forestry products grown, raised, produced, or fed in Iowa for sale in commercial channels.

b. “*Commercial channels*” means the processes for sale of an agricultural commodity or unprocessed product from the agricultural commodity to any person, public or private, who resells the agricultural commodity for breeding, processing, slaughter, or distribution.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §58
Agricultural products advisory council, see §15.203
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 159A

RENEWABLE FUELS AND COPRODUCTS

159A.3 Office of renewable fuels and coproducts.

1. An office of renewable fuels and coproducts is created within the department and shall be

staffed by a coordinator who shall be appointed by the secretary. It shall be the policy of the office to further renewable fuels and coproducts activities. The office shall first further renewable fuels and

coproducts activities based on the following considerations:

a. The price competitiveness of the renewable fuel or coproduct.

b. The production capacity and supply of the renewable fuel or coproduct.

c. The ease and safety of transporting and storing the renewable fuel or coproduct.

d. The degree to which the renewable fuel or coproduct is currently developed for ready transfer to current engine technology.

e. The degree to which the renewable fuel or coproduct is environmentally protective.

f. The degree to which the renewable fuel or coproduct provides economic development opportunities.

2. The duties of the office include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Serving as advisor to the department regarding regulations, including federal and state standards, relating to oxygenates, as defined in section 214A.1.

b. Serving as advisor to the department regarding renewable fuels and coproducts programs.

c. Serving as monitor of regulations administered in the state, in other states, or by the federal government. The office shall collect information and data prepared by state agencies related to these regulations, and provide referral and assistance to interested persons and agencies.

d. Cooperating with persons and agencies involved in renewable fuels and coproducts activities, including other states and the federal government, to standardize regulations and coordinate programs, in order to increase administrative effectiveness and reduce administrative duplication.

e. Implementing policies and procedures designed to facilitate communication between persons involved in renewable fuels and coproducts activities.

f. Assisting state or federal agencies, or assisting commercial enterprises or commodity organizations which are located in or desiring to locate in the state. The assistance may include support of public research relating to renewable fuels and coproducts activities.

g. Conducting studies relating to the viability of producing or using renewable fuels and coproducts, and methods and schedules required to ensure a practicable transition to the use of renewable fuels and coproducts.

h. Preparing an annual report to the secretary regarding renewable fuels and coproducts activities. The report shall include a review of research and research results, areas of study with promising potential, a summary of initiatives in other states, and an analysis of state and federal regulations and programs.

i. Cooperating with the committee in carrying

out the purposes of the committee as provided in section 159A.5. The office shall regularly inform the committee regarding its operations and programs administered under this chapter, including financial reports concerning the fund.

j. Approve a renewable fuel which may be used as a flexible fuel powering a motor vehicle required to be purchased by state agencies.

3. *a.* A chief purpose of the office is to further the production and consumption of ethanol blended gasoline in this state. The office shall be the primary state agency charged with the responsibility to promote public consumption of ethanol blended gasoline.

b. The office shall promote the production and consumption of biodiesel and biodiesel blended fuel in this state.

4. The office and state entities, including the department, the committee, the Iowa department of economic development, the state department of transportation, the office of energy independence, and the state board of regents institutions, shall cooperate to implement this section.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §8, 41
Subsection 4 amended

159A.4 Advisory committee.

1. A renewable fuels and coproducts advisory committee is established within the department.

2. The committee shall include the following voting members:

a. The following department representatives:

(1) The secretary, or a person designated by the secretary, representing the department of agriculture and land stewardship, who shall be the chairperson of the committee.

(2) The director of the Iowa department of economic development, or a person designated by the director, representing the Iowa department of economic development.

(3) The director of the state department of transportation, or a person designated by the director, representing the state department of transportation.

(4) The director of the office of energy independence, or a person designated by the director, representing the office of energy independence.

b. The following persons, who shall be appointed by the governor from lists of candidates provided by the organizations represented:

(1) A person representing retail dealers as defined in section 214A.1 who shall be actively engaged in the business of selling motor fuel on a retail basis.

(2) A person representing refiners of petroleum products who shall be actively engaged in the business of refining petroleum into motor fuel for the purpose of sale within the state.

(3) A person representing an organization serving livestock producers in this state.

(4) A person representing the Iowa corn grow-

ers association.

(5) A person representing the Iowa soybean association.

(6) A person actively engaged in farming, as defined in section 9H.1.

(7) A person representing the renewable fuels industry in this state.

c. Members appointed by the governor shall be confirmed by the senate, pursuant to section 2.32, and shall serve three-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. However, the governor shall appoint initial members to serve for less than three years to ensure members serve staggered terms.

3. The committee shall also include four ex officio nonvoting members who shall be legislative members. The legislative members are two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate, from their respective parties; and two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, from their respective parties.

4. A member is eligible for reappointment. A vacancy on the committee shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the regular term in the same manner as regular appointments are made. A vacancy in the membership of the committee does not impair the ability of the committee to carry out committee duties.

5. The committee shall meet on a regular basis and at the call of the chairperson or upon the written request to the chairperson of two or more voting members.

6. Five voting members constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members present is necessary for any substantive action to be taken by the committee. The majority shall not include any member who has a conflict of interest and a statement by a member that the member has a conflict of interest is conclusive for this purpose.

7. The members other than those enumerated in subsection 2, paragraph "a", are entitled to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

8. The committee shall be staffed by the agricultural marketing division of the department. The coordinator shall serve as secretary to the committee.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §9, 10, 41; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §67
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

159A.6 Education, promotion, and advertising.

1. The office shall support education regarding, and promotion and advertising of, renewable

fuels and coproducts. The office shall consult with the Iowa corn growers association and the Iowa soybean association.

2. The office shall promote the advantages related to the use of renewable fuels as an alternative to nonrenewable fuels. Promotions shall be designed to inform the ultimate consumer of advantages associated with using renewable fuels, and emphasize the benefits to the natural environment. The promotion shall inform consumers at the businesses of retail dealers of motor vehicle fuels.

3. The committee shall develop standards for decals required pursuant to section 214A.16, which shall be designed to promote the advantages of using renewable fuels. The standards may be incorporated within a model decal adopted by the committee and approved by the office.

4. The office shall promote the advantages related to the use of coproducts derived from the production of renewable fuels, including the use of coproducts used as livestock feed or meal. Promotions shall be designed to inform the potential purchasers of the advantages associated with using coproducts. The office shall promote advantages associated with using coproducts of ethanol production as livestock feed or meal to cattle producers in this state.

5. The office may contract to provide all or part of these services.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §197
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 3 and former subsections 3 and 4 redesignated as 4 and 5

159A.6B Technical assistance.

1. The office shall assist persons in revitalizing rural regions of this state, by providing technical assistance to new or existing renewable fuel production facilities, including the establishment and operation of facilities, and specifically facilities which create coproducts, including coproducts which support livestock production operations. The office shall consult with the Iowa corn growers association and the Iowa soybean association. The office shall provide planning assistance which may include evaluations of methods to most profitably manage these operations. The business planning assistance shall provide for adequate environmental protection of this state's natural resources from the operation of the facility.

2. The office may execute contracts in order to provide technical support and outreach services for purposes of assisting and educating interested persons as provided in this section. The office may also contract with a consultant to provide part or all of these services. The office may require that a person receiving assistance pursuant to this section contribute up to fifty percent of the amount required to support the costs of contracting with the consultant to provide assistance to the person. The office shall assist the person in completing any technical information required in order to re-

ceive assistance by the department of economic development pursuant to the value-added agriculture component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established pursuant to section 15G.112.

3. The office shall cooperate with the department of economic development, the office of energy independence, and regents institutions or other universities and colleges in order to carry out this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §198; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §11, 41; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §29
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

159A.7 Renewable fuels and coproducts fund.

1. A renewable fuels and coproducts fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the office of renewable fuels and coproducts. The fund may include moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the office, including moneys from the United States, other states in the union, foreign nations, state agencies, political subdivisions, and private sources.

2. Moneys in the fund shall be used only to carry out the provisions of this section and sections 159A.3, 159A.4, 159A.5, 159A.6, 159A.6A, and 159A.6B within the state of Iowa.

3. Moneys in the fund shall be allocated during each fiscal year as follows:

a. At least forty percent shall be dedicated to support education, promotion, and advertising of

renewable fuels and coproducts as provided in section 159A.6.

b. Up to thirty percent may be dedicated to support research at the university of Iowa, Iowa state university of science and technology, and the university of northern Iowa, as provided in section 159A.6A.

c. Any remaining balance shall be used by the office to support technical assistance as provided in section 159A.6B and any other projects or programs developed by the office.

4. Moneys in the fund are subject to an annual audit by the auditor of state. The fund is subject to warrants by the director of the department of administrative services, drawn upon the written requisition of the coordinator.

5. In administering the fund, the office may do all of the following:

a. Contract, sue and be sued, and adopt procedures necessary to administer this section. However, the office shall not in any manner, directly or indirectly, pledge the credit of the state.

b. Authorize payment from the fund for commissions, attorney and accountant fees, and other reasonable expenses related to and necessary for administering the fund.

6. Section 8.33 does not apply to moneys in the fund. Income received by investment of moneys in the fund shall remain in the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §199
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 5 redesignated as 3 – 6

CHAPTER 160

STATE APIARIST

160.5 Instructions — hives — imported bees.

1. If upon examination the apiarist finds bees to be diseased or infested with parasites, the apiarist shall furnish the owner or person in charge of the apiary with full written instructions as to the nature of the disease or infestation and the best methods of treatment, which information shall be furnished without cost to the owner.

2. It shall be unlawful to keep bees in any containers except hives with movable frames permitting ready examination in those counties where area clean-up inspection is in progress as may be proclaimed in official regulation.

3. A person who desires to move a colony, package, or used equipment with combs into this state shall apply to the state apiarist for a written entry permit at least sixty days prior to the proposed entry date. A statement must accompany each application for an entry permit describing each offense related to beekeeping for which the person

has been subject to a penalty by a state, federal, or foreign government. The written entry permit must accompany all such shipments when they enter the state. Entry into this state without a permit is unlawful and is punishable pursuant to section 160.14. However, entry requirements of this section shall not apply to a package shipped by the United States postal service.

4. At least ten days before entry a person who has applied for an entry permit must meet both of the following conditions:

a. A valid Iowa certificate of inspection must be on file with the department or a valid certificate of inspection or certificate of health dated within the last sixty days must have been submitted by the state apiarist or inspector of the state of origin. A certificate must indicate the absence of any contagious diseases, parasites, or Africanized bees in the colony or package to be shipped.

b. A completed apiary registration form with locations of apiaries in Iowa indicated along with

any fees required for nonresidents must have been submitted. Descriptions of locations shall include all of the following:

- (1) The name of the landowner.
- (2) Number of colonies to be kept at that location.

(3) The county, township, section number and quarter section, or street address if located within the city limits.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 161

AGRICHEMICAL REMEDIATION

161.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Agrichemical Remediation Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §68
Section amended

161.8 Remediation agreement.

1. A person is not required to comply with the requirements of this chapter, including the remediation of a site, unless the person is a responsible person who executes a remediation agreement with the board, as provided in this section. The remediation agreement shall provide for all of the following:

a. The terms and conditions required to perform remediation under a plan of remediation as provided in this section, and the payment of claims as provided in section 161.9.

b. A plan for remediation of a site where contamination has been discovered. The plan shall provide procedures for a remediation of the contaminated site, a schedule for providing for the remediation of the site according to remediation standards provided in section 161.5, and the classification and prioritization of sites as provided in section 161.6. The plan may be amended at any time, if approved by the department, if the amendment to the agreement is executed by the responsible person and the board. The plan shall be developed by the responsible person and approved by the department for each site subject to the agreement. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A determination as to the extent of the existing soil, groundwater, or surface water contamination.

(2) The proximity of the contamination and the likelihood that the contamination will affect a drinking water well.

(3) The characteristics of the site and the potential for migration of the contamination.

(4) Whether the site is classified as a high, medium, or low priority site, as provided in section 161.6.

2. The department may require that an initial plan of remediation be submitted prior to execution of a remediation agreement. The department may require that the initial plan recommend whether a site be classified as a high or medium

priority site. The department may require further investigation be conducted to determine the extent of the remediation which should be conducted on the site.

3. *a.* The department, upon approval of the board, may contract with a person in order to do any of the following:

(1) Consult with the department and the board in reviewing a remediation agreement, including but not limited to investigating a site or recommending approval or denial of a plan for remediation.

(2) Ensure compliance with the plan for remediation as provided in this section. The person may be authorized to provide a statement to a responsible person, stating that the person is eligible for payment of a claim submitted from the fund as provided in section 161.9.

b. The department may execute the contract with a private individual or entity or a state and local government as provided in chapter 28E.

4. A responsible person is eligible to execute a remediation agreement under this section, if the board determines that all of the following apply:

a. The responsible person is not subject to any of the following:

(1) A pending criminal adjudication against the responsible person relating to the contamination.

(2) Criminal sanctions imposed against the responsible person relating to the contamination.

b. Any of the following:

(1) The responsible person performed reasonable measures necessary for the immediate abatement of any contamination.

(2) The responsible person has complied or is in the process of complying in a timely manner with orders issued by the state or federal government for remediation of the contaminated site.

5. Unless the department has cause to believe that the responsible person is not eligible, the department shall provide a statement to the responsible person upon request. The statement shall be printed on forms prescribed by the board. The statement shall verify that to the extent of the department's knowledge, the responsible person is eligible under this section. The board may use the statement as evidence of eligibility. The board

shall provide the statement with any weight determined appropriate by the board.

6. The state, a state agency, a political subdivision of the state, or federal government, or an agency of the federal government, is not eligible to

submit a claim to the board for reimbursement from the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §200
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 5 redesignated as 3 – 6

CHAPTER 161A

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

161A.4 Soil conservation division — committee.

1. The soil conservation division is established within the department to perform the functions conferred upon it in this chapter and chapters 161C, 161E, 161F, 207, and 208. The division shall be administered in accordance with the policies of the state soil conservation committee, which shall advise the division and which shall approve administrative rules proposed by the division for the administration of this chapter and chapters 161C, 161E, 161F, 207, and 208 before the rules are adopted pursuant to section 17A.5. If a difference exists between the committee and secretary regarding the content of a proposed rule, the secretary shall notify the chairperson of the committee of the difference within thirty days from the committee's action on the rule. The secretary and the committee shall meet to resolve the difference within thirty days after the secretary provides the committee with notice of the difference.

2. In addition to other duties and powers conferred upon the division of soil conservation, the division has the following duties and powers:

a. To offer assistance as appropriate to the commissioners of soil and water conservation districts in carrying out any of their powers and programs.

b. To take notice of each district's long-range resource conservation plan established under section 161A.7, in order to keep the commissioners of each of the several districts informed of the activities and experience of all other districts, and to facilitate an interchange of advice and experience between such districts and cooperation between them.

c. To coordinate the programs of the soil and water conservation districts so far as this may be done by advice and consultation.

d. To secure the cooperation and assistance of the United States and any of its agencies, and of agencies of this state, in the work of such districts.

e. To disseminate information throughout the state concerning the activities and program of the soil and water conservation districts.

f. To render financial aid and assistance to soil and water conservation districts for the purpose of carrying out the policy stated in this chapter.

g. To assist each soil and water conservation district in developing a district soil and water resource conservation plan as provided under section 161A.7. The plan shall be developed according to rules adopted by the division to preserve and protect the public interest in the soil and water resources of this state for future generations and for this purpose to encourage, promote, facilitate, and where such public interest requires, to mandate the conservation and proper control of and use of the soil and water resources of this state, by measures including but not limited to the control of floods, the control of erosion by water or by wind, the preservation of the quality of water for its optimum use for agricultural, irrigation, recreational, industrial, and domestic purposes, all of which shall be presumed to be conducive to the public health, convenience, and welfare, both present and future.

h. To file the district soil and water resource conservation plans as part of a state soil and water resource conservation plan. The state plan shall contain on a statewide basis the information required for a district plan under this section.

i. To establish a position of state drainage coordinator for drainage districts and drainage and levee districts which will keep the management of those districts informed of the activities and experience of all other such districts and facilitate an interchange of advice, experience and cooperation among the districts, coordinate by advice and consultation the programs of the districts, secure the cooperation and assistance of the United States and its agencies and of the agencies of this state and other states in the work of the districts, disseminate information throughout the state concerning the activities and programs of the districts, and provide other appropriate assistance to the districts.

3. The division, in consultation with the commissioners of the soil and water conservation districts, shall conduct a biennial review to survey the availability of private soil and water conservation control contractors in each district. A report containing the results of the review shall be prepared and posted on the department's internet site.

4. A state soil conservation committee is es-

established within the department.

a. The nine voting members of the committee shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate pursuant to section 2.32, and shall include the following:

(1) Six of the members shall be persons engaged in actual farming operations, one of whom shall be a resident of each of six geographic regions in the state, including northwest, southwest, north central, south central, northeast, and southeast Iowa, and no more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one county. The boundaries of the geographic regions shall be established by rule.

(2) The seventh, eighth, and ninth appointive members shall be chosen by the governor from the state at large, with one appointed to be a representative of cities, one appointed to be a representative of the mining industry, and one appointee who is a farmer actively engaged in tree farming.

b. The committee may invite the secretary of agriculture of the United States to appoint one person to serve with the other members, and the president of the Iowa county engineers association may designate a member of the association to serve in the same manner, but these persons have no vote and shall serve in an advisory capacity only.

c. The following shall serve as ex officio non-voting members of the committee:

(1) The director of the Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics, or the director's designee.

(2) The director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee.

5. *a.* The committee shall designate its chairperson, and may change the designation. The members appointed by the governor shall serve for a period of six years. Members shall be appointed in each odd-numbered year to succeed members whose terms expire as provided by section 69.19. Appointments may be made at other times and for other periods as necessary to fill vacancies on the committee. Members shall not be appointed to serve more than two complete six-year terms. Members designated to represent the director of the department of natural resources and the director of the Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics shall serve at the pleasure of the officer making the designation.

b. A majority of the voting members of the committee constitutes a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the voting members of the committee in any matter within their duties is required for its determination.

c. Members are entitled to actual expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties as members of the committee. The expenses paid to the committee members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the department. Each member of the committee may also be eligible to

receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. The committee shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for all employees and officers who are entrusted with funds or property, shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings and of all resolutions and orders issued or adopted, and shall provide for an annual audit of the accounts of receipts and disbursements.

6. *a.* The committee may perform acts, hold public hearings, and propose and approve rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary for the execution of its functions.

b. The committee shall recommend to the secretary each year a budget for the division. The secretary, at the earliest opportunity and prior to formulating a budget, shall meet with representatives of the committee to discuss the committee's recommendation.

c. The committee shall recommend three persons to the secretary of agriculture who shall appoint from the persons recommended an administrative director to head the division and serve at the pleasure of the secretary. After reviewing the names submitted, the secretary may request that the soil conservation committee submit additional names for consideration.

7. The committee or division may call upon the attorney general of the state for necessary legal services. The committee may delegate to its chairperson, to one or more of its members, or to one or more agents or employees, powers and duties as it deems proper. Upon request of the committee, for the purpose of carrying out any of the functions assigned the committee or the department by law, the supervising officer of any state agency, or of any state institution of learning shall, insofar as possible under available appropriations, and having due regard to the needs of the agency to which the request is directed, assign or detail the request to the staff or personnel of the agency or institution of learning, and make the special reports, surveys, or studies as the committee requests.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §59
Section amended

161A.5 Soil and water conservation districts.

1. The one hundred soil and water conservation districts* established in the manner which was prescribed by law prior to July 1, 1975 shall continue in existence with the boundaries and the names* in effect on July 1, 1975. If the existence of a district so established is discontinued pursuant to section 161A.10, a petition for re-establishment of the district or for annexation of the former district's territory to any other abutting district may be submitted to, and shall be acted upon by, the state soil conservation committee in substantially the manner provided by section 467A.5, Code 1975.

2. The governing body of each district shall consist of five commissioners elected on a nonpartisan basis for staggered four-year terms commencing on the first day of January that is not a Sunday or holiday following their election. Any eligible elector residing in the district is eligible to the office of commissioner, except that no more than one commissioner shall at any one time be a resident of any one township. A vacancy is created in the office of any commissioner who changes residence into a township where another commissioner then resides. If a commissioner is absent for sixty or more percent of monthly meetings during any twelve-month period, the other commissioners by their unanimous vote may declare the member's office vacant. A vacancy in the office of commissioner shall be filled by appointment of the state soil conservation committee until the next succeeding general election, at which time the balance of the unexpired term shall be filled as provided by section 69.12.

3. At each general election a successor shall be chosen for each commissioner whose term will expire in the succeeding January.

a. Nomination of candidates for the office of commissioner shall be made by petition in accordance with chapter 45, except that each candidate's nominating petition shall be signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the district. The petition form shall be furnished by the county commissioner of elections.

b. Every candidate shall file with the nomination papers an affidavit stating the candidate's name, the candidate's residence, that the person is a candidate and is eligible for the office of commissioner, and that if elected the candidate will qualify for the office. The affidavit shall also state that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

c. The signed petitions shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections not later than five p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the general election.

d. The votes for the office of district commissioner shall be canvassed in the same manner as the votes for county officers, and the returns shall be certified to the commissioners of the district. A plurality is sufficient to elect commissioners, and a primary election for the office shall not be held.

e. If the canvass shows that the two candidates receiving the highest and the second highest number of votes for the office of district commissioner are both residents of the same township, the board shall certify as elected the candidate who received the highest number of votes for the office and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes for the office who is not a resident of the same

township as the candidate receiving the highest number of votes.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §201
 *Established as "soil conservation districts"
 Subsection 3 amended

161A.7 Powers of districts and commissioners.

1. A soil and water conservation district organized under this chapter has the following powers, in addition to others granted in other sections of this chapter:

a. To conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the character of soil erosion and erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages, and the preventive and control measures needed, to publish the results of such surveys, investigations or research, and to disseminate information concerning such preventive and control measures; provided, however, that in order to avoid duplication of research activities, no district shall initiate any research program except in cooperation with the Iowa agricultural experiment station located at Ames, Iowa, and pursuant to a cooperative agreement entered into between the Iowa agricultural experiment station and such district.

b. To conduct demonstrational projects within the district on lands owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, with the consent and cooperation of the agency administering and having jurisdiction thereof, and on any other lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the owner or occupier of such lands or the necessary rights or interests in such lands, in order to demonstrate by example the means, methods, and measures by which soil and soil resources may be conserved, and soil erosion in the form of soil blowing and soil washing may be prevented and controlled; provided, however, that in order to avoid duplication of agricultural extension activities, no district shall initiate any demonstrational projects, except in cooperation with the Iowa agricultural extension service whose offices are located at Ames, Iowa, and pursuant to a cooperative agreement entered into between the Iowa agricultural extension service and such district.

c. To carry out preventive and control measures within the district, including but not limited to crop rotations, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, changes in use of land, and the measures listed in section 161A.2, on lands owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, with the consent and cooperation of the agency administering and having jurisdiction thereof, and on any other lands within the district, upon obtaining the consent of the owner or occupier of such lands or the necessary rights or interests in such lands. Any approval or permits from the council required under other provisions of law shall be obtained by the district prior to initiation of any construction activity.

d. To cooperate, or enter into agreements with,

and within the limits of appropriations duly made available to it by law, to furnish financial or other aid to any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any owner or occupier of lands within the district, in the carrying on of erosion-control and watershed protection and flood prevention operations within the district, subject to such conditions as the commissioners may deem necessary to advance the purposes of this chapter.

e. To obtain options upon and to acquire, by purchase, exchange, lease, gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein; to maintain, administer, and improve any properties acquired, to receive income from such properties and to expend such income in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this chapter; and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of its property or interests therein in furtherance of the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

f. To make available on such terms as it shall prescribe, to landowners or occupiers within the district, agricultural and engineering machinery and equipment, fertilizer, lime, and such other material or equipment as will assist such landowners or occupiers to carry on operations upon their lands for the conservation of soil resources and for the prevention and control of soil erosion and for the prevention of erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages.

g. To construct, improve, and maintain such structures as may be necessary or convenient for the performance of any of the operations authorized in this chapter. Any approval or permits from the council required under other provisions of law shall be obtained by the district prior to initiation of any construction activity.

h. To develop comprehensive plans for the conservation of soil resources and for the control and prevention of soil erosion and for the prevention of erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages within the district, which plans shall specify in such detail as may be possible, the acts, procedures, performances, and avoidances which are necessary or desirable for the effectuation of such plans, including the specification of engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, cropping programs, tillage practices, and changes in use of land; and to publish such plans and information and bring them to the attention of owners and occupiers of lands within the district.

i. To sue and be sued in the name of the district; to have a seal, which seal shall be judicially noticed; to have perpetual succession unless terminated as hereinafter provided; to make and execute contracts and other instruments, necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers; to make, and from time to time amend and repeal, rules not inconsistent with this chapter, to carry into effect its purposes and powers.

j. To accept donations, gifts, and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, or from this state or any of its agencies, and to use or expend such moneys, services, materials, or other contributions in carrying on its operations.

k. Subject to the approval of the state soil conservation committee, to change the name of the soil and water conservation district.

l. To provide for the restoration of permanent soil and water conservation practices which are damaged or destroyed because of a disaster emergency as provided in section 161A.75.

m. To encourage local school districts to provide instruction in the importance of and in some of the basic methods of soil conservation, as a part of course work relating to conservation of natural resources and environmental awareness required in rules adopted by the state board of education pursuant to section 256.11, subsections 3 and 4, and to offer technical assistance to schools in developing such instructional programs.

n. To develop a soil and water resource conservation plan for the district.

(1) The district plan shall contain a comprehensive long-range assessment of soil and surface water resources in the district consistent with rules approved by the committee under section 161A.4. In developing the plan the district may receive technical support from the United States department of agriculture natural resources conservation service and the county board of supervisors in the county where the district is located. The division and the Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics may provide technical support to the district. The support may include but is not limited to the following:

(a) Assessing the condition of soil and surface water in the district, including an evaluation of the type, amount, and quality of soil and water, the threat of soil erosion and erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages, and necessary preventative and control measures.

(b) Developing methods to maintain or improve soil and water condition.

(c) Cooperating with other state and federal agencies to carry out this support.

(2) The title page of the district plan and a notification stating where the plan may be reviewed shall be recorded with the recorder in the county in which the district is located, and updated as necessary, after the committee approves and the administrator of the division signs the district plan. The commissioners shall provide notice of the recording and may provide a copy of the approved district plan to the county board of supervisors in the county where the district is located. The district plan shall be filed with the division as part of the state soil and water resource conservation plan provided in section 161A.4.

o. To enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 161C with the owner or occupier of land within the district or cooperating districts, or any other private entity or public agency, in carrying out water protection practices, including district and multidistrict projects to protect this state's groundwater and surface water from point and nonpoint sources of contamination, including but not limited to agricultural drainage wells, sinkholes, sedimentation, and chemical pollutants.

2. As a condition to the extending of any benefits under this chapter to, or the performance of work upon, any lands not owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, the commissioners may require contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise to any operations conferring such benefits, and may require landowners or occupiers to enter into and perform such agreements or covenants as to the permanent use of such lands as will tend to prevent or control erosion thereon.

3. The commissioners shall, as a condition for the receipt of any state cost-sharing funds for permanent soil conservation practices, require the owner of the land on which the practices are to be established to covenant and file, in the office of the soil and water conservation district of the county in which the land is located, an agreement identifying the particular lands upon which the practices for which state cost-sharing funds are to be received will be established, and providing that the project will not be removed, altered, or modified so as to lessen its effectiveness without the consent of the commissioners, obtained in advance and based on guidelines drawn up by the state soil conservation committee, for a period of twenty years after the date of receiving payment. The commissioners shall assist the division in the enforcement of this subsection. The agreement does not create a lien on the land, but is a charge personally against the owner of the land at the time of removal, alteration, or modification if an administrative order is made under section 161A.61, subsection 3.

4. No provisions with respect to the acquisition, operation, or disposition of property by other public bodies shall be applicable to a district organized hereunder unless the general assembly shall specifically so state.

5. After the formation of any district under the provisions of this chapter, all participation hereunder shall be purely voluntary, except as specifically stated herein.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §60
Review of road construction projects, §306.50 – 306.54
Section amended

161A.47 Inspection of land on complaint.

1. The commissioners shall inspect or cause to be inspected any land within the district to determine if land is being damaged by sediment, from soil erosion occurring on neighboring land in excess of the limits established by the district's soil

erosion control regulations. If the land is privately owned, the commissioners shall make or cause to be made the inspection, upon receiving a written complaint signed by an owner or occupant of land claiming that the owner's or occupant's land is being damaged by sediment. If the land is subject to a public interest, the commissioners shall make or cause to be made the inspection upon a majority vote of commissioners at an open meeting held pursuant to chapter 21. Land is subject to a public interest if the land is publicly held, subject to an easement held by the public, or the subject of an improvement made at public expense.

2. If, after the inspection, the commissioners find that sediment damages are occurring to land which is owned or occupied by the person filing the complaint or subject to a public interest, and that excess soil erosion is occurring on neighboring land, the commissioners shall issue an administrative order to the landowner or landowners of record, and to the occupant of the land if known to the commissioners. The order shall describe the land and state as nearly as possible the extent to which soil erosion on the land exceeds the limits established by the district's regulations.

3. The order shall be delivered either by personal service or by restricted certified mail to each of the persons to whom it is directed, and shall:

a. In the case of erosion occurring on the site of any construction project or similar undertaking involving the removal of all or a major portion of the vegetation or other cover, exposing bare soil directly to water or wind, state a time not more than five days after service or mailing of the notice of the order when work necessary to establish or maintain erosion control practices must be commenced, and a time not more than thirty days after service or mailing of the notice of the order when the work is to be satisfactorily completed.

b. In all other cases, state a time not more than six months after service or mailing of the notice of the order, by which work needed to establish or maintain the necessary soil and water conservation practices or erosion control measures must be commenced, and a time not more than one year after the service or mailing of the notice of the order when the work is to be satisfactorily completed, unless the requirements of the order are superseded by the provisions of section 161A.48.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §202
Section amended

161A.61 Discretionary inspection by commissioners — actions upon certain findings.

1. In addition to the authority granted by section 161A.47, the commissioners of a soil and water conservation district may inspect or cause to be inspected any land within the district on which they have reasonable grounds to believe that soil erosion is occurring in excess of the limits estab-

lished by the district's soil erosion control regulations. If the commissioners find from an inspection conducted under authority of either section 161A.47 or this section that soil erosion is occurring on that land in excess of the applicable soil loss limits established by the district's soil erosion control regulations, they shall send notice of that finding to the landowner or landowners of record, and to the occupant of the land if known to the commissioners. The notice shall describe the land affected and shall state as nearly as possible the extent to which soil erosion from that land exceeds the applicable soil loss limits.

a. If the commissioners find that the excessive erosion described in the notice is not causing sediment damage to property owned or occupied by any person other than the owner or occupant of the land on which the excessive soil erosion is occurring, and that the rate of the excessive erosion is less than twice the applicable soil loss limit, the notice required by this subsection shall include or be accompanied by information regarding financial or other assistance which the commissioners are able to make available to the owner or occupant of the land to aid in achieving compliance with the applicable soil loss limits.

b. If the commissioners find that the excessive soil erosion described in the notice is not causing sediment damage to property owned or occupied by any person other than the owner or occupant of the land on which it is occurring, but that the erosion is occurring at a rate equal to or greater than twice the applicable soil loss limit, the notice shall so state, shall include or be accompanied by the information required by paragraph "a" of this subsection, and shall be delivered by personal service or by restricted certified mail to each of the persons to whom the notice is directed. A notice given under this paragraph shall also include or be accompanied by information explaining the provisions of subsection 2.

2. Beginning January 1, 1985, or five years after the completion of the conservation folder for a particular farm unit pursuant to this section, whichever date is later, the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which that farm unit is located may petition the district court for an appropriate order with respect to that farm unit if its owner or occupant has been sent a notice by the commissioners under subsection 1, paragraph "b" for three or more consecutive years. The commissioners' petition shall seek a court order which states a time not more than six months after the date of the order when the owner or occupant must commence, and a time when the owner or occupant must complete the steps necessary to comply with the order. The time allowed to complete the establishment of a temporary soil and water conservation practice employed to comply or advance toward compliance with the court's order

shall be not more than one year after the date of that order, and the time allowed to complete the establishment of a permanent soil and water conservation practice employed to comply with the court's order shall be not more than five years after the date of that order. Section 161A.48 applies to a court order issued under this subsection. The steps required of the farm unit owner or operator by the court order are those which are necessary to do one of the following:

a. Bring the farm unit which is the subject of the order into compliance with its farm unit soil conservation plan, if such a plan had been agreed upon prior to the time the commissioners petitioned for the order.

b. Bring the farm unit which is the subject of the order into compliance with a plan developed for that farm unit by the commissioners, in accordance with guidelines established by the division of soil conservation, and presented to the court as a part of the commissioners' petition, if a farm unit soil conservation plan has not previously been agreed upon for that farm unit. A plan presented to the court by the commissioners under this paragraph shall specify as many alternative approved soil and water conservation practices as feasible, among which the owner or occupant of the farm unit may choose in taking the steps necessary to comply with the court's order.

c. Bring the farm unit which is the subject of the order into compliance with a soil conservation plan developed by the owner or occupant of that farm unit as an alternative to the proposed soil conservation plan developed by the commissioners, if the owner or occupant so petitions the court and the court finds that the owner or occupant's plan will bring the farm unit into conformity with the applicable soil loss limits of the district.

3. The commissioners may also cause an inspection of land within the district on which they have reasonable grounds to believe that a permanent soil and water conservation practice established with public cost-sharing funds is not being properly maintained or is being altered in violation of section 161A.7, subsection 3. If the commissioners find that the practices are not being maintained or have been altered in violation of section 161A.7, subsection 3, the commissioners shall issue an administrative order to the landowner who made the unauthorized removal, alteration or modification to maintain, repair, or reconstruct the permanent soil and water conservation practices. The requirement for maintenance and repair is for the length of life as defined in section 161A.7, subsection 3. Public cost-sharing funds are not available for the work under this order. If the landowner fails to comply with the administrative order, the commissioners may petition the district court for an order compelling compliance with the order. Upon receiving satisfactory proof,

the court shall issue an order directing compliance with the administrative order and may modify the administrative order. The provisions of section 161A.50 relating to notice, appeals, and contempt of court shall apply to proceedings under this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §61
Subsection 3 amended

161A.71 Conservation practices revolving loan fund.

1. The division may establish a conservation practices revolving loan fund composed of any money appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose, and of any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the committee from the federal government or private sources for placement in that fund. Except as otherwise provided by subsection 3, the assets of the conservation practices revolving loan fund shall be used only to make loans directly to owners of land in this state for the purpose of establishing on that land any new permanent soil and water conservation practice which the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which the land is located have found is necessary or advisable to meet the soil loss limits established for that land. A loan shall not be made for establishing a permanent soil and water conservation practice on land that is subject to the restriction on state cost-sharing funds of section 161A.76. Revolving loan funds and public cost-sharing funds shall not be used in combination for funding a particular soil and water conservation practice. Each loan made under this section shall be for a period not to exceed ten years, shall bear no interest, and shall be repayable to the conservation practices revolving loan fund in equal yearly installments due March 1 of each year the loan is in effect. The interest rate upon loans for which payment is delinquent shall accelerate immediately to the current legal usury limit. Applicants are eligible for no more than ten thousand dollars in loans outstanding at any time under this program. "*Permanent soil and water conservation practices*" has the same meaning as defined in section 161A.42 and those established under this program are subject to the requirements of section 161A.7, subsection 3. Loans made under this program shall come due for payment upon sale of the land on which those practices are established.

2. The general assembly finds and declares the following:

a. The erosion of topsoil on agricultural land by wind and water is a serious problem within the state and one which threatens to destroy the natu-

ral resource most responsible for Iowa's prosperity.

b. It is necessary to the preservation of the economy and well-being of the state to encourage soil conservation practices by providing loans for permanent soil and water conservation practices on agricultural land within the state.

c. The use of state funds for the conservation practices revolving loan fund established under subsection 1 is in the public interest, and the purposes of this section are public purposes and uses for which public moneys may be borrowed, expended, advanced, loaned, or granted.

3. The division may:

a. Contract, sue and be sued, and promulgate administrative rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, but the committee shall not in any manner directly or indirectly pledge the credit of the state of Iowa.

b. Authorize payment from the conservation practices revolving loan fund and from fees for costs, commissions, attorney fees and other reasonable expenses related to and necessary for making and protecting direct loans under this section, and for the recovery of moneys loaned or the management of property acquired in connection with such loans.

4. This section does not negate the provisions of section 161A.48 that an owner or occupant of land in this state shall not be required to establish any new soil and water conservation practice unless public cost-sharing funds have been approved and are available for the land affected. However, the owner of land with respect to which an administrative order to establish soil and water conservation practices has been issued under section 161A.47 but not complied with for lack of public cost-sharing funds, may waive the right to await availability of such funds and instead apply for a loan under this section to establish any permanent soil and water conservation practices necessary to comply with the order. If a landowner does so, that loan application shall be given reasonable preference by the state soil conservation committee if there are applications for more loans under this section than can be made from the money available in the conservation practices revolving loan fund. If it is found necessary to deny an application for a soil and water conservation practices loan to a landowner who has waived the right to availability of public cost-sharing funds before complying with an administrative order issued under section 161A.47, the landowner's waiver is void.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 161C

WATER PROTECTION PROJECTS AND PRACTICES

161C.4 Water protection fund.

1. A water protection fund is created within the division. The fund is composed of money appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose, and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the state soil conservation committee from the United States or private sources for placement in the fund. The fund shall be a revolving fund from which moneys may be used for loans, grants, administrative costs, and cost-sharing.

2. The fund shall be divided into two accounts, the water quality protection projects account and the water protection practices account. The first account shall be used to carry out water quality protection projects to protect the state's surface and groundwater from point and nonpoint sources of contamination. The second account shall be used to establish water protection practices with individual landowners including but not limited to woodland establishment and protection, establishment of native grasses and forbs, sinkhole management, agricultural drainage well manage-

ment, streambank stabilization, grass waterway establishment, stream buffer strip establishment, and erosion control structure construction. Twenty-five percent of funds appropriated to the water protection practices account shall be used for woodland establishment and protection, and establishment of native grasses and forbs. Soil and water conservation district commissioners shall give priority to applications for practices that implement their soil and water resource conservation plan.

3. In administering the fund the division may:

a. Contract, sue and be sued, and adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, but the division or committee shall not in any manner directly or indirectly pledge the credit of this state.

b. Authorize payment from the water protection fund and from fees for costs, commissions, and other reasonable expenses.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §62
Section amended

CHAPTER 161F

SOIL CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS

161F.6 Chapters made applicable — definitions.

1. In the organization, operation, and financing of districts established under this chapter, the provisions of chapter 468 shall apply and any procedure provided under chapter 468 in connection with the organization, financing, and operation of any drainage district shall apply to the organization, financing, and operation of districts organized under this chapter.

2. As used in this chapter or chapter 468:

a. “*Drainage*” shall be deemed to include in its

meaning soil erosion and flood control or any combination of drainage, flood control, and soil erosion control.

b. “*Drainage certificates*” or “*drainage bonds*” shall be deemed to include certificates or bonds issued in behalf of any district organized under the provisions of this chapter.

c. “*Drainage district*” shall be considered to include districts having as their purpose soil conservation or flood control or any combination thereof.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §69
Section amended

CHAPTER 162

CARE OF ANIMALS IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

162.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, except as otherwise expressly provided:

1. “*Adequate feed*” means the provision at suitable intervals of not more than twenty-four hours or longer if the dietary requirements of the species so require, of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff suitable for the species and age, sufficient to main-

tain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal. The foodstuff shall be served in a clean receptacle, dish or container.

2. “*Adequate water*” means reasonable access to a supply of clean, fresh, potable water provided in a sanitary manner or provided at suitable intervals for the species and not to exceed twenty-four hours at any interval.

3. “*Animal shelter*” means a facility which is used to house or contain dogs or cats, or both, and which is owned, operated, or maintained by an incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other nonprofit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of such animals.

4. “*Animal warden*” means any person employed, contracted, or appointed by the state, municipal corporation, or any political subdivision of the state, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or any other law or ordinance relating to the licensing of animals, control of animals or seizure and impoundment of animals and includes any peace officer, animal control officer, or other employee whose duties in whole or in part include assignments which involve the seizure or taking into custody of any animal.

5. “*Boarding kennel*” means a place or establishment other than a pound or animal shelter where dogs or cats not owned by the proprietor are sheltered, fed, and watered in return for a consideration.

6. “*Commercial breeder*” means a person, engaged in the business of breeding dogs or cats, who sells, exchanges, or leases dogs or cats in return for consideration, or who offers to do so, whether or not the animals are raised, trained, groomed, or boarded by the person. A person who owns or harbors three or fewer breeding males or females is not a commercial breeder. However, a person who breeds or harbors more than three breeding male or female greyhounds for the purposes of using them for pari-mutuel racing shall be considered a commercial breeder irrespective of whether the person sells, leases, or exchanges the greyhounds for consideration or offers to do so.

7. “*Commercial kennel*” means a kennel which performs grooming, boarding, or training services for dogs or cats in return for a consideration.

8. “*Dealer*” means any person who is engaged in the business of buying for resale or selling or exchanging dogs or cats, or both, as a principal or agent, or who claims to be so engaged.

9. “*Euthanasia*” means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death or by a method that involves anesthesia, produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during the

loss of consciousness.

10. “*Housing facilities*” means any room, building or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

11. “*Person*” means person as defined in chapter 4.

12. “*Pet shop*” means an establishment where a dog, cat, rabbit, rodent, nonhuman primate, fish other than live bait, bird, or other vertebrate animal is bought, sold, exchanged, or offered for sale. However, a pet shop does not include an establishment if one of the following applies:

a. The establishment receives less than five hundred dollars from the sale or exchange of vertebrate animals during a twelve-month period.

b. The establishment sells or exchanges less than six animals during a twelve-month period.

13. “*Pound*” or “*dog pound*” means a facility for the prevention of cruelty to animals operated by the state, a municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state for the purpose of impounding or harboring seized stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted dogs, cats or other animals; or a facility operated for such a purpose under a contract with any municipal corporation or incorporated society.

14. “*Primary enclosure*” means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, cage or compartment.

15. “*Public auction*” means any place or location where dogs or cats, or both, are sold at auction to the highest bidder regardless of whether the dogs or cats are offered as individuals, as a group, or by weight.

16. “*Research facility*” means any school or college of medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or osteopathic medicine, or hospital, diagnostic or research laboratories, or other educational or scientific establishment situated in this state concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control or cure of diseases or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

17. “*Vertebrate animal*” means those vertebrate animals other than members of the equine, bovine, ovine, and porcine species, and ostriches, rheas, or emus.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §70
Further definitions, see §159.1
Subsection 16 amended

CHAPTER 163

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS

163.2 Infectious or contagious diseases.

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

1. “*Certificate of veterinary inspection*” or “*certificate*” means a legible record, made on an official form of the state of origin or the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture, and issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or a veterinarian in the employ of the animal and plant health inspection service, which shows that an animal listed on the form meets the health requirements of the state of destination.

2. “*Control*” means the prevention, suppression, or eradication of an infectious or contagious disease afflicting an animal within the state.

3. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

4. “*Foot and mouth disease*” means a virus of the family picornaviridae, genus aphthovirus, including any immunologically distinct serotypes.

5. “*Infectious or contagious disease*” means glanders, farcy, maladie du coit (dourine), anthrax, foot and mouth disease, scabies, hog cholera, tuberculosis, brucellosis, vesicular exanthema, scrapie, rinderpest, avian influenza or Newcastle disease as provided in chapter 165B, or any other transmissible, transferable, or communicable disease so designated by the department.

6. “*Move*” or “*movement*”, except as provided in subchapter III, means to ship, transport, or deliver an animal.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §202
Section amended

163.6 Slaughter facilities — blood samples.

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

a. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship unless the United States department of agriculture is otherwise specified.

b. “*Slaughtering establishment*” means a person engaged in the business of slaughtering animals, if the person is an establishment subject to the provisions of chapter 189A which slaughters animals for meat food products as defined in section 189A.2.

2. The department may require that samples of blood be collected from animals at a slaughtering establishment in order to determine if the animals are infected with an infectious or contagious disease, according to rules adopted by the department of agriculture and land stewardship. Upon approval by the department, the collection shall be performed by either of the following:

a. A slaughtering establishment under an agreement executed by the department and the slaughtering establishment.

b. A person authorized by the department.

3. An authorized person collecting samples shall have access to areas where the animals are confined in order to collect blood samples. The department shall notify the slaughtering establishment in writing that samples of blood must be collected for analysis. The notice shall be provided in a manner required by the department.

4. In carrying out this section, a person authorized by the department to collect blood samples from animals as provided in this section shall have the right to enter and remain on the premises of the slaughtering establishment in the same manner and on the same terms as a meat inspector authorized by the department, including the right to access facilities routinely available to employees of the slaughtering establishment such as toilet and lavatory facilities, lockers, cafeterias, areas reserved for work breaks or dining, and storage facilities.

5. The slaughtering establishment shall provide a secure area for the permanent storage of equipment used to collect blood, an area reserved for collecting the blood, including the storage of blood during the collection, and a refrigerated area used to store blood samples prior to analysis. The area reserved for collecting the blood shall be adjacent to the area where the animals are killed, unless the authorized person and the slaughtering establishment select another area.

6. The department is not required to compensate a slaughtering establishment for allowing a person authorized by the department to carry out this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §203
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 3
Former subsection 3 divided and redesignated as subsections 4 – 6

163.30 Swine dealer licensing and fees — swine movement.

1. This section shall apply to all swine moved interstate and intrastate, except swine moved directly to slaughter or to a livestock market for sale directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

2. When used in this subchapter:

a. “*Dealer*” means any person who is engaged in the business of buying for resale, or selling, or exchanging swine as a principal or agent or who claims to be so engaged, but does not include the owner or operator of a farm who does not claim to be so engaged and who sells or exchanges only those swine which have been kept by the person solely for feeding or breeding purposes.

b. “*Move*” or “*movement*” means to ship, trans-

port, or deliver swine by land, water, or air, except that “move” or “movement” does not mean a relocation.

c. “Relocate” or “relocation” means to ship, transport, or deliver swine by land, water, or air, to different premises, if the ownership of the swine does not change, the prior and new premises are located within the state, and the shipment, transportation, or delivery between the prior and new premises occurs within the state.

d. “Separate and apart” means a manner of holding swine so as not to have physical contact with other swine on the premises.

3. A person shall not act as a dealer unless the department issues the person a dealer’s license. The person must be licensed as a dealer regardless of whether the swine originate in this state or another jurisdiction or the person resides in this state or another jurisdiction. The jurisdiction may be in another state or a foreign nation.

a. The fee for a dealer’s license is five dollars each year. A license expires on the first day of July following the date of issue. A license shall be numbered and the dealer shall retain the number from year to year.

b. To be issued a license, an applicant must file a surety bond with the department. The applicant shall file a standard surety bond of ten thousand dollars with the secretary named as trustee, for the use and benefit of anyone damaged by a violation of this section, except that the bond shall not be required for dealers who are bonded in the same or a greater amount than required pursuant to the federal Packers and Stockyards Act. In addition, the department may require that a licensee file evidence of financial responsibility with the department prior to a license being issued or renewed as provided in section 202C.2.

c. Each employee or agent doing business by buying for resale, selling, or exchanging feeder swine in the name of a licensed dealer shall be required to secure a permit and identification card issued by the department showing the person is employed by or represents a licensed dealer. All such permits and identification cards shall be issued upon application forms furnished by the department at a cost of three dollars per annum, and shall expire on the first day of July following the date of issue.

d. A permittee shall not represent more than one dealer. Failure of a licensee or permittee to comply with this chapter or a rule made pursuant to this chapter is cause for revocation by the secretary of the permit or license after notice to the alleged offender and the holding of a hearing by the secretary. Rules shall be made in accordance with chapter 17A. A rule, the violation of which is made the basis for revocation, except temporary emergency rules, shall first have been approved after public hearing as provided in section 17A.4 after

giving twenty days’ notice of the hearing by mailing the notice, by ordinary mail, to every person filing a request for notice accompanied by an addressed envelope with prepaid postage. Any person may file such a request to be listed with any agency for notice for the time and place for all hearings on proposed rules, which request shall be accompanied by a remittance of five dollars. Such fee shall be added to the operating fund of the department. The listing shall expire semiannually on January 1 and July 1.

4. a. All swine moved shall be individually identified with a distinctive and easily discernible ear tag affixed in either ear of the animal or other identification acceptable to the department, which has been specified by rule promulgated under the department’s rulemaking authority. The department shall make ear tags available at convenient locations within each county and shall sell such tags at a price not exceeding the cost to producers and others to comply with this section.

b. Every seller, dealer and market operator shall keep a record of the ear tag numbers, or other approved identification, and the farm of origin of swine moved by or through that person, which records shall be made available by that person to any appropriate representative of the department or the United States department of agriculture.

5. a. All swine moved shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by the state of origin and prepared and signed by a veterinarian. The certificate shall show the point of origin, the point of destination, individual identification, immunization status, and, when required, any movement permit number assigned to the shipment by the department. All such movement of swine shall be completed within seventy-two hours unless an extension of time for movement is granted by the department.

b. However, the requirements of paragraph “a” do not apply as follows:

Swine which are moved intrastate directly to an approved state, federal, or auction market, there to be identified and certificated, are excepted from the identification and certification requirements.

c. Registered swine for exhibition or breeding purposes which can be individually identified by an ear notch or tattoo or other method approved by the department are excepted from the additional identification requirement.

d. Native Iowa swine moved from farm to farm shall be excepted from the identification requirement if the owner transferring possession of the feeder pigs executes a written agreement with the person taking possession of the feeder pigs. The agreement shall provide that the feeder pigs shall not be commingled with other swine for a period of thirty days. The owner transferring possession shall be responsible for making certain that the agreement is executed and for providing a copy of

the agreement to the person taking possession.

6. The department may combine a certificate of veterinary inspection with a certificate of inspection required under chapter 166D.

7. The department may require issuance of movement permits on certain categories of swine moved, prior to their movement, pursuant to departmental rule. The rule shall be promulgated when in the judgment of the secretary, such movements would otherwise threaten or imperil the eradication of hog cholera in Iowa.

8. All swine moved shall be quarantined separate and apart from other swine located at the Iowa farm of destination for thirty days beginning with their arrival at such premises, or if such incoming swine are not held separate and apart, all swine on such premises shall be thus quarantined, except animals moving from such premises directly to slaughter.

9. There can only be one transfer by a dealer, involving not more than two markets, prior to quarantine.

10. The use of anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate shall be in accordance with rules issued by the department.

11. All swine found by a registered veterinarian to have any infectious or contagious disease after delivery to any livestock sale barn or auction market for resale other than for slaughter, shall be immediately returned to the consignor's premises to be quarantined separate and apart for fifteen days. Such swine shall not be moved from such premises for any purpose unless a certificate of veterinary inspection accompanies the movement or unless they are sent to slaughter. This subsection shall in no way supersede the requirements of sections 163A.2 and 163A.3.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §203, 204

Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

Subsection 4 amended

Subsection 5 amended, divided, and redesignated as subsections 5 and

6

Former subsection 6 renumbered as 7

Former subsection 7 divided and redesignated as subsections 8 and 9

Former subsections 8 and 9 renumbered as 10 and 11

CHAPTER 164

BRUCELLOSIS — BOVINE AND DESIGNATED ANIMALS

164.30 Tagging designated animals received for sale or slaughter.

1. The department shall provide requirements for tagging designated animals which are received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment.

a. Bovine animals two years of age and older received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment shall be identified with a back tag issued by the department. The back tag shall be affixed to the animal as directed by the department.

b. A livestock trucker delivering a designated animal to an out-of-state market, livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyard operator, or slaughtering establishment shall identify a designated animal which is not tagged as provided in this section, at the time of taking possession or control of the designated animal. A livestock trucker may be exempted from this requirement if the designated animal's farm of origin is identified when delivered to a livestock market, stockyard, or slaughtering establishment which agrees to accept responsibility for tagging the designated animal.

2. a. A person required to identify a designat-

ed animal in accordance with this section shall file a report of the identification on forms and as specified by the department, including the following for bovine animals:

(1) The back-tag number and date of application.

(2) The name, address, and county of residence of the person who owned or controlled the herd from which the bovine animal originated.

(3) The type of bovine animal. If the bovine animal is cattle, the person shall identify whether the animal was a beef or dairy type.

b. Each report shall cover all bovine animals identified during the preceding week.

3. A person shall not remove a tag affixed to a designated animal, unless the person is authorized by the department, and removes the tag according to instructions and policies established by the department. The removal of a tag by a person who is unauthorized by the department shall be a violation of this section and subject to the penalties provided in section 164.31.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 166D

PSEUDORABIES CONTROL

166D.7 Noninfected herds.

In administering the pseudorabies eradication program, the department shall regulate noninfected herds as follows:

1. A qualified negative herd must be certified, recertified, and maintained as follows:

a. The herd shall be certified when all breeding swine have reacted negatively to a test. The herd must have been free from infection for thirty days prior to testing. At least ninety percent of swine in the herd must have been on the premises as a part of the herd for at least sixty days prior to testing, or swine in the herd must have been moved or relocated directly from another qualified negative herd. To remain certified, the herd must be retested and recertified each month as provided by the department. The herd shall be recertified when the greater of five head of swine or at least ten percent of the herd's breeding swine react negatively to a test.

b. Before being added to the herd new swine including swine returning to the herd after contact with nonherd swine, shall be isolated until the new swine react negatively to a test conducted thirty days or more after the swine has been placed in isolation. Swine from a herd of unknown status must react negatively to a test not more than thirty days prior to movement from the herd of unknown status and retested in isolation at least thirty days after movement onto the premises where the qualified negative herd is located.

c. Swine from another qualified negative herd may be added without isolation or testing.

d. The owner shall make a request to the department for approval or reapproval of a qualified negative herd when the required tests are completed. Upon satisfactory proof that all requirements have been met, the herd shall be recertified by the department.

2. A monitored herd shall be initially certified, recertified, and maintained as follows:

a. The herd shall be certified when a statistical sampling of the herd is determined to be noninfected.

b. In order to remain certified the herd must be retested and recertified as provided by the department. The herd must be recertified annually. The herd shall be recertified when a statistical sampling of the herd is determined to be noninfected within twelve months from initial certification or the most recent recertification.

c. A monitored herd shall not be certified or recertified, if the herd is located within a county which is designated by the department as in stage II of the national pseudorabies eradication program, unless the herd is vaccinated with a modi-

fied-live differentiable vaccine pursuant to section 166D.11 and as required by the department.

d. A monitored herd may receive new swine into the herd from a noninfected herd.

3. A qualified differentiable negative herd shall be certified, recertified, and maintained as follows:

a. The herd shall be certified when one hundred percent of breeding swine have reacted negatively to a test. The herd must have been free from infection for thirty days prior to testing. At least ninety percent of swine in the herd must have been on the premises as a part of the herd for at least sixty days prior to testing, or swine in the herd must have been directly moved or relocated from a qualified negative herd or qualified differentiable negative herd. A differentiable vaccine must be administered at intervals in accordance with the package insert for that vaccine. To remain certified, the herd must be retested and recertified as provided by the department. The herd shall be recertified when each month at least ten percent of the herd's breeding swine react negatively to a test.

b. Before adding to the herd new swine, including swine returning to the herd after contact with nonherd swine, the herd shall be isolated until the new swine react negatively to a test conducted thirty days or more after the swine have been placed in isolation. Swine from a herd of unknown status must react negatively to a test not more than fifteen days prior to movement from the herd of unknown status and retested in isolation at least thirty days after movement onto the premises where the qualified differentiable negative herd is located.

c. Swine from a qualified negative or qualified differentiable negative herd may be added without isolation or testing.

d. The owner shall make a request to the department for certification or recertification of a qualified differentiable negative herd when the required tests are completed. Upon satisfactory proof that all requirements have been met, the herd shall be recertified by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §205
Subsection 2 amended

166D.9 Quarantined herds.

1. Swine which are part of a quarantined herd shall only be moved by restricted movement in accordance with section 166D.10A.

2. A herd shall be released from quarantine when no animal, including livestock, on the premises shows clinical symptoms of pseudorabies. In addition one of the following must occur:

a. The swine have been removed from the premises, and the premises have been cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the department or the inspection service. The disinfectant shall be approved by the department or inspection service. The premises must have been maintained free of swine for thirty days. However, the epidemiologist for good cause may determine that premises shall be maintained free of swine for a period greater or less than thirty days.

b. Swine reacting positively to a test have been removed from the premises. Remaining swine, except suckling pigs, must be tested and react negatively to the test thirty days or more after removal of the herd's swine reacting positively to the test.

c. The swine reacting positively to a test have been removed from the premises. At least thirty days after removal of the positive swine, breeding swine remaining plus a random sample equaling twenty-eight of grower-finishing swine more than two months of age must react negatively to the test. While the state is in stage III or IV of the national pseudorabies program pursuant to federal regulations, the grower-finisher swine must react negatively to a test at least thirty days after reacting negatively to the last test.

3. *a.* While the state is classified in stage I, II, or III of the national pseudorabies program pursuant to federal regulations, the following requirements must be satisfied:

(1) All swine present on the date the quarantine was imposed have been removed.

(2) There must have been no clinical signs of pseudorabies in the herd for at least six months.

(3) The epidemiologist must either conduct two successive statistical samplings at least ninety days apart, or conduct statistical samplings according to rules adopted by the department which are consistent with the national pseudorabies eradication program, which reveal no infection within the new breeding swine.

(4) The epidemiologist must either conduct two successive statistical samplings ninety days apart, or conduct statistical samplings according to rules adopted by the department which are consistent with the national pseudorabies eradication program, which reveal no infection in the herd's progeny at least four months of age.

b. A herd removed from quarantine under this subsection shall be tested by statistical sampling one year later, unless an epidemiologist determines that the herd must be tested earlier.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 3 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

166D.10 Movement of swine.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not sell, lease, exhibit, loan, move, or relocate swine within the state unless the swine are accompanied by a certificate of inspection in the same manner as provided for a certificate of veterinary inspection as provided in section

163.30. The department may combine the certificate of inspection with a certificate of veterinary inspection.

2. A certificate of inspection is not required if any of the following apply:

a. The swine are moved to slaughter.

b. The swine are relocated, and all of the following apply:

(1) A transportation certificate accompanies the relocated swine.

(2) The swine's owner maintains information regarding the relocation in relocation records. The department may adopt rules excusing a person from maintaining relocation records, if the department determines that the purposes of the chapter as provided in section 166D.1 are not furthered by the requirement.

(3) A certificate of inspection, or a certificate of veterinary inspection as provided in section 163.30, has been issued for the swine within thirty days prior to the date of relocation. The department may adopt rules excusing a person from complying with this subparagraph if the department determines that the purposes of the chapter as provided in section 166D.1 are not furthered by the requirement.

(4) The swine have a current negative pseudorabies status.

c. A person transfers ownership of all or part of a herd, if the herd remains on the same premises. However, the herd must be tested by statistical sampling. If any part of the herd is subsequently moved or relocated, the swine must be moved or relocated in accordance with this section and sections 166D.7, 166D.8, and 166D.10A.

3. A transportation certificate accompanying swine which are relocated as provided in subsection 2, paragraph "b", shall cite the relevant relocation record and certificate of inspection, or certificate of veterinary inspection. The department may provide for the examination of the relocation records on the owner's premises during normal business hours, or may require that reports containing relevant information contained in relocation records and certificates of inspection, or certificates of veterinary inspection, be periodically submitted to the department. For purposes of this section, swine production information contained in relocation records is a trade secret as provided in section 22.7, unless otherwise provided by rules adopted by the department. The department shall provide for the disclosure of confidential information only to the extent required for enforcement of this chapter, the detection and prosecution of public offenses, or to comply with a subpoena or court order. The department shall adopt rules required to administer subsection 2, paragraph "b", and this subsection.

4. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph "b", swine that are moved shall be individually identified as provided in section 163.30, which may include requirements for affixing ear tags to swine.

b. (1) Native Iowa feeder pigs moved from farm to farm within the state shall be exempted from the identification requirements of this subsection if the owner transferring possession of the feeder pigs executes a written agreement with the person taking possession of the feeder pigs.

(a) The agreement shall provide that the feeder pigs shall not be commingled with other swine for a period of thirty days.

(b) The owner transferring possession shall be responsible for making certain that the agreement is executed and for providing a copy of the agreement to the person taking possession.

(2) Native Iowa feeder pigs that are moved shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, or a certificate of veterinary inspection as provided in section 163.30, unless swine are otherwise exempted from this requirement by this section.

(3) As used in this paragraph "b", "*farm within the state*" does not include the movement or relocation of native Iowa feeder pigs to the possession of a dealer licensed pursuant to section 163.30.

5. Swine from a herd located within this state must be moved or relocated in compliance with this section. If the swine is moved or relocated from a herd located within a county which is designated by the department as in stage II of the national pseudorabies eradication program, the swine shall not be moved or relocated unless in compliance with section 166D.11. Regardless of whether the swine is from a herd located in a stage II county, the following shall govern the movement or relocation of swine within this state:

a. For swine from a noninfected herd, a person shall not move swine for breeding purposes, unless one of the following applies:

(1) The swine is moved from a qualified negative herd or qualified differentiable negative herd.

(2) The swine reacts negatively to a differentiable test within thirty days prior to moving the swine.

b. For swine which is exposed, a person shall not move or relocate the swine, unless one of the following applies:

(1) The swine reacts negatively to a differentiable test within thirty days prior to moving or relocating the swine.

(2) The swine moves by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment.

c. For swine from a herd of unknown status, a person shall not move or relocate the swine, unless one of the following applies:

(1) The swine reacts negatively to a differentiable test within thirty days prior to moving or relocating the swine.

(2) The swine moves by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment. However, the swine is not re-

quired to move by restricted movement if the swine is moved from a fixed concentration point directly to another fixed concentration point or to a slaughtering establishment.

d. For swine which is from an infected herd, a person shall not move or relocate the swine, unless one of the following applies:

(1) If the swine is part of a cleanup plan, the following shall apply:

(a) For swine, other than feeder pigs or cull swine, which are part of a herd subject to a cleanup plan, a person shall only move swine by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment. A person shall not relocate the swine.

(b) For a feeder pig or cull swine which is part of a herd subject to a herd cleanup plan, a person shall only move the feeder pig or cull swine by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment or relocate the feeder pig or cull swine by restricted movement to an approved premises. For a feeder pig or cull swine which is part of a feeder pig cooperator herd cleanup plan, a person shall only move the feeder pig or cull swine by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment or move or relocate the feeder pig or cull swine by restricted movement to an approved premises. However, a person shall not move or relocate a feeder pig or cull swine to an approved premises, unless the approved premises is identified in a cleanup plan as provided in section 166D.8, or the department approves the move or relocation to another approved premises. A person shall not move or relocate a cull swine to an approved premises, unless the cull swine reacts negatively to a test and is vaccinated with a differentiable vaccine. The test and vaccine must be administered within thirty days prior to the movement or relocation to the approved premises. A noninfected feeder pig is not required to be tested or vaccinated prior to movement or relocation to an approved premises, if the feeder pig is vaccinated upon arrival at the approved premises.

(c) For swine from a herd kept on an approved premises, a person shall only move or relocate the swine by restricted movement as provided in the cleanup plan governing the herd and terms and conditions of the certification required for the approved premises as provided in section 166D.10B.

(2) If the swine is not part of a herd that is subject to a cleanup plan because the herd is quarantined, a person shall only move the swine by restricted movement to either a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment.

6. Swine from a herd located outside this state must be moved into and maintained in this state in compliance with this section. A person shall not move swine into this state, except as follows:

a. For swine from a herd, other than a nonin-

ected herd, the swine must be moved either to a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment.

b. For swine from a noninfected herd, the swine may be moved to a concentration point or slaughtering establishment. If the swine is not moved to a concentration point or slaughtering establishment, the following shall apply:

(1) Unless the person moves the swine into a county designated by the department as in stage II of the national pseudorabies eradication program, the following shall apply:

(a) A person shall not move swine into this state for breeding purposes, unless one of the following applies:

(i) The swine is moved from a qualified negative herd or qualified differentiable negative herd.

(ii) The swine reacts negatively to a differentiable test, within thirty days prior to moving the swine.

(b) A person shall not move a feeder swine which is moved into this state, unless the feeder swine reacts negatively to a differentiable test within thirty days prior to movement from a herd in this state.

(2) If a person moves the swine into a county which is designated by the department as in stage II of the national pseudorabies eradication program, the following shall apply:

(a) Except as provided in this subparagraph, the owner of swine shall vaccinate the swine with a modified-live differentiable vaccine, prior to moving swine into the stage II county. A person is not required to vaccinate swine prior to moving swine into the stage II county if one of the following applies:

(i) The swine is part of a herd that cannot be vaccinated under the law of the state or country in which the herd is kept immediately prior to being moved into the stage II county.

(ii) The swine is an isowean feeder pig.

(iii) The swine is moved either to a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment.

(b) For swine which are not vaccinated before being moved into a stage II county as provided in this paragraph, the following shall apply:

(i) For swine other than swine moved into a herd within a stage II county as an isowean feeder pig, the swine must be immediately vaccinated with a differentiable vaccine, as provided in section 166D.11. The swine shall be considered as part of a herd of unknown status, until tested negative and vaccinated.

(ii) For swine moved into a herd within a stage II county as an isowean feeder pig, the swine moved into the herd must be immediately vaccinated with a differentiable vaccine, as provided in section 166D.11. The department may require that the swine be revaccinated with a differentiable vaccine at a later date. The swine shall be considered as part of a herd of unknown status, until tested negative and vaccinated.

7. A person shall not move a swine within this state, other than to a fixed concentration point or slaughtering establishment, if the swine is vaccinated with a vaccine other than a differentiable vaccine approved by the department pursuant to section 166D.14.

8. Known infected swine moved through a fixed concentration point shall only be moved by restricted movement to a slaughtering establishment.

9. Swine moved under this section to a slaughtering establishment shall be for the exclusive purpose of slaughtering the swine. Swine moved under this section to a fixed concentration point shall be for the exclusive purpose of immediately moving the swine to a slaughtering establishment. Swine moved or relocated under this section to an approved premises shall be for the exclusive purpose of feeding the swine prior to movement or relocation to another approved premises, or movement to either a fixed concentration point or a slaughtering establishment.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §71
Section amended

CHAPTER 167

USE AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

167.3 “Disposing” defined.

1. A person who receives from any other person the body of any dead animal for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, or grease from such animal, in any way whatsoever, or any part thereof, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals, and must be the operator or employee of a licensed disposal plant.

2. A disposal plant does not include an operation where the body of a dead animal is cremated,

so long as the operation does not use the body of a dead animal for any other purpose described in subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 154, §1
Section amended

167.4 Licensing procedure — fees.

1. The following shall apply to a person required to be licensed under this chapter:

a. The person shall submit an application for a license to the department in a manner and ac-

ording to procedures required by the department.

b. The person shall include in the application information as required by the department, on forms prescribed by the department, which shall include at least all of the following:

(1) For a disposal plant, the person shall state the person's name and address, the person's proposed place of business, and the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation.

(2) For a collection point involving the accumulation of whole animal carcasses or their parts for ultimate transportation to a disposal plant, the person's name and address, the person's proposed place of business, and the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation.

(3) For a delivery service which transports whole animal carcasses or their parts to a disposal plant or collection point, the person's name and address, the total number of vehicles to be involved in the operation, and the location where the vehicles involved in the operation are to be maintained.

c. The person shall submit a separate application for each location that the person is to operate as a disposal plant, collection point, or a delivery service.

d. The person shall pay a license fee as follows:

(1) For a disposal plant, one hundred dollars.

(2) For a collection point, one hundred dollars.

However, a person is not required to pay the license fee for a collection point which is operated by a disposal plant.

(3) For a delivery service which is not part of the operation of a disposal plant or collection point, fifty dollars.

e. A license issued to a person under this section shall expire on December 31 of each year. The

person may renew the license by completing a renewal form as prescribed by the department in a manner and according to procedures required by the department. However, the renewal form must be submitted to the department prior to the license's expiration date. The person shall pay a renewal license fee which shall be for the same amount as the original license fee.

f. A person's license is subject to suspension or revocation by the department if the department determines that the person has committed a material violation of this chapter, including rules adopted by this chapter, or a term or condition of the license. The person may contest the department's action as provided in chapter 17A.

2. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §206
Section amended

167.18 Duty to dispose of dead bodies.

1. A person who has been caring for or who owns an animal that has died shall not allow the carcass to lie about the person's premises. The carcass shall be disposed of within a reasonable time after death by composting, cooking, burying, or burning, as provided in this chapter, or by disposing of it, within the allowed time, to a person licensed to dispose of it.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a veterinarian, issued a valid license or a valid temporary permit by the Iowa board of veterinary medicine as provided in chapter 169, who contains a dead animal's carcass in a manner that prevents an outbreak of disease.

2009 Acts, ch 154, §2
Section amended

CHAPTER 169

VETERINARY PRACTICE

169.5 Board of veterinary medicine.

1. *a.* The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate pursuant to section 2.32, a board of five individuals, three of whom shall be licensed veterinarians and two of whom shall not be licensed veterinarians and shall represent the general public. The board shall be known as the Iowa board of veterinary medicine.

b. Each licensed veterinarian board member shall be actively engaged in veterinary medicine and shall have been so engaged for a period of five years immediately preceding appointment, the last two of which shall have been in Iowa. The representatives of the general public shall be knowledgeable in the area of animal husbandry. A member of the board shall not be employed by or have any material or financial interest in any wholesale

or jobbing house dealing in supplies, equipment, or instruments used or useful in the practice of veterinary medicine.

c. Professional associations or societies composed of licensed veterinarians may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor, but the governor is not bound by the recommendations.

2. The members of the board shall be appointed for a term of three years, except the terms of the members of the initial board shall be rotated in such a manner that at least one member shall retire each year and a successor be appointed. The term of each member shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years total, whichever is less. Any vacancy in the membership of the

board caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the period of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.

3. The board shall meet at least once each year as determined by the board. Other necessary meetings may be called by the president of the board by giving proper notice. Except as provided, a majority of the board constitutes a quorum. Meetings shall be open and public except that the board may meet in closed session to prepare, approve, administer, or grade examinations, or to deliberate the qualifications of an applicant for license or the disposition of a proceeding to discipline a licensed veterinarian.

4. At its annual meeting, the board shall organize by electing a president and such other officers as may be necessary. Officers of the board serve for terms of one year and until a successor is elected, without limitation on the number of terms an officer may serve. The president shall serve as chairperson of board meetings. The person designated as the state veterinarian shall serve as secretary of the board.

5. The duties of the board shall include carrying on the correspondence of the board, keeping permanent accounts and records of all receipts and disbursements by the board and of all board proceedings, including the disposition of all applications for a license, and keeping a register of all persons currently licensed by the board. The representatives of the general public shall not prepare, grade, or otherwise administer examinations to applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine. All board records shall be open to public inspection during regular office hours.

6. Members of the board shall set their own per diem compensation, at a rate not exceeding the per diem specified in section 7E.6 for each day actually engaged in the discharge of their duties, as well as compensation for necessary traveling and other expenses. Compensation for veterinarian members of the board shall include compensation for the time spent traveling to and from the place of conducting the examination and for a reasonable number of days for the preparation of examination and the reading of papers, in addition to the time actually spent in conducting examinations, within the limits of funds appropriated to the board.

7. Upon a three-fifths vote, the board may:

a. Examine and determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine in the state.

b. Issue, renew, or deny issuance or renewal of licenses and temporary permits to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

c. Establish and publish annually a schedule of fees for licensing and registration of veterinarians. The fees shall be set by rule and shall include fees for a license to practice veterinary medicine

issued upon the basis of the examination, a license granted on the basis of reciprocity, a renewal of a license to practice veterinary medicine, a certified statement that a licensee is licensed to practice in this state, and an issuance of a duplicate license when the original is lost or destroyed. The fee schedule shall be based on the board's anticipated financial requirements for the year, which shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Per diem, expenses, and travel of board members.

(2) Costs to the department for administration of this chapter.

d. Conduct investigations for the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter or grounds for disciplining licensed veterinarians.

e. Hold hearings on all matters properly brought before the board and administer oaths, receive evidence, make the necessary determinations, and enter orders consistent with the findings. The board may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers, records, or other documentary evidence and commission depositions. An administrative law judge may be appointed pursuant to section 17A.11 to perform those functions which properly repose in an administrative law judge.

f. Employ full-time or part-time personnel, professional, clerical, or special, as are necessary to effectuate the provisions of this chapter.

g. Appoint from its own membership one or more members to act as representatives of the board at any meeting within or without the state where such representation is deemed desirable.

h. Bring proceedings in the courts for the enforcement of this chapter or any regulations made pursuant to this chapter.

i. Adopt, amend, or repeal rules relating to the standards of conduct for, testing of, and revocation or suspension of certificates issued to veterinary assistants. However, a certificate shall not be suspended or revoked by less than a two-thirds vote of the entire board in a proceeding conducted in compliance with section 17A.12.

j. Adopt, amend, or repeal all rules necessary for its government and all regulations necessary to carry into effect the provision of this chapter, including the establishment and publication of standards of professional conduct for the practice of veterinary medicine.

8. The powers enumerated in subsection 7 are granted for the purpose of enabling the board to effectively supervise the practice of veterinary medicine and are to be construed liberally to accomplish this objective.

9. A person who provides veterinary medical services, owns a veterinary clinic, or practices in this state shall obtain a certificate from the board and be subject to the same standards of conduct, as provided in this chapter and rules adopted by the board, as apply to a licensed veterinarian, un-

less the board determines that the same standards of conduct are inapplicable. The board shall issue, renew, or deny a certificate; adopt rules relating to the standards of conduct; and take disciplinary action against the person, including suspension or revocation of a certificate, in accordance with the procedures established in section 169.14. Certification fees shall be established by the board pursuant to subsection 7, paragraph “j”. Fees shall be established in an amount sufficient to fully offset the costs of certification pursuant to this subsection. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2002, the department shall retain fees collected to administer the program of certifying veterinary clinics and the fees retained are appropriated to the department for the purposes of this subsection. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2002, notwithstanding section 8.33, fees which remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall be available for use for the following fiscal year to administer the program. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding fiscal years, certification fees shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and are appropriated to the department to administer the certification provisions of this subsection. This subsection shall not apply to an animal shelter, as defined in section 162.2, that provides veterinary medical services to animals in the custody of the shelter.

10. The department shall furnish the board with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable the board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law. Such articles and supplies shall be obtained by the department in the same manner in which the regular supplies for the department are obtained, and the department shall assess the costs to the board for such articles and supplies. The board shall also reimburse the department for direct and indirect administrative costs incurred in issuing and renewing the licenses.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §72
Section amended

169.6 Disclosure of confidential information.

1. A member of the board shall not disclose information relating to the following:

a. Criminal history or prior misconduct of the applicant.

b. Information relating to the contents of the examination.

c. Information relating to the examination results other than final score except for information about the results of an examination which is given to the person who took the examination.

2. A member of the board who willfully communicates or seeks to communicate information in violation of subsection 1, and any person who willfully requests, obtains, or seeks to obtain such in-

formation, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor for each separate offense.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §207
Section amended

169.8 Qualifications.

1. *a.* Any person desiring a license to practice veterinary medicine in this state shall make written application to the board on a form approved by the board. The application shall show that the applicant is a graduate of an accredited or approved college of veterinary medicine or the holder of an ECFVG certificate. The application shall also show such other information and proof as the board may require by rule. The application shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount established and published by the board.

b. If the board determines that the applicant possesses the proper qualifications, it shall admit the applicant to the next examination, or if the applicant is eligible for license without examination under section 169.10, the board may grant a license to the applicant.

c. If an applicant is found not qualified to take the examination or for a license without examination, the secretary of the board shall immediately notify the applicant in writing of such finding and the grounds therefor. An applicant found unqualified may request a hearing on the question of the applicant's qualification under the procedure set forth in section 169.14. Any applicant who is found not qualified shall be allowed the return of the application fee.

d. Based upon an applicant's education, experience, and training, the board may grant a limited license to an applicant to perform a restricted range of activities within the practice of veterinary medicine, as specified by the board.

2. *a.* The name, location, number of years of practice of the person to whom a license is issued, the number of the certificate, and the date of registration thereof shall be entered in a book kept in the office of the department of agriculture and land stewardship, to be known as the “registry book”, and the same shall be open to public inspection.

b. When any person licensed to practice under this chapter changes residence, the board shall be notified within thirty days and such change shall be noted in the registry book.

3. Every individual licensed under this chapter shall keep the license displayed in the place at which an office is maintained.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §63
Section amended

169.13 Discipline of licensees.

1. The board of veterinary medicine, after due notice and hearing, may revoke or suspend a license to practice veterinary medicine if it determines that a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

a. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representation in the practice of the profession.

b. Being convicted of a felony in the courts of this state or another state, territory, or country. Conviction as used in this paragraph includes a conviction of an offense which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere, or a criminal proceeding in which a finding or verdict of guilt is made or returned, but the adjudication or guilt is either withheld or not entered. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another state is conclusive evidence.

c. Violating a statute or law of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either felony or misdemeanor, which statute or law relates to the practice of veterinary medicine.

d. Having the person's license to practice veterinary medicine revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.

e. Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising a person to unlawfully practice veterinary medicine.

f. Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. The adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration of the license unless the board orders otherwise.

g. Being guilty of a willful or repeated departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of veterinary medicine as defined in rules adopted by the board, in which proceeding actual injury to an animal need not be established; or the committing by a veterinarian of an act contrary to honesty, jus-

tice, or good morals, whether the act is committed in the course of the practice or otherwise, and whether committed within or without this state.

h. Inability to practice veterinary medicine with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or other type of material or as a result of a mental or physical condition.

i. Willful or repeated violation of lawful rules adopted by the board or violation of a lawful order of the board, previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing.

2. *a.* The board, upon probable cause, may compel a veterinarian to submit to a mental or physical examination by designated physicians. Failure of a veterinarian to submit to an examination constitutes an admission to the allegations made against that veterinarian and the finding of fact and decision of the board may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. At reasonable intervals, a veterinarian shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that the veterinarian can resume the competent practice of veterinary medicine with reasonable skill and safety to animals.

b. A person licensed to practice veterinary medicine who makes application for the renewal of the person's license as required by section 169.12 gives consent to submit to a mental or physical examination as provided by this paragraph when directed in writing by the board. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of the examining physician's testimony or examination reports on the grounds that they constitute privileged communication. The medical testimony or examination reports shall not be used against a veterinarian in another proceeding and are confidential except for other actions filed against a veterinarian to revoke or suspend that person's license.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §64
Section amended

CHAPTER 172A

BONDING OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE OPERATORS

172A.4 Proof of financial responsibility required.

1. A license shall not be issued by the secretary to a dealer or broker until the applicant has furnished proof of financial responsibility as provided in this section. The proof may be in the following forms:

a. (1) A bond of a surety company authorized to do business in the state of Iowa in the form prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the secretary, conditioned for the payment of a judgment against the applicant furnishing the bond because of non-

payment of obligations in connection with the purchase of animals.

(*a*) The amount of bond for an established dealer or broker who does not maintain a business location in this state shall be not less than the nearest multiple of five thousand dollars above twice the average daily value of purchases of livestock originating in this state, handled by such applicant during the preceding twelve months or such parts thereof as the applicant was purchasing livestock. The bond of a person who does not maintain a business location in this state shall be

conditioned for the payment only of those claims which arise from purchases of livestock originating in this state.

(b) The amount of bond for an established dealer or broker who maintains one or more business locations in this state shall be not less than the nearest multiple of five thousand dollars above twice the average daily value of purchases of livestock originating in this state handled by the applicant during the preceding twelve months or such parts thereof as the applicant was purchasing livestock. The bond of a person who maintains one or more business locations in this state shall be conditioned for the payment only of those claims which arise from purchases of livestock originating in this state.

(c) If a new dealer or broker not previously covered by this chapter applies for a license, the amount of bond shall be based on twice the estimated average daily value of purchases of livestock originating in this state.

(d) For the purpose of computing average daily value, two hundred sixty is deemed the number of business days in a year.

(e) Whenever a dealer or broker's weekly purchases exceed one hundred fifty percent of the dealer's or broker's average weekly volume, the department shall require additional bond in an amount determined by the department.

(2) The licensee and surety of the bond shall be held and firmly bound unto the secretary as trustee for all persons who may be damaged because of nonpayment of obligations in connection with the purchase of animals originating in this state. Any person damaged because of such nonpayment may maintain suit in the person's own behalf to recover on the bond, even though not named as a party to the bond.

(3) For purposes of this paragraph "a", "*purchases of livestock originating in this state*" shall not include purchases by dealers or brokers from their subsidiaries.

b. A bond equivalent may be filed in lieu of a bond. The bond equivalent shall be in the form of a trust agreement and the fund of the trust shall be in the form of fully negotiable obligations of the United States or certificates of deposit insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the federal savings and loan insurance corporation.

(1) The trust agreement shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary and executed to the satisfaction of the secretary. The trustee of the trust agreement shall be an institution located in this state in which the funds are invested or deposited.

(2) The trust agreement shall provide as beneficiary, the secretary for the benefit of those persons damaged because of nonpayment of obligations in connection with the purchase of animals originating in this state. The fund in trust shall be an amount calculated in the exact manner as provided in paragraph "a". The fund in trust shall not

be subject to attachment for any other claim, or to levy of execution upon a judgment based on any other claim.

c. A person who is not a resident of this state and who either maintains no business location in this state or maintains one or more business locations in this state, and a person who is a resident of this state and who maintains more than one business location in this state, may submit a consolidated proof of financial responsibility. The consolidated proof of financial responsibility shall consist of a bond or a trust agreement meeting all of the requirements of this section, except that the calculation of the amount of the bond or the amount of the trust fund shall be based on the average daily value of all purchases of livestock originating in this state. A person who submits consolidated proof of financial responsibility shall maintain separate records for each business location, and shall maintain such other records respecting purchases of livestock as the secretary by rule shall prescribe.

2. a. Any person damaged by nonpayment of obligations or by any misrepresentation or fraud on the part of a broker or dealer may maintain an action against the broker or dealer, and the sureties on the bonds or the trustee of a trust fund. The aggregate liability of the sureties or the trust for all such damage shall not exceed the amount of the bond or trust. In the event that the aggregate claims exceed the total amount of the bond or trust, the amount payable on account of any claim shall be in the same proportion to the amount of the bond or trust as the individual claim bears to the aggregate claims.

b. Unless the person damaged files claim with the dealer or broker, and with the sureties or trustee, and with the department within ninety days after the date of the transaction on which the claim is based, the claimant shall be barred from maintaining an action on the bond or trust and from receiving any proceeds from the bond or trust.

3. Whenever the secretary determines that the business volume of the applicant or licensee is such as to render the bond or trust inadequate, the amount of the bond or trust shall be, upon notice, adjusted.

4. All bonds and trust agreements shall contain a provision requiring that at least thirty days' prior notice in writing be given to the secretary by the party terminating the bond or trust agreement as a condition precedent to termination.

5. a. Whenever a bond or a trust agreement is to be terminated by a cancellation by the surety or trustee, the secretary shall cause to be published notices of the proposed cancellation not less than ten days prior to the date the cancellation is effective. The notices shall be published as follows:

(1) In the Iowa administrative code.

(2) In a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the licensee maintains a business location, or if the licensee maintains no business

location in this state, then in the county where the licensee transacts a substantial part of the licensee's business.

(3) By general news release to all news media. Failure by the secretary to cause the publication of notice as required by this subparagraph shall not be deemed to prevent or delay the cancellation.

b. The termination of a bond or a trust agreement shall not release the parties from any liability arising out of the facts or transactions occurring prior to the termination date.

c. Trust funds shall not be withdrawn from trust by a licensee until the expiration of ninety days after the date of termination of the trust, and then only if no claims secured by the agreement have been filed with the secretary. If any claims have been filed with the secretary, the withdrawal of funds by the licensee shall not be permitted until the claims have been satisfied or released and evidence of the satisfaction or release filed with the secretary.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §65
Section amended

172A.11 Suspension of license.

1. a. The secretary shall have the authority to suspend the license of any dealer or broker or agent if upon hearing it is found that the dealer or broker or agent has committed any of the following acts or omissions:

(1) Failure to submit a larger bond amount or trust fund when ordered by the secretary.

(2) Failure to pay for purchases of livestock in the manner required by section 172A.9.

b. An order of suspension issued by the secretary shall be effective for an indefinite period, unless and until the person establishes to the satisfaction of the secretary that the person has taken reasonable precautions to prevent a recurrence of the act or omission in the future.

2. a. The secretary shall have the authority temporarily to suspend without hearing the license of any licensee in any of the following circumstances:

(1) The licensee fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility, or the surety on the licensee's bond loses its authorization to issue bonds in this state, or the trustee of a trust fund loses its authorization to engage in the business of a fiduciary.

(2) Claims are filed with the secretary against the bond or trust in an aggregate amount equal to ten percent or more of the amount of the bond.

b. A temporary suspension shall be effective on the date of issuance of the order of suspension, and until a revocation hearing has been held and the secretary either has entered an order of revocation of the license, or has terminated the order of suspension.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 172B

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION

172B.3 Form of certificate — substitutes.

1. *Duties of secretary.* The secretary, pursuant to chapter 17A, shall prescribe a standard form of the transportation certificate required by this chapter. Where the laws of this state or of the United States require the possession of another shipping document by a person transporting livestock, or where the industry practice of carriers requires the possession of a shipping document by a person transporting livestock, and where such a document contains all of the information other than signatures which is prescribed in subsection 2, upon application of a carrier the secretary by rule shall authorize the use of a specific document in lieu of the standard form prescribed by the secretary, but subject to any conditions the secretary may impose.

a. A person who is in possession of a shipping document approved by the secretary shall not be required to possess the standard form transportation certificate prescribed by the secretary, but the person may be required by a law enforcement officer to execute the standard form transportation certificate.

b. The form prescribed or authorized by the

secretary shall be executed in triplicate, and shall be retained as provided in section 172B.4.

c. The secretary shall distribute, upon request, copies of the prescribed standard form to veterinarians, marketing agencies, carriers, law enforcement officers, and other persons, and may collect a fee from the recipient totaling not more than the cost of printing and postage. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a person from causing the reproduction of the standard form, and an accurate reproduction of a standard current form may be used as a transportation certificate for all purposes.

2. *Contents.* The transportation certificate shall contain the following information:

a. The date of execution of the certificate.

b. The name, driver's license number, and address of the owner of the livestock.

c. The name and address of the shipper if other than the owner.

d. The address of the loading point of the livestock, or the nearest post office and county.

e. The date of loading of the livestock.

f. The name and address of the purchaser, consignee, or other person receiving shipment.

- g.* The address of the destination of the livestock, or the nearest post office and county.
- h.* The name and address of the carrier or person transporting livestock.
- i.* The driver's license number of the person transporting livestock.
- j.* The vehicle registration plate number and the state of issuance.
- k.* The vehicle seal number, if any.
- l.* The form number and state of issuance of

any certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the livestock.

m. A description of the livestock including number, breed, sex, age, and brands, if any.

n. The signature of the owner or shipper, or the signature of the person transporting livestock, or the signatures of either the owner or shipper and the person transporting livestock.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §204
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 174

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS

174.12 Payment of state aid — participation by delegates.

1. The association of Iowa fairs shall pay a fair the amount due in state aid, less one thousand dollars, as provided in this chapter. The association must certify to the treasurer that the fair is eligible under this chapter to receive the amount to be paid to the fair by the association. The association shall pay the fair the remaining one thousand dollars, if all of the following apply:

a. The secretary of the state fair board certifies to the association that the fair had an accredited delegate in attendance at the annual convention for the election of members of the Iowa state fair board as provided in section 173.2.

b. A district director of the association representing the district in which the county is located, and the director of the Iowa state fair board representing the state fair board district in which the county is located, certify to the association that the fair had an accredited delegate in attendance at at least one of the district meetings and at the association's annual meeting.

2. Any moneys appropriated in state aid remaining due to the failure of a fair to comply with this section shall be distributed equally among the

eligible fairs which have qualified for state aid under this section. The treasurer of state shall allocate to the association the total amount to be paid by the association to eligible fairs under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

174.15 Purchase or gift of real property — management.

1. Title to land purchased or received for purposes of conducting a fair event shall be taken in the name of the county or a fair. However, the board of supervisors shall place the land under the control and management of a fair. The fair may act as agent for the county in the erection of buildings and maintenance of the fairgrounds, including the buildings and improvements constructed on the grounds. Title to new buildings or improvements shall be taken in the name of the county or a fair. However, the county is not liable for the improvements or expenditures for them.

2. Notwithstanding section 364.7, subsection 3, a city may dispose of real property by gift to a fair.

2009 Acts, ch 92, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 175

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

175.8 Annual report — annual audit.

1. The authority shall submit to the governor and to the members of the general assembly as request it, not later than January 15 of each year, a complete and economically designed and reproduced report setting forth:

a. Its operations and accomplishments.

b. Its receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, in accordance with the classifications it establishes for its operating and capital accounts.

c. Its assets and liabilities at the end of its fiscal year and the status of reserve, special and other funds.

d. A schedule of its bonds and notes outstanding at the end of its fiscal year, together with a statement of the amounts redeemed and issued during its fiscal year.

e. A statement of its proposed and projected activities.

f. Recommendations to the general assembly,

as it deems necessary.

g. An analysis of beginning farmer needs in the state.

2. The annual report shall identify performance goals of the authority, and clearly indicate the extent of progress during the reporting period, in attaining the goals. Where possible, results shall be expressed in terms of number of loans and acres of agricultural land.

3. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, the auditor of state shall conduct an annual audit of the agricultural development authority to be paid from resources of the authority notwithstanding any other audit conducted on behalf of the authority's board of directors. The auditor of state may acquire the services of an outside audit firm, if necessary, to conduct the audit as required in this subsection.

4. The authority's executive director, appointed pursuant to section 175.7, shall report semi-annually to the legislative government oversight committees regarding the operations of the authority.

2009 Acts, ch 117, §1
NEW subsection 4

175.28 Trust assets.

The authority shall make application to and receive from the secretary of agriculture of the United States, or any other proper federal official, pursuant and subject to the provisions of Pub. L. No. 81-499, 64 Stat. 152 (1950), formerly codified at 40 U.S.C. § 440 et seq. (1976), all of the trust assets held by the United States in trust for the Iowa rural rehabilitation corporation now dissolved.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §66
Section amended

175.29 Agreements.

The authority may enter into agreements with the secretary of agriculture of the United States pursuant to Pub. L. No. 81-499 § 2(f) (1950) upon terms and conditions and for periods of time as mutually agreeable, authorizing the authority to accept, administer, expend and use in the state of Iowa all or any part of the trust assets or other funds in the state of Iowa which have been appropriated for use in carrying out the purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and to do any and all things necessary to effectuate and carry out the purposes of said agreements.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §67
Section amended

175.30 Use of assets — insured or guaranteed loans to beginning or displaced farmers.

1. As used in this section:

a. "*Beginning farmer*" includes an individual or partnership with a low or moderate net worth that became engaged in farming on or after January 1, 1982.

b. "*Displaced farmer*" means a person who discontinued farming on or after January 1, 1982, due to foreclosure or voluntary liquidation for financial reasons, and who was actively engaged in farming for at least one year prior to discontinuing farming.

2. The trust assets received under the application made pursuant to section 175.28 other than cash shall be taken on proper transfer or assignment from the department of human services to the authority and administered as provided in this chapter. These funds may be used for any of the purposes of this chapter, including but not limited to costs of administration and insuring or guaranteeing payment of all or a portion of loans made pursuant to this chapter.

3. a. Beginning August 11, 1983,* the authority shall establish an insurance or guarantee loan program with those funds received pursuant to section 175.28 to the extent those funds were not committed under a program authorized by this chapter on August 11, 1983.* This program shall provide for the insuring or guaranteeing of seventy-five percent of the amount of an agricultural loan, not in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, made to a beginning or displaced farmer to provide operating moneys for farming purposes in this state.

b. The authority shall insure or guarantee only one such loan for each beginning or displaced farmer. The authority shall insure or guarantee a loan for only one year but with the option to extend the insurance or guarantee once for an additional year. The authority shall not insure or guarantee a loan where the ratio of the beginning or displaced farmer's liabilities, excluding the amount of the loan, to assets is greater than three to one.

c. Provision shall be made in the insuring or guaranteeing of a loan that only those funds set aside for this program as provided in this subsection shall be used for the payment of all or a portion of the loan insured or guaranteed. Provision shall also be made that the authority shall pay under its insurance or guarantee seventy-five percent of the actual amount of the default.

d. A mortgage lender which seeks to have a loan of the lender insured or guaranteed under this program shall apply to the authority for the insurance or guarantee pursuant to rules established by the authority for this purpose. This program shall not obligate the state, authority, or other agency except to the extent provided in this subsection.

e. The authority shall define by rule what constitutes a loan made to provide operating moneys which definition shall not include a loan made for acquisition of agricultural land or agricultural improvements, or the refinancing of an existing loan even if made for operating purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §68

*As determined by the Iowa family farm development authority
Section amended

175.36 Assistance and management programs for beef cattle producers.

1. The authority shall create and develop programs to assist agricultural producers who have established or intend to establish in this state, beef cattle production operations, including but not limited to the following assistance:

a. Insurance or loan guarantee program. An insurance or loan guarantee program to provide for the insuring or guaranteeing of all or part of a loan made to an agricultural producer for the acquisition of beef cattle to establish or expand a feeder cattle operation.

b. An interest buy-down program.

(1) The authority may contract with a participating lending institution and a qualified agricultural producer to reduce the interest rate charged on a loan for the acquisition of beef cattle breeding stock. The authority shall determine the amount that the rate is reduced, by considering the lending institution's customary loan rate for the acquisition of beef cattle breeding stock as certified to the authority by the lending institution.

(2) As part of the contract, in order to partially reimburse the lending institution for the reduction of the interest rate on the loan, the authority may agree to grant the lending institution any amount foregone by reducing the interest rate on that portion of the loan which is one hundred thousand dollars or less. However, the amount reimbursed shall not be more than the lesser of the following:

(a) Three percent per annum of the principal balance of the loan outstanding at any time for the term of the loan or within one year from the loan initiation date as defined by rules adopted by the authority, whichever is less.

(b) Fifty percent of the amount of interest foregone by the lending institution on the loan.

c. A cost-sharing program. The authority may contract with an agricultural producer to reimburse the producer for the cost of converting land planted to row crops to pasture suitable for beef cattle production. However, the amount reimbursed shall not be more than twenty-five dollars per acre converted, or fifty percent of the conversion costs, whichever is less. The contract shall apply to not more than one hundred fifty acres of row crop land converted to pasture. The converted land shall be utilized in beef cattle production for a minimum of five years. The amount to be reimbursed shall be reduced by the amount that the agricultural producer receives under any other state or federal program that contributes toward the cost of converting the same land from row crops to pasture.

d. A management assistance and training program. The authority in cooperation with any agency or instrumentality of the federal government or with any state agency, including any state university or those associations organized for the

purpose of assisting agricultural producers involved in beef cattle production, or with any farm management company if such company specializes in beef cattle production or in assisting beef cattle producers, as prescribed by rules adopted by the authority, shall establish programs to train and assist agricultural producers to effectively manage beef cattle production operations.

2. An agricultural producer shall be eligible to participate in a program established under this section only if all the following criteria are satisfied:

a. The agricultural producer is a resident of the state.

b. The agricultural producer has land or other facilities available to establish a beef cattle production operation as prescribed by rules of the authority.

c. The agricultural producer is an individual, partnership, or a family farm corporation, as defined in section 9H.1, subsection 8.

d. The land or other facilities available to establish a beef cattle production operation are located within the state.

e. The agricultural producer has a net worth of four hundred thousand dollars or less.

f. The agricultural producer develops a farm unit conservation plan, as defined in section 161A.42, with the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district where the land is located within one year from the date of entering into the program, unless the authority prescribes a shorter period of time by rule.

3. The authority shall adopt rules to enforce the provisions of this section or the terms of a contract to which the authority is a party. The authority may also enforce the provisions of this section or terms of the contract by bringing an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover damages. As a condition of entering into the program, the authority may require that the agricultural producer consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state to hear any matter arising from the provisions of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1, paragraph b, redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

175.37 Agricultural assets transfer tax credit — agreement.

1. An agricultural assets transfer tax credit is allowed under this section. The tax credit is allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, division II, as provided in section 422.11M, and in chapter 422, division III, as provided in section 422.33, to facilitate the transfer of agricultural assets from a taxpayer to a beginning farmer.

2. In order to qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must meet qualifications established by rules adopted by the authority. At a minimum, the taxpayer must comply with all of the following:

a. Be a person who may acquire or otherwise

obtain or lease agricultural land in this state pursuant to chapter 9H or 9I. However, the taxpayer must not be a person who may acquire or otherwise obtain or lease agricultural land exclusively because of an exception provided in one of those chapters or in a provision of another chapter of this Code including but not limited to chapter 10, 10C, 10D, or 501, or section 15E.207.

b. Execute an agricultural assets transfer agreement with a beginning farmer as provided in this section.

3. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

4. The tax credit is allowed only for agricultural assets that are subject to an agricultural assets transfer agreement. The agreement shall provide for the lease of agricultural land including any improvements and may provide for the rental of agricultural equipment as defined in section 322F.1.

a. The agreement may be made on a cash basis or on a commodity share basis which includes a share of the crops or livestock produced on the agricultural land. The agreement must be in writing.

b. The agreement shall be for at least two years, but not more than five years. The agreement or that part of the agreement providing for the lease may be renewed by the beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. An agreement does not include a lease or the rental of equipment intended as a security.

5. The tax credit shall be calculated based on the gross amount paid to the taxpayer under the agricultural assets transfer agreement.

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", the tax credit shall equal five percent of the amount paid to the taxpayer under the agreement.

b. The tax credit shall equal fifteen percent of the amount paid to the taxpayer from crops or animals sold under an agreement in which the payment is exclusively made from the sale of crops or animals.

6. In order to qualify as a beginning farmer, a person must be eligible to receive financial assistance under section 175.12.

7. A tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer redeems the tax credit. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the taxpayer's death.

8. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit under this section unless a tax credit certificate issued by

the authority is attached to the taxpayer's tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. The authority must review and approve an application for a tax credit as provided by rules adopted by the authority. The application must include a copy of the agricultural assets transfer agreement. The authority may approve an application and issue a tax credit certificate to a taxpayer who has previously been allowed a tax credit under this section. The authority may require that the parties to an agricultural assets transfer agreement provide additional information as determined relevant by the authority. The authority shall review an application for a tax credit which includes the renewal of an agricultural assets transfer agreement to determine that the parties to the renewed agreement meet the same qualifications as required for an original application. However, the authority shall not approve an application or issue a certificate to a taxpayer if any of the following applies:

a. The taxpayer is at fault for terminating a prior agricultural assets transfer agreement as determined by the authority.

b. The taxpayer is any of the following:

(1) A party to a pending administrative or judicial action, including a contested case proceeding under chapter 17A, relating to an alleged violation involving an animal feeding operation as regulated by the department of natural resources, regardless of whether the pending action is brought by the department or the attorney general.

(2) Classified as a habitual violator for a violation of state law involving an animal feeding operation as regulated by the department of natural resources.

c. The beginning farmer is responsible for managing or maintaining agricultural land and other agricultural assets that are greater than necessary to adequately support a beginning farmer as determined by the authority according to rules which shall be adopted by the authority.

d. The agricultural assets are being leased or rented at a rate which is substantially higher or lower than the market rate for similar agricultural assets leased or rented within the same community, as determined by the authority.

9. A taxpayer or the beginning farmer may terminate an agricultural assets transfer agreement as provided in the agreement or by law. The taxpayer must immediately notify the authority of the termination.

a. If the authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority shall not issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer for a subsequent tax year based on the approved application. Any prior tax credit is allowed as provided in this section. The taxpayer may apply for and be issued another tax credit certificate for the same agricultural assets as provided in this section for any remaining tax years for which a certificate was not issued.

b. If the authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit allowed under this section is disallowed. The tax credit shall be recaptured and the amount of the tax credit shall be immediately due and payable to the department of revenue. If a taxpayer does not immediately notify the authority of the termination, the taxpayer shall be conclusively deemed at fault for the termination.

10. The amount of tax credit certificates that may be issued pursuant to this section shall not exceed six million dollars in any fiscal year. The authority shall issue the tax credit certificates on a first-come, first-served basis.

2009 Acts, ch 135, §2, 3
Subsection 10 applies to agricultural assets transfer agreements executed on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 135, §3
NEW subsection 10

CHAPTER 175B

IOWA FARMERS' MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM

175B.4 Other programs.

Nothing in this chapter restricts the department from providing for other programs which

promote the purposes of the federal programs.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §73
Section amended

CHAPTER 176A

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

176A.3 Definition of terms.

Whenever used or referred to in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

1. "County agricultural extension council", hereinafter referred to as "extension council", means the agency created and constituted as provided in section 176A.5.

2. "County agricultural extension district", hereinafter referred to as "extension district", means a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for the purposes, with the powers, and subject to the restrictions set forth in this chapter.

3. "Director of extension" means the "director of Iowa state university of science and technology extension service", and shall hereinafter be referred to as "director of extension".

4. "Extension service" means the "cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics of Iowa state university", and shall hereinafter be referred to as "extension service".

5. "Iowa state university" means the "Iowa state university of science and technology", and shall hereinafter be referred to as "Iowa state university".

2009 Acts, ch 41, §69
Section amended

176A.8 Powers and duties of county agricultural extension council.

The extension councils of each extension district of the state shall have, exercise, and perform the following powers and duties:

1. To elect from their own number annually a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and a treasurer who shall serve and be the officers of the extension council for a term of one year, and perform the functions and duties as herein in this chapter provided.

2. To serve as an agency of the state and to manage and transact all of the business and affairs of its district and have control of all of the property acquired by it and necessary for the conduct of the business of the district for the purposes of this chapter.

3. a. To and shall, at least ninety days prior to the date fixed for the election of council members, appoint a nominating committee consisting of four persons who are not council members and designate the chairperson. The membership of the nominating committee shall be gender balanced. The nominating committee shall consider the geographic distribution of potential nominees in nominating one or more resident registered voters of the extension district as candidates for election to each office to be filled at the election. To qualify for the election ballot, each nominee shall file a nominating petition signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the district with the county commissioner of elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of election.

b. To and shall also provide for the nomination by petition of candidates for election to membership on the extension council. A nominating petition shall be signed by at least twenty-five eligible electors of the extension district and shall be filed with the county commissioner of elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of the election.

4. To enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the extension service setting forth the cooperative relationship between the extension service and the extension district.

5. To employ all necessary extension professional personnel from qualified nominees furnished to it and recommended by the director of extension and not to terminate the employment of any such without first conferring with the director of extension, and to employ such other personnel as it shall determine necessary for the conduct of the business of the extension district, and to fix the compensation for all such personnel in cooperation with the extension service and in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding entered into with such extension service.

6. To prepare annually before March 15 a budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending the following June 30, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 24 and certify the same to the board of supervisors of the county of their extension district as required by law.

7. To and shall be responsible for the preparation and adoption of the educational program on extension work in agriculture, home economics and 4-H club work, and periodically review said program and for the carrying out of the same in cooperation with the extension service in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding with said extension service.

8. To make and adopt such rules not inconsistent with the law as it may deem necessary for its own government and the transaction of the business of the extension district.

9. To fill all vacancies in its membership to serve for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy by appointing a resident registered voter of the extension district. However, if an unexpired term in which the vacancy occurs has more than seventy days to run after the date of the next pending election and the vacancy occurs seventy-four or more days before the election, the vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election.

10. To and shall, as soon as possible following the meeting at which the officers are elected, file in the office of the board of supervisors and of the county treasurer a certificate signed by its chairperson and secretary certifying the names, addresses and terms of office of each member, and the names and addresses of the officers of the extension council with the signatures of the officers affixed thereto, and said certificate shall be conclusive as to the organization of the extension district, its extension council, and as to its members and its officers.

11. To and shall deposit all funds received from the "county agricultural extension education fund" in a bank or banks approved by it in the name of the extension district. These receipts shall constitute a fund known as the "county agricultural extension education fund" which shall be

disbursed by the treasurer of the extension council on vouchers signed by its chairperson and secretary and approved by the extension council and recorded in its minutes.

12. To expend the "county agricultural extension education fund" for salaries and travel, expense of personnel, rental, office supplies, equipment, communications, office facilities and services, and in payment of such other items as shall be necessary to carry out the extension district program; provided, however, it shall be unlawful for the county agricultural extension council to lease any office space which is occupied or used by any other farm organization or farm cooperative, and provided further, that it shall be lawful for the county agricultural extension council to lease space in a building owned or occupied by a farm organization or farm cooperative.

13. To carry over unexpended county agricultural extension education funds into the next year so that funds will be available to carry on the program until such time as moneys received from taxes are collected by the county treasurer. However, the unencumbered funds in the county agricultural extension education fund in excess of one-half the amount expended from the fund in the previous year shall be paid over to the county treasurer. The treasurer of the extension council with the approval of the council may invest agricultural extension education funds retained by the council and not needed for current expenses in the manner authorized for treasurers of political subdivisions under section 12C.1.

14. To file with the county auditor and to publish in two newspapers of general circulation in the district before August 1 full and detailed reports under oath of all receipts, from whatever source derived, and expenditures of such county agricultural extension education fund showing from whom received, to whom paid and for what purpose for the last fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §70
Subsection 3 amended

176A.10 County agricultural extension education tax.

1. The extension council of each extension district shall, at a meeting held before March 15, estimate the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for financing the county agricultural extension education program authorized in this chapter. The annual tax levy and the amount of money to be raised from the levy for the county agricultural extension education fund shall not exceed the following:

a. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), for an extension district having a population of less than thirty thousand, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of seventy thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1,

1985, and seventy-five thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

(2) For an extension district having a population of less than thirty thousand and as provided in subsection 2, an annual levy of thirty cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of eighty-seven thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of six thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

b. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), for an extension district having a population of thirty thousand or more but less than fifty thousand, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of eighty-four thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and ninety thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

(2) For an extension district having a population of thirty thousand or more but less than fifty thousand and as provided in subsection 2, an annual levy of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred four thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of seven thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

c. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), for an extension district having a population of fifty thousand or more but less than ninety-five thousand, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred five thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1985, and one hundred twelve thousand five hundred dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

(2) For an extension district having a population of fifty thousand or more but less than ninety thousand and as provided in subsection 2, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred thirty thousand five hundred dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of nine thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

d. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), for an extension district having a population of ninety-five thousand or more, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred forty thousand dollars for the fiscal year commencing

July 1, 1985, and one hundred fifty thousand dollars for each subsequent fiscal year.

(2) For an extension district having a population of ninety thousand or more but less than two hundred thousand and as provided in subsection 2, an annual levy of thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of one hundred eighty thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of fifteen thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

e. For an extension district having a population of two hundred thousand or more and as provided in subsection 2, an annual levy of five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the district up to a maximum of two hundred thousand dollars payable during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and an increase of twenty-five thousand dollars in the amount payable during each subsequent fiscal year.

2. An extension council of an extension district may choose to be subject to the levy and revenue limits specified in subparagraphs (2) of subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d", and subsection 1, paragraph "e", for the purpose of the annual levy for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1991, which levy is payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992. Before an extension district may be subject to the levy and revenue limits specified in subparagraphs (2) of subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d", and subsection 1, paragraph "e", for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1992, which levy is payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1993, the question of whether the district shall be subject to the levy and revenue limits as specified in such subsections* must be submitted to the registered voters of the district. The question shall be submitted at the time of a state general election. If the question is approved by a majority of those voting on the question the levy and revenue limits specified in subparagraphs (2) of subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d", and subsection 1, paragraph "e", shall thereafter apply to the extension district. The question need only be approved at one state general election. If a majority of those voting on the question vote against the question, the district may continue to submit the question at subsequent state general elections until approved.

3. The extension council in each extension district shall comply with chapter 24.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §205

*The word "paragraphs" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Section amended

CHAPTER 177

CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

177.2 Powers and purposes.

The Iowa crop improvement association shall have all powers necessary to carry out the following purposes:

1. Act as the official seed certifying agency for Iowa as provided by rules adopted by the department.
2. Adopt procedures for conducting seed and plant stock certification and planting stock quality assurance, pursuant to rules adopted by the department.
3. Provide educational and leadership opportunities to influence public policy regarding crop improvement.
4. Conduct, in cooperation with Iowa state university college of agriculture and life sciences, testing and disseminate information regarding the adaptation and performance of crop cultivars.
5. Coordinate all Iowa crop improvement association activities in a manner that is consistent with environmentally sound agricultural practices.
6. Provide a mechanism for commodity identity preservation.
7. Engage in such other activities that are reasonably connected to the purposes of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §71
Subsection 4 amended

177.3 Board of directors.

The Iowa crop improvement association shall be governed by a board of directors.

1. The association's articles of incorporation or bylaws shall provide for all of the following:
 - a. The organization of the board, its procedures for meeting and voting, and the election of its board members and officers.
 - b. The business of the association, which shall be transacted as provided in this chapter.
2. The board shall include all of the following members:
 - a. The secretary of agriculture or the secretary's designee.
 - b. The following persons representing the college of agriculture and life sciences at Iowa state university:
 - (1) The director of the agricultural experiment station.
 - (2) The chair of the agronomy department.
 - (3) The director of the seed science center.
 - c. Six persons elected by the association's voting shareholders from among its voting shareholders.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §72
Subsection 2, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 177A

CROP PESTS

177A.6 Rules.

1. The state entomologist shall, from time to time, adopt rules for carrying out the provisions and requirements of this chapter, including rules under which the inspectors and other employees shall:
 - a. Inspect places, plants and plant products, and things and substances used or connected therewith,
 - b. Investigate, control, eradicate and prevent the dissemination of insect pests and diseases, and
 - c. Supervise or cause the treatment, cutting and destruction of plants and plant products infested or infected therewith.
2. The state entomologist, the entomologist's inspectors, employees, or other authorized agents shall have authority to enforce these rules which shall be published in the same manner as are the other rules of the department.

3. A nursery stock dealer shall not sell, offer for sale, or distribute nursery products by any method, or under any circumstances or condition, which has the capacity and tendency or effect of deceiving purchasers or prospective customers as to quantity, size, grade, kind, species, age, maturity, viability, condition, vigor, hardiness, number of times transplanted, growth ability, growth characteristics, rate of growth or time required before flowering or fruiting, price, origin or place where grown, or in any other material respect.

4. When under the provisions of this section it becomes necessary for the state entomologist to verify sizes and grades of nursery stock, or either of them, the entomologist shall use as a guide the "American Standard for Nursery Stock" as revised and approved by the American standards association, inc.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §73
Section amended

CHAPTER 182

IOWA SHEEP AND WOOL PROMOTION BOARD

182.15 Invoice required.

1. At the time of sale, the first purchaser shall sign and deliver to the producer separate invoices for each purchase. The invoices shall show:

- a. The name and address of the producer and the seller, if different from the producer.
- b. The name and address of the first purchaser.

- c. The pounds of wool or head of sheep sold.
 - d. The date of the purchase.
 - e. The rate of withholding and the total amount of the assessment withheld.
2. Invoices shall be legibly written and shall not be altered.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 183A

IOWA PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL

183A.5 Duties, objects, and powers of the council.

1. The council shall:
 - a. Aid in the promotion of the pork industry of the state.
 - b. Make an annual report of its proceedings and expenditures to the secretary.
 - c. Elect a chairperson, secretary, and other officers it deems advisable.
 - d. Administer and enforce this chapter, and do and perform all acts and exercise all powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes and requirements of this chapter.
 - e. Hire and discharge employees and professional counsel as necessary, prescribe their duties and powers, and fix their compensation.
 - f. Establish offices, incur expenses, and enter into any contracts or agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

g. Report alleged violations of this chapter to the attorney general or appropriate county attorney.

h. Keep accurate books, records, and accounts of all its dealings.

i. Receive, administer, disburse and account for, in addition to the funds received from the assessment provided in this chapter, other funds voluntarily contributed to the council for the purpose of promoting the pork industry.

2. The council or its designated agent may enter into arrangements with persons purchasing Iowa produced pork outside Iowa, for collection of the assessment from those persons.

3. The council is a state agency only for the purposes of chapters 21 and 22. Chapter 17A does not apply to the council.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 184

IOWA EGG COUNCIL

184.4 Invoice required.

1. At the time of sale, the purchaser shall sign and deliver to the producer separate invoices for each purchase. The invoices shall show:

- a. The name and address of the producer and the seller, if different from the producer.
- b. The name and address of the purchaser.
- c. The quantity of eggs sold.

- d. The date of the purchase.
- e. The rate of withholding and the total amount of assessment withheld.

2. Invoices shall be legibly written and shall not be altered.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 185

IOWA SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

185.13 Powers and duties.

The board shall carry out its purposes as provided in section 185.11. The board shall administer this chapter, including by doing all of the following:

1. Employ and discharge assistants and professional counsel as necessary, prescribe their duties and powers, and fix their compensation.
2. Acquire and establish offices, issue negotiable instruments, incur expenses, and enter into any contracts or agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
3. Adopt, rescind, and amend all proper and

necessary rules for the exercise of its powers and duties.

4. Enter into arrangements for collection of the state assessment on soybeans marketed in this state.

5. Periodically review or evaluate each program conducted pursuant to this chapter to ensure that the program contributes to one of the purposes of the board.

6. Administer the soybean checkoff account as provided in section 185.26.

2009 Acts, ch 95, §1
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 185C

CORN PROMOTION BOARD

185C.13 Powers and duties.

The board may:

1. Employ and discharge assistants and professional counsel as necessary, prescribe their duties and powers, and fix their compensation.
2. Acquire and establish offices, issue negotiable instruments, incur expenses, and enter into any contracts or agreements necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
3. Adopt, rescind, and amend all proper and necessary rules for the exercise of its powers and duties.
4. Enter into arrangements for collection of the assessment on corn marketed in this state.
5. To the extent provided by federal law, be responsible for collection of receipts from the federal assessment, and for expenditure of proceeds from the federal assessment.

2009 Acts, ch 95, §2
Subsection 2 amended

185C.14 Membership of board — compensation — meetings.

1. Each director of the board shall receive a per diem of one hundred dollars and actual expenses in performing official board functions, notwithstanding section 7E.6.

2. A director of the board shall not be a salaried employee of the board or any organization or agency which is receiving funds from the board.

3. The board shall meet at least once every three months, and at such other times as deemed necessary by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 95, §3
Section amended and editorially divided and numbered as subsections
1 - 3

CHAPTER 186

IOWA STATE HORTICULTURE SOCIETY

186.1 Meetings and organization of society.

The Iowa state horticulture society shall hold meetings each year, at times as it may fix, for the transaction of business. The officers and board of directors of the society shall be chosen as provided for in the constitution of the society, for the period and in the manner prescribed therein, but the sec-

retary of agriculture or the secretary's designee shall be a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. Any vacancy in the offices filled by the society may be filled by the executive committee for the unexpired portion of the term.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §74
Section amended

186.5 Appropriations.

All money appropriated by the state for the use of the Iowa state horticulture society shall be paid on the warrant of the director of the department of administrative services, upon the order of the president and secretary of said society, in such

sums and at such times as may be for the interests of said society. All expenditures from state funds for the use of the Iowa state horticulture society are to be approved by the secretary of agriculture.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §75
Section amended

CHAPTER 189**AGRICULTURE — GENERAL PROVISIONS****189.9 Labeling.**

1. All articles in package or wrapped form which are required by this subtitle, excluding chapters 203, 203C, 203D, 207, and 208, to be labeled, unless otherwise provided, shall be conspicuously marked in the English language in legible letters of not less than eight point heavy gothic caps on the principal label with the following items:

- a.* The true name, brand, or trademark of the article.
- b.* The quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Under this

requirement reasonable variations shall be permitted, and small packages shall be excepted in accordance with the rules of the department.

c. The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, importer, dispenser, distributor, or dealer.

2. The above items shall be printed in such a way that there shall be a distinct contrast between the color of the letters and the background upon which printed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 189A**MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION****189A.3 License — fee.**

1. No person shall operate an establishment other than a food establishment as defined in section 137F.1 without first obtaining a license from the department. The license fee for each establishment per year or any part of a year shall be:

a. For all meat and poultry slaughtered or otherwise prepared not exceeding twenty thousand pounds per year for sale, resale, or custom, twenty-five dollars.

b. For all meat and poultry slaughtered or otherwise prepared in excess of twenty thousand pounds per year for sale, resale, or custom, fifty dollars.

2. The funds shall be deposited with the department. The license year shall be from July 1 to June 30. Applications for licenses shall be in writing on forms prescribed by the department.

3. It is the objective of this chapter to provide for meat and poultry products inspection programs that will impose and enforce requirements with respect to intrastate operations and commerce that are at least equal to those imposed and enforced under the federal Meat Inspection Act and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act with respect to operations and transactions in interstate commerce; and the secretary is directed to

administer this chapter so as to accomplish this purpose. A director of the meat and poultry inspection service shall be designated as the secretary's delegate to be the appropriate state official to cooperate with the secretary of agriculture of the United States in administration of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

189A.5 Veterinarians and inspectors.

1. The secretary shall administer this chapter and may appoint a person to act as the secretary's designee in the administration of this chapter.

a. The secretary shall employ veterinarians licensed in the state of Iowa as veterinary inspectors.

b. The secretary is also authorized to employ as meat inspectors other persons who have qualified and are skilled in the inspection of meat and poultry products and any other additional employees the secretary deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The meat inspectors shall be under the supervision of the secretary's designee or a veterinary inspector if no designee is appointed.

c. The secretary may also enter into contracts

with qualified individuals to perform inspection services as the secretary may designate for a fee per head or per unit volume to be determined by the secretary provided the persons are not employed in an establishment in which the inspection takes place.

d. The secretary may utilize any employee, agent, or equipment of the department in the enforcement of this chapter, and may assign to inspectors other duties related to the acceptance of meat and poultry products.

2. In order to accomplish the objectives stated in section 189A.3 the secretary shall:

a. By regulations require antemortem and postmortem inspections, quarantine, segregation, and reinspections with respect to the slaughter of livestock and poultry and the preparation of livestock products and poultry products at all establishments in this state, except those exempted by section 189A.4, at which livestock or poultry are slaughtered or livestock or poultry products are prepared for human food solely for distribution in intrastate commerce.

b. By regulations require the identification of livestock and poultry for inspection purposes and the marking and labeling of livestock products or poultry products or their containers, or both, as “Iowa Inspected and Passed” if the products are found upon inspection to be not adulterated, and as “Iowa Inspected and Condemned” if they are found upon inspection to be adulterated; and the destruction for food purposes of all such condemned products under the supervision of an inspector.

c. Prohibit the entry into official establishments of livestock products and poultry products not prepared under federal inspection or inspection pursuant to this chapter and further limit the entry of such articles and other materials into such establishments under such conditions as the secretary deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

d. By regulations require that when livestock products and poultry products leave official establishments they shall bear directly thereon or on their containers, or both, all information required by subsection 17 of section 189A.2; and require approval of all labeling and containers to be used for such products when sold or transported in intrastate commerce to assure that they comply with the requirements of this chapter.

e. Investigate the sanitary conditions of each establishment within paragraph “a” of this subsection and withdraw or otherwise refuse to provide inspection service at any such establishment where the sanitary conditions are such as to render adulterated any livestock products or poultry products prepared or handled thereat.

f. Prescribe regulations relating to sanitation for all establishments required to have inspection

under paragraph “a” of this subsection.

g. By regulations require that both of the following classes of persons shall keep such records and for such periods as are specified in the regulations to fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in their business, and to afford the secretary and the secretary’s representatives, including representatives of other governmental agencies designated by the secretary, access to such places of business, and opportunity at all reasonable times to examine the facilities, inventory, and records thereof, to copy the records, and to take reasonable samples of the inventory upon payment of the fair market value therefor:

(1) Any person that engages in or for intrastate commerce in the business of slaughtering any livestock or poultry, or preparing, freezing, packaging or labeling, buying or selling, as a broker, wholesaler, or otherwise, transporting, or storing any livestock products or poultry products for human or animal food.

(2) Any person that engages in or for intrastate commerce in business as a renderer or in the business of buying, selling, or transporting any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or poultry or parts of the carcasses of any such animals, including poultry, that died otherwise than by slaughter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §206
Section amended

189A.7 Powers of secretary of agriculture.

In order to accomplish the objective stated in section 189A.3 the secretary may:

1. Remove inspectors from any establishment that fails to destroy condemned products as required under section 189A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”.

2. Refuse to provide inspection service under this chapter with respect to any establishment for causes specified in section 401 of the federal Meat Inspection Act or section 18 of the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act.

3. Order labeling and containers to be withheld from use if the secretary determines that the labeling is false or misleading or the containers are of a misleading size or form.

4. By regulations prescribe the sizes and style of type to be used for labeling information required under this chapter, and definitions and standards of identity or composition or standards of fill of container, consistent with federal standards, when the secretary deems such action appropriate for the protection of the public and after consultation with the secretary of agriculture of the United States.

5. By regulations prescribe conditions of storage and handling of livestock products and poultry products by persons engaged in the business of

buying, selling, freezing, storing, or transporting such articles in or for intrastate commerce to assure that such articles will not be adulterated or misbranded when delivered to the consumer.

6. Require that equines be slaughtered and prepared in establishments separate from establishments where other livestock are slaughtered or their products are prepared.

7. By regulations require that every person engaged in business in or for intrastate commerce as a broker, renderer, animal food manufacturer, or wholesaler or public warehouse of livestock or poultry products, or engaged in the business of buying, selling, or transporting in intrastate commerce any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or poultry or parts of the carcasses of any such animals, including poultry, that died otherwise than by slaughter shall register with the secretary the person's name and the address of each place of business at which and all trade names under which the person conducts such business.

8. Adopt by reference or otherwise such provisions of the rules and regulations under the federal Acts, with such changes therein as the secretary deems appropriate to make them applicable to operations and transactions subject to this chapter, which shall have the same force and effect as if promulgated under this chapter, and promulgate such other rules and regulations as the secretary deems necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this chapter, including rules of practice providing opportunity for hearing in connection with issuance of orders under section 189A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "e", and subsection 1, 2, or 3 of this section and prescribing procedures for proceedings in such cases; however, this shall not preclude a requirement that a label or container be withheld from use, or a refusal of inspection pursuant to the sections cited herein pending issuance of a final order in any such proceeding.

9. Appoint and prescribe the duties of such inspectors and other personnel as the secretary deems necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this chapter.

10. Cooperate with the secretary of agriculture of the United States in administration of this chapter to effectuate the purposes stated in section 189A.3; accept federal assistance for that purpose and spend public funds of this state appropriated for administration of this chapter to pay the state's proportionate share of the estimated total cost of the cooperative program.

11. Recommend to the secretary of agriculture of the United States for appointment to the advisory committees provided for in the federal Acts, such officials or employees of the Iowa meat and poultry inspection service as the secretary shall designate.

12. Serve as a representative of the governor for consultation with said secretary under para-

graph "c" of section 301 of the federal Meat Inspection Act and paragraph "c" of section 5 of the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act unless the governor selects another representative.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §207
Subsections 1 and 8 amended

189A.10 Fraudulent practices.

1. A person commits a fraudulent practice as defined in section 714.8 if the person does any of the following:

a. Slaughters livestock or poultry or prepares an article produced from livestock or poultry which is capable of use as human food, at any establishment preparing the article solely for intrastate commerce, except in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

b. Sells, transports, offers for sale or transportation, or receives for transportation in intrastate commerce, any article produced from livestock or poultry which is both of the following:

(1) Capable of use as human food.

(2) Adulterated or misbranded at the time of such sale, transportation, offer for sale or transportation, or receipt for transportation; or required to be inspected under this chapter unless the article has passed inspection.

c. Commits any act which is intended to cause or has the effect of causing an article produced from livestock or poultry to be adulterated or misbranded, if the article is capable of use as human food and is being transported or held for sale after being transported in intrastate commerce.

2. A person commits a fraudulent practice as defined in section 714.8, if the person sells, transports, offers for sale or transportation, or receives for transportation in intrastate commerce, or receives from an official establishment, any slaughtered poultry from which the blood, feathers, feet, head, or viscera have not been removed in accordance with regulations promulgated by the secretary.

3. No person shall violate any provision of the regulations or orders of the secretary under section 189A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "g", or section 189A.7.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §208
Subsection 3 amended

189A.17 Penalties.

1. Any person who violates any provisions of this chapter for which no other criminal penalty is provided shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor; but if such violation involves intent to defraud, or any distribution or attempted distribution of an article that is adulterated, except as defined in section 189A.2, subsection 1, paragraph "h" such person shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

2. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the secretary to report, for the institution of legal proceedings, minor violations of this

chapter whenever the secretary believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice of warning.

3. The secretary shall also have power:

a. To gather and compile information concerning, and to investigate from time to time the organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of any person engaged in intrastate commerce, and the relation thereof to other persons.

b. To require persons engaged in intrastate commerce to file with the secretary in such form as the secretary may prescribe, annual or special reports or answers in writing to specific questions, furnishing to the secretary such information as the secretary may require as to the organization, business, conduct, practices, management, and relation to other persons of the person filing such reports or answers. Such reports and answers shall be made under oath, or otherwise as the secretary may prescribe, and shall be filed with the secretary within such reasonable period as the secretary may prescribe, unless additional time be granted in any case by the secretary.

4. *a.* For the purpose of this chapter the secretary may, at all reasonable times, examine and copy any documentary evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against, and may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all documentary evidence of any person relating to any matter under investigation. The secretary may sign subpoenas and administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

b. Such attendance of witnesses, and the production of such documentary evidence may be required at any designated place of hearing. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the secretary may invoke the aid of the district court having jurisdiction over the matter in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.

c. The district court may, in case of failure or refusal to obey a subpoena issued herein to any person, enter an order requiring such person to appear before the secretary or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence concerning the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as contempt.

d. Upon the application of the attorney general of this state at the request of the secretary, the court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding any person to comply with the provisions of this chapter or any order of the secretary pursuant thereto.

e. The secretary may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this chapter at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated

by the secretary and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under the person's direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the secretary as herein provided.

f. Witnesses summoned before the secretary shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the district court, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in such district court.

g. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, schedules of charges, contracts, agreements, or other documentary evidence before the secretary or in obedience to the subpoena of the secretary, whether such subpoena be signed or issued by the secretary or the secretary's delegate, or in any cause or proceeding, criminal or otherwise, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this chapter for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of the person may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which the person is compelled, after having claimed the privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that any individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

5. *a.* Any person who neglects or refuses to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce documentary evidence, if it is in the person's power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the secretary shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

b. Any person who willfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry or statement of fact in any report required to be made under this chapter, or who willfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in any account, record, or memorandum kept by any person subject to this chapter, or who willfully neglects or fails to make or to cause to be made, full, true, and correct entries in such accounts, records, or memoranda, of all facts and transactions pertaining to the business of such person, or who willfully leaves the jurisdiction of this state, or willfully mutilates, alters, or by any other means falsifies any documentary evidence of any person subject to this chapter or who willfully refuses to submit to the secretary or to any of the

secretary's authorized agents, for the purpose of inspection and taking copies, any documentary evidence of any person subject to this chapter in the person's possession or control, shall be deemed guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

c. If a person required by this chapter to file an annual or special report fails to do so within the time fixed by the secretary for filing it, and the failure continues for thirty days after notice of default, the person shall forfeit to this state the sum of one hundred dollars for each day of the continuance of the failure, which forfeiture is payable into the treasury of this state, and is recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the state brought in the district court of the county where the person has a principal office or in the district court of any county in which the person does business. The county attorneys shall prosecute for the recovery

of such forfeitures.

d. Any officer or employee of this state who makes public any information obtained by the secretary, without the secretary's authority, unless directed by a court, or uses any such information to the officer's or employee's advantage, shall be deemed guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

6. The requirements of this chapter shall apply to persons, establishments, animals, and articles regulated under the federal Meat Inspection Act or the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act to the extent provided for in said federal Acts and also to the extent provided in this chapter and in regulations the secretary may prescribe to promulgate this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §209

Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 6

CHAPTER 190

ADULTERATION OF FOODS

190.3 Food adulterations.

1. For the purposes of this chapter, any food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

a. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality.

b. If any substance has been substituted to any extent.

c. If any valuable constituent has been removed to any extent.

d. If it has been mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

e. If it contains formaldehyde, sulphites or boron compound, or any poisonous or other ingredients injurious to health.

f. If it consists to any extent of a diseased, filthy, or decomposed animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or otherwise.

g. If it consists to any extent of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

h. If it is the product of or obtained from a diseased or infected animal.

i. If it has been damaged by freezing.

j. If it does not conform to the standards established by law or by the department.

2. The provisions of subsection 1, paragraphs "a" and "b", shall not apply to the addition of vitamins approved by the United States Pharmacopoeia or the removal of milk fat from milk.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

190.12 Standards for frozen desserts.

1. Frozen desserts and the pasteurized dairy ingredients used in the manufacture thereof, shall comply with the following standards:

Milk, cream, and fluid dairy ingredient	Temperature Bacterial limit Coliform limit	Storage at 45 degrees F. 50,000 per milliliter 10 per milliliter
Frozen dessert mixes, frozen desserts (plain)	Temperature Bacterial limit Coliform limit	Storage at 45 degrees F. 50,000 per gram 10 per gram
Dry dairy ingredient	Extra grade or better as defined by U.S. Standards for grades for the particular product.	
Dry powder mix	Bacterial limit Coliform limit	50,000 per gram 10 per gram

2. The bacteria count and coliform determination shall not exceed these standards in three out of the last five consecutive samples taken by the regulatory agency.

3. This section shall not preclude holding mix at a higher temperature for a short period of time immediately prior to freezing where applicable to the particular manufacturing or processing practices.

4. This section shall not apply to sterilized mix in hermetically sealed containers.

5. The coliform determination for bulky flavored frozen desserts shall not be more than twenty per gram.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §74
Section amended

CHAPTER 190A

FARM-TO-SCHOOL PROGRAM

190A.3 Goals and strategies.

1. The farm-to-school program shall seek to link elementary and secondary public and non-public schools in this state with Iowa farms to provide schools with fresh and minimally processed food for inclusion in school meals and snacks, encourage children to develop healthy eating habits, and provide Iowa farmers access to consumer markets.

2. The farm-to-school program may include activities that provide students with hands-on learning opportunities, such as farm visits, cook-

ing demonstrations, and school gardening and composting programs.

3. The farm-to-school council shall seek to establish partnerships with public agencies and nonprofit organizations to implement a structure to facilitate communication between farmers and schools.

4. The farm-to-school council shall actively seek financial or in-kind contributions from organizations or persons to support the program.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §76
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 190C

ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

190C.5 State fees — deposit into general fund of the state.

1. The department acting as a state certifying agent shall establish a schedule of fees by rule.

α. The department shall establish the rate of fees based on an estimate of the amount of revenues from the fees required by the department to administer and enforce this chapter.

b. The department shall annually review the estimate and may change the rate of fees. The fees must be adjusted in order to comply with this subsection.

c. The fees shall be charged to persons who are certified under this chapter, including production operations and handling operations, in a manner that is consistent with the national organic program.

2. a. The department acting as a state certifying agent may charge additional fees for carrying out the duties of that position to the extent that

the fees are consistent with the national organic program.

b. The secretary acting as the state organic program's governing state official may charge fees for carrying out the duties of that position to the extent consistent with the national organic program.

3. The department shall collect state fees under this chapter which shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §77
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 191

LABELING FOODS

191.2 Dairy products and imitations.

The products enumerated below shall be labeled on the side or top of the container or package in which placed, kept, offered or exposed for sale, or sold as prescribed in sections 189.9 to 189.12, inclusive, except that the label shall be printed in letters not less than three-quarters inch in height and one-half inch in width and subject to the following regulations:

1. *Renovated butter.* Renovated butter shall be labeled with the words "Renovated Butter", and if offered or exposed for sale or sold in prints or rolls the wrapper of each and the container as required above shall be so labeled. If such butter is offered or exposed for sale uncovered and not in a container or package, a placard containing the required label shall be attached to the mass so as to be easily seen by the purchaser.

2. *Oleomargarine.*

a. No person shall sell or offer for sale, colored oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine unless — such oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine is packaged; the net weight of the contents of any package sold in a retail establishment is one pound or less; there appears on the label of the package the word "oleo", "oleomargarine", or "margarine" in type or lettering at least as large as any other type or lettering on such label, and a full and accurate statement of all the ingredients contained in such oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine; and each part of the contents of the package is contained in a wrapper which bears the word "oleo", "oleomargarine", or "margarine" in type or lettering not smaller than twenty point type.

b. Whenever coloring of any kind has been added it shall be clearly stated on both the inside wrapper and the outside package. The ingredients of oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine shall be listed on both the inside wrapper and outside package in the order of the amounts of ingredients in the package.

c. Such oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine

shall contain vitamin "A" in such quantity that the finished oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine contains not less than fifteen thousand United States Pharmacopoeia units of vitamin "A" per pound, as determined by the method prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia of the United States for the total biological vitamin "A" activity.

3. *Imitation cheese.* Imitation cheese shall be labeled with the words "Imitation Cheese" on the cheese and on the package.

4. *Nonfat dry milk.* For the purposes of this chapter the product resulting from the removal of fat and water from milk and containing the lactose, milk proteins, and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as in the fresh milk from which it was made may be labeled and sold as "nonfat dry milk". It shall contain not over five percent by weight of moisture and the fat content shall not be over one and one-half percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

5. All bottles, containers, and packages enclosing milk or milk products shall be conspicuously labeled or marked with:

a. The name of the contents as given in the definitions of this chapter and chapters 190 and 192.

b. The word "reconstituted" or "recombined" if the product is made by reconstitution or recombination.

c. The grade of the contents.

d. The word "pasteurized" if the contents are pasteurized and the identity of the plant where pasteurized.

e. The word "raw" if the contents are raw and the name or other identity of the producer.

f. The designation vitamin "D" and the number of U.S.P. units per quart in the case of vitamin "D" milk or milk products.

g. The volume or proportion of water to be added for recombining in the case of concentrated milk or milk products.

h. The words "nonfat milk solids added" and the percentage added if such solids have been added.

ed, except that this requirement shall not apply to reconstituted or recombined milk and milk products.

i. The words “artificially sweetened” in the name if nonnutritive or artificial sweeteners or both are used.

j. The common name of stabilizers, distillates, and ingredients, provided that:

(1) Only the identity of the milk producer shall be required on cans delivered to a milk plant as provided in chapter 192 which receives only grade “A” raw milk for pasteurization, and which immediately dumps, washes, and returns the cans to the milk producer.

(2) The identity of both milk producer and the grade shall be required on cans delivered to a milk plant as provided in chapter 192 which receives both grade “A” raw milk for pasteurization and ungraded raw milk and which immediately dumps, washes, and returns the cans to the milk producer.

(3) In the case of concentrated milk products, the specific name of the product shall be substituted for the generic term “concentrated milk products”, e.g., “homogenized concentrated milk”, “concentrated skim milk”, “concentrated chocolate milk”, “concentrated chocolate flavored low fat milk”.

(4) In the case of flavored milk or flavored reconstituted milk, the name of the principal flavor shall be substituted for the word “flavored”.

(5) In the case of cultured milk and milk products, the special type culture used may be substituted for the word “cultured”, e.g., “acidophilus buttermilk”, “Bulgarian buttermilk”, and “yogurt”.

6. All vehicles and transport tanks containing milk or milk products shall be legibly marked with the name and address of the milk plant or hauler in possession of the contents.

7. *a.* Tanks transporting raw milk and milk products to a milk plant from sources of supply not under the supervision of the secretary or authorized municipal corporation are required to be marked with the name and address of the milk plant or hauler and shall be sealed; in addition, for each such shipment, a shipping statement shall be prepared containing at least the following information:

(1) Shipper’s name, address, and permit number.

(2) Permit number of hauler, if not employee of shipper.

(3) Point of origin of shipment.

(4) Tanker identity number.

(5) Name of product.

(6) Weight of product.

(7) Grade of product.

(8) Temperature of product.

(9) Date of shipment.

(10) Name of supervising health authority at the point of origin.

(11) Whether the contents are raw, pasteurized, or otherwise heat treated.

b. Such statement shall be prepared in triplicate and shall be kept on file by the shipper, the consignee, and the carrier for a period of six months for the information of the secretary.

8. The labeling information which is required on all bottles, containers, or packages of milk or milk products shall be in letters of an acceptable size, kind, and color satisfactory to the secretary and shall contain no marks or words which are misleading.

9. Milk and milk products are misbranded:

a. When their container bears or accompanies any false or misleading written, printed, or graphic matter.

b. When such milk and milk products do not conform to their definitions as contained in this chapter and chapters 190 and 192.

c. When such products are not labeled in accordance with this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §208
Subsections 2 and 7 amended

191.4 Definitions.

1. “*Oleo*”, “*oleomargarine*”, or “*margarine*”, for purposes of this chapter, includes all substances, mixtures, and compounds known as oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine, and all substances, mixtures, and compounds which have a consistence similar to that of butter and which contain any edible oils or fats other than milk fat if made in imitation or semblance of butter. For the purposes of this chapter, colored oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine is oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine to which any color has been added.

2. “*Person*” as used in this chapter and chapters 190 and 192 means any individual, plant operator, partnership, corporation, company, firm, trustee, or association.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §209
See also §189.1
Section amended

191.6 Standards for oleomargarine.

The department may prescribe and establish standards for oleo, oleomargarine, or margarine manufactured or sold in this state and may adopt the standards set up by regulations of the food and drug administration of the United States department of health and human services, 21 C.F.R. § 166.110, or any amendments thereto. Any standards so established shall not be contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of section 190.1, subsection 6, entitled “*Oleomargarine*”.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §75
Section amended

CHAPTER 192

GRADE "A" MILK INSPECTION

192.101A Definitions.

As used in this chapter, all terms shall have the same meaning as defined in the "Grade 'A' Pasteurized Milk Ordinance" as provided in section 192.102. However, notwithstanding the ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "*Bulk milk tanker*" means a mobile bulk container used to transport milk or fluid milk products from a dairy farm to a milk plant or from a milk plant to another milk plant, including an over-the-road semitrailer or a tanker that is permanently mounted on a motor vehicle.

2. "*Milk grader*" means a person, including

dairy industry milk intake personnel, other than a milk hauler, who collects a milk sample from a bulk tank or a bulk milk tanker.

3. "*Milk hauler*" means a person who takes farm samples or transports raw milk or raw milk products to or from a milk plant, receiving station, or transfer station, including a dairy industry milk field person. However, a milk hauler does not include a person who drives a bulk milk tanker, if the person does not take a milk sample or handle raw milk or raw milk products.

Further definitions, see §189.1, 191.4(2)
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 198

COMMERCIAL FEED

198.4 Licenses.

1. This section shall apply to any person:

a. Who manufactures a commercial feed within the state.

b. Who distributes a commercial feed in or into the state.

c. Whose name appears on the label of a commercial feed as guarantor.

2. A person shall obtain a license, for each facility which distributes in or into the state, authorizing the person to manufacture or distribute commercial feed before the person engages in such activity. Any person who makes only retail sales of commercial feed which bears labeling or other approved indication that the commercial feed is from a licensed manufacturer, guarantor, or distributor who has assumed full responsibility for the tonnage inspection fee due under section 198.9 is not required to obtain a license.

3. A broker shall not distribute a commercial feed in this state without first obtaining a license from the secretary issued on forms provided by the secretary. The forms must identify the broker's name and place of business.

4. A person obtaining a license under this section shall pay to the secretary a license fee of ten dollars. Fees relating to the issuance of licenses shall be paid by July 1 of each year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §78
Section amended

198.9 Inspection fees and reports.

1. a. An inspection fee to be fixed annually by the secretary at a rate of not more than sixteen cents per ton, shall be paid on commercial feed dis-

tributed in this state by the person who first distributes the commercial feed, subject to the following:

(1) The inspection fee is not required on the first distribution, if made to a qualified buyer who, with approval from the secretary, shall become responsible for the fee.

(2) A fee shall not be paid on a commercial feed if the payment has been made by a previous distributor.

(3) A fee shall not be paid on customer-formula feeds if the inspection fee is paid on the commercial feeds which are used as components of the customer-formula feeds.

(4) A minimum semiannual fee shall be twenty dollars.

(5) A licensed manufacturer shall pay the inspection fee on commercial feed that is fed to livestock owned by the licensee.

b. In the case of a pet food or specialty pet food, which is distributed in this state in packages of ten pounds or less, each product shall be registered and an annual registration fee of fifty dollars for each product shall be paid by January 1 of each year in lieu of the per ton rate as provided in this subsection. The inspection fee shall apply to those same products distributed in packages of more than ten pounds.

2. a. Each person who is liable for the payment of such fee shall:

(1) File, not later than the last day of January and July of each year, a semiannual statement, setting forth the number of net tons of commercial feeds distributed in this state during the preceding six months and upon filing the statement shall

pay the inspection fee at the rate stated in subsection 1. Inspection fees which are due and owing and have not been remitted to the secretary within fifteen days following the due date shall have a delinquency fee of ten percent of the amount due or fifty dollars, whichever is greater, added to the amount due when payment is finally made. The assessment of this delinquency fee does not prevent the department from taking other actions as provided in this chapter.

(2) Keep such records as may be necessary or required by the secretary to indicate accurately the tonnage of commercial feed distributed in this state, and the secretary shall have the right to examine such records to verify statements of tonnage.

b. Failure to make an accurate statement of tonnage or to pay the inspection fee or comply as provided in this section is sufficient cause for cancellation of the license of the distributor.

3. Fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60. Moneys deposited under this section shall be used for the payment of the costs of inspection, sampling, analysis, supportive research, and other expenses necessary for the administration of this chapter.

4. If there is an unencumbered balance of funds from the fees deposited under this section on June 30 of any fiscal year equal to or exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, the secretary of agriculture shall reduce the per ton fee provided for in subsection 1 for the next fiscal year in such amount as will result in an ending estimated balance of the fees deposited less costs paid for from those fees for June 30 of the next fiscal year of one hundred thousand dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §210
Section amended

CHAPTER 199

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

199.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter or as used in labeling of seed:

1. “*Advertisement*” means all representations, other than those on the label, relating to seed within the scope of this chapter.

2. “*Agricultural seed*” means grass, forage, cereal, oil, fiber, and any other kind of crop seed commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seed, lawn seed, vegetable seed, or seed mixtures. Agricultural seed may include any additional seed the secretary designates by rules.

3. “*Certifying agency*” means an agency authorized under the laws of a state, territory, or possession to officially certify seed and which has standards and procedures approved by the United States secretary of agriculture to assure genetic purity and identity of the seed certified, or an agency of a foreign country determined by the United States secretary of agriculture to adhere to the procedures and standards for seed certification comparable to those adhered to generally by seed certifying agencies in the United States.

4. “*Coated seed*” means seed that has been encapsulated or covered with a substance other than those defined as “*inoculated seed*” or “*treated seed*”. Pelleted seed is a subclass of “*coated seed*”.

5. “*Conditioning*” means cleaning to remove chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and other crop seed; scarifying; blending to obtain uniform quality; or any other operation which may change the purity or ger-

mination of the seed and require retesting to determine the quality of the seed.

6. “*Cultivar*” or “*variety*” means a cultivated subdivision of a kind of plant that may be characterized by growth habits, fruit, seed, or other characteristics, by which it can be differentiated from other plants of the same kind.

7. “*Hybrid*” means the first generation seed produced by controlled pollination of two inbred lines to produce a single cross; an inbred line and a single cross of two unrelated inbred lines to produce a three-way cross; an inbred line and a single cross of two related lines to produce a modified single cross; two single crosses to produce a double cross; an inbred line or a single cross with an open-pollinated or synthetic cultivar to produce a modified cultivar cross; or a cross of two open-pollinated or synthetic cultivars to produce a cultivar cross. The second or subsequent generation from such crosses are not hybrids. Hybrid designations shall be treated as cultivar names.

8. “*Inoculant for leguminous plants*” means a bacterial culture, or material containing bacteria, that is represented as causing the formation of nodules and aiding the growth of leguminous plants by the fixation of nitrogen.

9. “*Inoculated seed*” means seed to which has been added a substance containing the cells, spores or mycelia of microorganisms for which a claim is made.

10. “*Kind*” means one or more related species or subspecies which singly or collectively are

known by one common name.

11. *“Labeling”* means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic representations, in any form, accompanying and pertaining to seed, whether in bulk or in containers, and includes invoices.

12. *a. “Local governmental entity”* means any political subdivision, or any state authority which is not any of the following:

- (1) The general assembly.
- (2) A principal central department as enumerated in section 7E.5, or a unit of a principal central department.

b. “Local governmental entity” includes but is not limited to a county, special district, township, or city as provided in title IX of this Code.

13. *“Local legislation”* means any ordinance, motion, resolution, amendment, regulation, or rule adopted by a local governmental entity.

14. *“Mixture”* or *“blend”* means a combination of seed of more than one kind or variety if present in excess of five percent of the whole.

15. *“Multiline cultivar”* means a planned combination of two or more near-isogenic lines of a normally self-fertilizing kind of crop.

16. *“Noxious weed seed”* shall be divided into two classes, *“primary noxious weed seed”* and *“secondary noxious weed seed”* which are defined in paragraphs *“a”* and *“b”* of this subsection. The secretary, upon the recommendation of the dean of agriculture, Iowa state university of science and technology, shall adopt as a rule, after public hearing, pursuant to chapter 17A, the list of seed classified as *“primary noxious weed seed”* and *“secondary noxious weed seed”*.

a. “Primary noxious weed seed” are the seed of perennial weeds that reproduce by seed and by underground roots or stems and which, when established, are highly destructive and difficult to control in this state by good cultural practices. For the purpose of this chapter and the sale of seed, primary noxious weeds in this state are the seeds of:

- (1) Quack grass — *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.
- (2) Canada thistle — *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.
- (3) Perennial sow thistle — *Sonchus arvensis* L.
- (4) Perennial pepper grass (hoary cress) — *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.
- (5) European morning-glory (field bindweed) — *Convolvulus arvensis* L.
- (6) Horse nettle — *Solanum carolinense* L.
- (7) Leafy spurge — *Euphorbia esula* L.
- (8) Russian knapweed — *Centaurea repens* L.

b. “Secondary noxious weed seed” are the seed of weeds that are very objectionable in fields, lawns, or gardens in this state, but can be controlled by good cultural practices. For the purpose

of this chapter and the sale of seed, the secondary noxious weed seeds in this state are the seeds of:

- (1) Wild carrot — *Daucus carota* L.
- (2) Sour dock (curly dock) — *Rumex crispus* L.
- (3) Smooth dock — *Rumex altissimus* Wood.
- (4) Sheep sorrel (red sorrel) — *Rumex acetosella* L.
- (5) Butterprint (velvet leaf) — *Abutilon theophrasti* Medic.
- (6) Mustards — *Brassica juncea* (L.) Coss., *Sinapis arvensis* L. and *B. nigra* (L.) Koch.
- (7) Cocklebur — *Xanthium strumarium* L.
- (8) Buckhorn — *Plantago lanceolata* L.
- (9) Didders — *Cuscuta* species.
- (10) Giant foxtail — *Setaria faberii* Herrm.
- (11) Poison hemlock — *Conium maculatum*.
- (12) Wild sunflower — Wild strain of *Helianthus annuus* (L.).
- (13) Puncture vine — *Tribulus terrestris*.

17. *“Permit holder”* is a person who has obtained a permit from the department as required under sections 199.15 and 199.16.

18. *“Person”* means an individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, or association.

19. *“Purity”* means the pure seed percentage by weight, exclusive of inert matter and of other agricultural or weed seed which are distinguishable by their appearance from the crop seed in question.

20. *“Record”* means all information relating to a shipment of agricultural seed and includes a file sample of each lot of seed.

21. *“Registered seed technologist”* is a person who has attained registered membership in the society of commercial seed technologists through qualifying tests and experience as required by this society.

22. *“Tolerance”* means the allowable deviation from any figure used on a label to designate the percentage of any component or the number of seeds given for the lot in question and is based on the law of normal variation from a mean. The secretary shall prepare tables of tolerances allowable in the enforcement of this chapter and may be guided in the preparation by the regulations under the federal Seed Act, 7 C.F.R. § 201.59 et seq.

23. *“Treated seed”* means agricultural seed that has been given an application of a substance, or subjected to a procedure, for which a claim is made or which is designed to reduce, control or repel disease organisms, insects, or other pests which attack seed or seedlings.

24. *“Vegetable seed”* means the crops which are grown in gardens or truck farms and are generally sold under the name of vegetable or herb seed in this state.

25. *“Weed seed”* means the seed of all plants listed as weeds in this chapter or listed as weeds in the rules of the department or commonly recognized as weeds in this state.

26. The Iowa secretary of agriculture shall, by rule, define the terms “breeder”, “foundation”, “registered”, “certified”, and “inbred”, as used in this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §211

Weeds, chapter 317

Further definitions, see §189.1

Unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as subsection 26

199.3 Labeling of seed.

Each container of agricultural or vegetable seed which is sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or transported within this state shall be labeled according to the following schedule:

1. Seed for sowing purposes shall be labeled as follows:

a. Agricultural or vegetable seed that is treated, inoculated, or coated shall contain a word or statement indicating that the treatment, inoculation, or coating has been done. A separate label may be used.

b. If treated, the label shall indicate the commonly accepted chemical or abbreviated chemical name of the applied substance or substances or a description of the type and purpose of procedure used. If the substance in the amount present with the seed is harmful to human or vertebrate animals, the label shall bear a caution statement such as “Do not use for food, feed, or oil purposes”. In addition, for highly toxic substances, a poison statement or symbol shall be shown on the label.

c. If the seed is inoculated, the label shall indicate the month and year beyond which the inoculant is not claimed to be effective.

d. If the seed is coated, the label shall show the percentage by weight in the container of pure seed, inert matter, coating material, other crop seed, and weed seed. The percentage of germination shall be labeled on the basis of a determination made on at least four hundred pellets or capsules, whether or not they contain seed.

e. All seed in package or wrapped form which are required to be labeled, unless otherwise provided, shall conform to the requirements of sections 189.9 and 189.11.

2. Except for seed mixtures for lawn or turf purposes, agricultural seed shall bear a label indicating:

a. The name of the kind or kind and variety for each agricultural seed present in excess of five percent of the whole and the percentage by weight of each. If the variety of those kinds generally labeled as to variety is not stated, the label shall show the name of the kind and the words, “variety not stated”. Hybrids shall be labeled as hybrids. Seed shall not be labeled or advertised under a trademark or brand name in a manner that may create the impression that the trademark or brand name is a variety name.

b. Lot number or other lot identification.

c. State or foreign country of origin, if known, of alfalfa and red clover. If the origin is unknown,

the fact shall be stated.

d. Percentage by weight of all weed seed.

e. The name and rate of occurrence per unit of weight of each kind of secondary noxious weed seed present.

f. Percentage by weight of agricultural seed which may be designated as “other crop seed” other than those required to be named on the label.

g. Percentage by weight of inert matter.

h. (1) For each named agricultural seed:

(a) Percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed.

(b) Percentage of hard seed, if present.

(c) The calendar month and year the test was completed to determine the percentages.

(2) Following (a) and (b), the “total germination and hard seed” may be stated as such, if desired.

i. Name and address of the person who labeled the seed, or who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within this state.

3. For seed mixtures for lawn or turf purposes, the label shall indicate:

a. The word “mixed” or “mixture” along with the name of the mixture.

b. The heading “pure seed” and “germination” or “germ” where appropriate.

c. Commonly accepted name of kind or kind and variety of each turf seed component in excess of five percent of the whole, and the percentage by weight of pure seed in order of its predominance and in columnar form.

d. Name and percentage by weight of other agricultural seed than those required to be named on the label which shall be designated as “other crop seed”. If the mixture contains no “other crop seed” that fact may be indicated by the words “contains no other crop seed”.

e. Percentage by weight of inert matter.

f. Percentage by weight of all weed seed. Maximum weed seed content not to exceed one percent by weight.

g. The name and rate of occurrence per unit of weight of each kind of secondary noxious weed seed present.

h. For each turf seed named under paragraph “c”:

(1) Percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed.

(2) Percentage of hard seed, if present.

(3) Calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages. The oldest current test date applicable to any single kind in the mixture shall appear on the label.

i. Name and address of the person who labeled the seed, or who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within the state.

4. The labeling requirements for vegetable seed sold from containers of more than one pound shall be deemed to have been met if the seed is weighed from a properly labeled container in the

presence of the purchaser. Packets of vegetable seed prepared for use in home gardens or household plantings or vegetable seed in preplanted containers, mats, tapes, or other planting devices, shall bear labels with the following information:

- a. Name of kind and variety of seed.
- b. Lot identification.
- c. The year for which the seed was packed for sale or the percentage of germination and the calendar month and year the test to determine such percentage was completed.
- d. Name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within the state.
- e. For seed which germinate less than the standard last established by the secretary in rules adopted under chapter 17A:
 - (1) Percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed.
 - (2) Percentage of hard seed, if present.
 - (3) The words "below standard" in not less than eight point type.
- f. For seed placed in a germination medium, mat, tape, or other device in such a way as to make it difficult to determine the quantity of seed without removing the seed from the medium, mat, tape, or device, a statement to indicate the minimum number of seed in the container.
- g. The last date on which the variety of seed will normally germinate according to standards established by rules adopted by the department.

5. All other vegetable seed containers shall be labeled, indicating:

- a. The name of each kind and variety present in excess of five percent and the percentage by weight of each in order of its predominance.
- b. Lot number or other lot identification.
- c. (1) For each named vegetable seed:
 - (a) Percentage germination exclusive of hard seed.
 - (b) Percentage of hard seed, if present.
 - (c) The calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages.
- (2) Following (a) and (b), the "total germination and hard seed" may be stated as such, if desired.
- d. Name and address of the person who labeled the seed, or who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within the state.

6. Seed sold on or from the farm, which is exempt from the permit requirements by section 199.15, shall be labeled on the basis of tests performed by the Iowa state university of science and technology seed laboratory, department of agriculture and land stewardship seed laboratory, or a commercial seed laboratory personally supervised by a registered seed technologist. Tests for labeling shall be as provided in section 199.10.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §212, 213
 Subsection 2, paragraph h amended
 Subsection 5, paragraph c amended

199.7 Certified seed.

1. The classes of certified seed are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified and shall be recognized by the certifying agency.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale in the state:

a. Any agricultural seed, including seed potatoes, as a recognized class of certified seed unless:

(1) Such seed has been certified by a duly constituted state authority or state association recognized by the Iowa secretary of agriculture.

(2) Each container bears an official label approved by the certifying agency stating that the seed has met the certification requirements established by the certifying agency.

(3) Each container of the certified class of certified seed bears a label blue in color with the word "certified" thereon.

(4) Each container of the foundation and registered classes of certified seed bears a label with a color or colors approved by the certifying agency.

b. Any agricultural seed, including seed potatoes, with a blue label unless such seed is a class of certified seed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
 Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

199.15 Permit — fee — fraud.

1. A person shall not sell, distribute, advertise, solicit orders for, offer or expose for sale, agricultural or vegetable seed without first obtaining from the department a permit to engage in the business. A permit is not required of persons selling seeds which have been packed and distributed by a person holding and having in force a permit. A permit is not required of persons selling or advertising seed of their own production, provided that the seed is stored or delivered to a purchaser only on or from the farm or premises where grown.

2. a. The fee for a new permit is ten dollars and the fee for a renewed permit is based on the gross annual sales of seeds in Iowa during the previous twelve-month period under the permit holder's label and all permits expire on the first day of July following date of issue.

b. Permits shall be issued subject to the following fee schedule:

Gross sales of seeds	Fee
Not more than	\$ 25,000 \$30
Over \$25,000 but not exceeding	50,000 60
Over \$50,000 but not exceeding	100,000 90
Over \$100,000 but not exceeding	200,000 120

c. For each additional increment of one hundred thousand dollars of sales in Iowa the fee shall increase by thirty dollars. The fee shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars for a permit holder.

3. After due notice given at least ten days prior to a date of hearing fixed by the secretary, the de-

partment may revoke or refuse to renew a permit issued under this section if a violation of this chapter or if intent to defraud is established. The failure to fulfill a contract to repurchase the seed crop produced from any agricultural seed, if the crop meets the requirements set forth in the contract and the standards specified in this chapter, is pri-

ma facie evidence of intent to defraud the purchaser at the time of entering into the contract. However, this does not apply when seed stock is furnished by the contractor to the grower at no cost.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §214
Section amended

CHAPTER 200

FERTILIZERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS

200.3 Definitions of words and terms.

When used in this chapter:

1. “*Ammonium nitrate*” means a compound that is chiefly composed of ammonium salt of nitric acid which contains not less than thirty-three percent nitrogen, one-half of which is in the ammonium form and one-half in the nitrate form.

2. The term “*anhydrous ammonia*” means the compound formed by the combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume.

3. “*Anhydrous ammonia plant*” means a facility used for the manufacture or distribution of the compound formed by the combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume.

4. The term “*brand*” means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with one or several grades of commercial fertilizer.

5. The term “*bulk fertilizer*” shall mean commercial fertilizer delivered to the purchaser in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, in a nonpackaged form to which a label cannot be attached.

6. The term “*commercial fertilizer*” includes fertilizer and fertilizer materials and fertilizer-pesticide mixtures.

7. The term “*distributor*” means any person who imports, consigns, manufactures, produces, compounds, mixes, or blends commercial fertilizer, or who offers for sale, sells, barter, or otherwise distributes commercial fertilizer in this state.

8. “*Established date of operation*” means the date on which an anhydrous ammonia plant commenced operating. If the physical facilities of the plant are subsequently expanded, the established date of operation for each expansion is deemed to be a separate and independent “established date of operation” established as of the date of commencement of the expanded operations. The commencement of expanded operations does not divest the plant of a previously established date of operation.

9. “*Established date of ownership*” means the date of the recording of an appropriate instrument of title establishing the ownership of real estate.

10. The term “*fertilizer*” means any substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrient which is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use and claimed to have value in promoting plant growth except unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures or calcium and magnesium carbonate materials used primarily for correcting soil acidity.

11. The term “*fertilizer material*” means any substance used as a fertilizer or for compounding a fertilizer containing one or more of the recognized plant nutrients which are used for promoting plant growth or altering plant composition.

12. The term “*grade*” means the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both, and soluble potassium or K₂O or both stated in whole numbers in same terms, order and percentages as in the “*guaranteed analysis*”.

13. *Guaranteed analysis:*

a. (1) The term “*guaranteed analysis*” shall mean the minimum percentage of plant nutrients claimed and reported as Total Nitrogen (N), Available Phosphorus (P) or P₂O₅ or both, Soluble Potassium (K) or K₂O or both and in the following form:

Total Nitrogen (N)	.....	percent
Available Phosphorus (P) or P ₂ O ₅ or both	.....	percent
Soluble Potassium (K) or K ₂ O or both	.....	percent

(2) Registration and guarantee of water soluble phosphorus (P) or (P₂O₅) shall be permitted.

b. The term “*guaranteed analysis*”, in the form specified in paragraph “a”, includes:

(1) For unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials and basic slag, both total and available phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both and the degree of fineness. For bone tankage and other organic phosphatic materials, total phosphorus or P₂O₅ or both.

(2) When any additional plant nutrient elements contained in a substance as identified in subsection 10 of this section, are claimed in writing, they shall be identified in the guarantee, expressed as the element, and shall be subject to inspection and analysis in accordance with the methods and regulations that may be prescribed by the association of official agricultural chemists.

14. "Licensee" means a person licensed under section 200.4.

15. "Nuisance" means public or private nuisance as defined by statute or by the common law.

16. "Nuisance action or proceeding" means an action, claim or proceeding brought at law, in equity, or as an administrative proceeding, which is based on nuisance.

17. The term "official sample" means any sample of commercial fertilizer taken by the secretary or the secretary's agent.

18. "Organic agricultural product" means the same as defined in section 190C.1.

19. "Owner" means the person holding record title to real estate, and includes both legal and equitable interest under recorded real estate contracts.

20. The term "percent or percentage" means the percentage by weight.

21. The term "person" includes individual, partnership, association, firm, and corporation.

22. The term "pesticide" as used in this chapter means insecticides, miticides, nematocides, fungicides, herbicides and any other substance used in pest control.

23. "Rule" means a rule as defined in section 17A.2 which materially affects the operation of an anhydrous ammonia plant. The term includes a rule which was in effect prior to July 1, 1984.

24. The term "sell" or "sale" includes exchange.

25. A "soil conditioner" is any substance which when added to the soil or applied to plants will produce a favorable growth, yield or quality of crop or soil flora or fauna or other soil characteristics, other than a fertilizer, recognized pesticide, unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures or calcium and magnesium carbonate materials used primarily for correcting soil acidity.

26. A "specialty fertilizer" is a commercial fertilizer distributed primarily for nonfarm use, such as home gardens, lawns, shrubbery, flowers, golf courses, municipal parks, cemeteries, greenhouses and nurseries and may include commercial fertilizers used for research or experimental purposes.

27. The term "ton" means a net weight of two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

28. The term "unmanipulated manures" means any substances composed primarily of excreta, plant remains, or mixtures of such substances which have not been processed in any manner.

29. Words importing the singular number may

extend and be applied to several persons or things, and words importing the plural number may include the singular.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Further definitions, see §189.1

Subsection 13, paragraph a redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

200.8 Inspection fees.

1. *a.* There shall be paid by the licensee to the secretary for all commercial fertilizers and soil conditioners sold, or distributed in this state, an inspection fee to be fixed annually by the secretary of agriculture at not more than twenty cents per ton. Sales for manufacturing purposes only are hereby exempted from fees but must still be reported showing manufacturer who purchased same. Payment of said inspection fee by any licensee shall exempt all other persons, firms or corporations from the payment thereof.

b. On individual packages of specialty fertilizer containing twenty-five pounds or less, there shall be paid by the manufacturer in lieu of the semiannual inspection fee as set forth in this chapter, an annual registration and inspection fee of one hundred dollars for each brand and grade sold or distributed in the state. In the event that any manufacturer sells specialty fertilizer in packages of twenty-five pounds or less and also in packages of more than twenty-five pounds, this annual registration and inspection fee shall apply only to that portion sold in packages of twenty-five pounds or less, and that portion sold in packages of more than twenty-five pounds shall be subject to the same inspection fee as fixed by the secretary of agriculture as provided in this chapter.

c. Any person other than a manufacturer who annually offers for sale, sells, or distributes specialty fertilizer in the amount of four thousand pounds or more or applies specialty fertilizer for compensation shall pay an annual inspection fee of thirty dollars in lieu of the semiannual inspection fee as set forth in this chapter.

2. Every licensee and any person required to pay an annual registration and inspection fee under this chapter in this state shall:

a. File not later than the last day of January and July of each year, on forms furnished by the secretary, a semiannual statement setting forth the number of net tons of commercial fertilizer or soil conditioners distributed in this state by grade for each county during the preceding six months' period; and upon filing such statement shall pay the inspection fee at the rate stated in subsection 1 of this section. However, in lieu of the semiannual statement by grade for each county, as hereinabove provided for, the registrant, on individual packages of specialty fertilizer containing twenty-five pounds or less, shall file not later than the last day of July of each year, on forms furnished by the secretary, an annual statement setting forth the number of net tons of specialty fertilizer distrib-

uted in this state by grade during the preceding twelve-month period.

b. If the tonnage report is not filed or the payment of inspection fees, or both, is not made within ten days after the last day of January and July of each year as required in paragraph “*a*” of this subsection, a penalty amounting to ten percent of the amount due, if any, shall be assessed against the licensee. In any case, the penalty shall be no less than fifty dollars. The amount of fees due, if any, and penalty shall constitute a debt and become the basis of a judgment against the licensee.

3. If there is an unencumbered balance of funds from the amount of the fees deposited in the general fund pursuant to sections 200.9 and 201A.11 on June 30 of any fiscal year equal to or exceeding three hundred fifty thousand dollars, the secretary of agriculture shall reduce the per ton fee provided for in subsection 1 and the annual license fee established pursuant to section 201A.3 for the next fiscal year in such amount as will result in an ending estimated balance of such funds for June 30 of the next fiscal year of three hundred fifty thousand dollars.

4. In addition to the fees imposed under subsection 1, a groundwater protection fee shall be imposed upon nitrogen-based fertilizer. The fee shall be based upon the percentage of actual nitrogen contained in the product. An eighty-two percent nitrogen solution shall be taxed at a rate of seventy-five cents per ton. Other nitrogen-based product formulations shall be taxed on the percentage of actual nitrogen contained in the formulations with the eighty-two percent nitrogen solution serving as the base. The fee shall be paid by each licensee registering to sell fertilizer to the secretary of agriculture. The fees collected shall be deposited in the agriculture management account of the groundwater protection fund. The secretary of agriculture shall adopt rules for the payment, filing, and collection of groundwater protection fees from licensees in conjunction with the collection of registration and inspection fees. The secretary shall, by rule, allow an exemption to the payment of this fee for fertilizers which contain trace amounts of nitrogen.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

200.10 Inspection, sampling, and analysis.

1. It shall be the duty of the secretary, who may act through an authorized agent, to sample, inspect, make analysis of, and test commercial fertilizers or soil conditioners distributed within this state at time and place and to such an extent as the secretary may deem necessary, to determine whether such commercial fertilizers and soil conditioners are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. In the performance of the foregoing duty, the secretary shall counsel with the director of the Iowa agricultural experimental station in

respect to the time, place and extent of sampling. The secretary individually or through an agent is authorized to enter upon any public or private premises or conveyances during regular business hours in order to have access to commercial fertilizers or soil conditioners subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto. It shall be the duty of the secretary to maintain a laboratory with the necessary equipment and to employ such employees as may be necessary to aid in the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2. *a.* The methods of sampling and analysis shall be the official methods of the association of official agricultural chemists in all cases where methods have been adopted by the association.

b. The findings of the state chemist or the state chemist’s deputy, as shown by the sworn statement of the results of analysis of official samples of any brand and grade of commercial fertilizer, fertilizer material or soil conditioner, shall constitute prima facie evidence of their correctness in the courts of this state, as to the particular lots sampled and analyzed.

3. The secretary, in determining for administrative purposes whether any commercial fertilizer is deficient in plant food, or soil conditioner deficient in guaranteed active ingredients, shall be guided by the official sample as defined in subsection 17 of section 200.3, and obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsection 2 of this section.

4. The results of official analysis of any commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner which has been found to be in violation of any provision of this chapter, shall be forwarded by the secretary to the registrant. Upon request, the secretary shall furnish to the registrant a portion of any sample.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

200.14 Rules.

1. The secretary is authorized, after public hearing, following due notice, to adopt rules setting forth minimum general safety standards for the design, construction, location, installation and operation of equipment for storage, handling, transportation by tank truck or tank trailer, and utilization of anhydrous ammonia.

a. The rules shall be such as are reasonably necessary for the protection and safety of the public and persons using anhydrous ammonia, and shall be in substantial conformity with the generally accepted standards of safety.

b. Rules that are in substantial conformity with the published standards of the agricultural ammonia institute for the design, installation and construction of containers and pertinent equipment for the storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, shall be deemed to be in substantial conformity with the generally accepted standards of safety.

2. Anhydrous ammonia equipment shall be in-

stalled and maintained in a safe operating condition and in conformity with rules adopted by the secretary.

3. The secretary shall enforce this chapter and, after due publicity and due public hearing, may adopt such reasonable rules as may be necessary in order to carry into effect the purpose and intent and to secure the efficient administration of this chapter.

4. This chapter does not prohibit the use of storage tanks smaller than transporting tanks nor the transfer of all kinds of fertilizer including anhydrous ammonia directly from transporting tanks to implements of husbandry, if proper safety precautions are observed.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §76, 210
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

CHAPTER 200A

BULK DRY ANIMAL NUTRIENT PRODUCTS

200A.6 Registration.

1. A person shall not distribute a bulk dry animal nutrient product unless the bulk product is registered with the department under this section. The department shall register each bulk product which complies with the requirements of this chapter. If the department determines that a registration application does not comply with the requirements of this chapter, the department shall notify the applicant of the department's determination and the reasons why the application failed to comply with the requirements of this chapter. The department shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to make the necessary corrections before resubmitting the application.

2. A registration application must be submitted to the department on a form furnished by the department according to procedures required by the department. A completed application shall include all of the following:

a. (1) An accompanying label setting forth the guaranteed analysis of the bulk product, in the following form:

Total Nitrogen (N) percent
Available Phosphate (P) or
P₂O₅ or both percent

Soluble Potassium (K) or
K₂O or both percent

(2) Registration and guarantee of water soluble phosphate (P) or (P₂O₅) shall be permitted.

b. A description of how the distributor plans to obtain the acres necessary for proper application of the bulk product which is not distributed.

c. Evidence of favorable effects and safety of the bulk product necessary to satisfy the department according to rules adopted by the department.

d. Additional data about a bulk product necessary to support claims made about the product, if required by the department.

3. A distributor shall not be required to register any bulk product which is already registered under this chapter by another person.

4. Upon request of the department, the advisory committee created in section 206.23 may advise and assist the department regarding the registration of bulk dry animal nutrient products under the provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 2, paragraph a redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 202B

SWINE AND BEEF PROCESSORS

202B.201 Prohibited operations and activities — exceptions.

1. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, and section 202B.202, all of the following apply:

a. For cattle, a processor shall not own, control, or operate a cattle operation in this state.

b. For swine, a processor shall not do any of the following:

(1) (a) (i) Directly or indirectly own, control, or operate a swine operation in this state.

(ii) Finance a swine operation in this state or finance a person who directly or indirectly con-

tracts for the care and feeding of swine in this state.

(iii) Obtain a benefit of production associated with feeding or otherwise maintaining swine, by directly or indirectly assuming a morbidity or mortality production risk, if the swine are fed or otherwise maintained as part of a swine operation in this state or by a person who contracts for the care and feeding of swine in this state.

(iv) Directly or indirectly receive the net revenue derived from a swine operation in this state or from a person who contracts for the care and feed-

ing of swine in this state.

(b) For purposes of subparagraph division (a), subparagraph subdivisions (i) and (ii), both of the following apply:

(i) “*Finance*” means an action by a processor to directly or indirectly loan money or to guarantee or otherwise act as a surety.

(ii) “*Finance*” or “*control*” does not include executing a contract for the purchase of swine by a processor, including but not limited to a contract that contains an unsecured ledger balance or other price risk sharing arrangement. “*Finance*” also does not include providing an unsecured open account or an unsecured loan, if the unsecured open account or unsecured loan is used for the purchase of feed for the swine and the outstanding amount due by the debtor does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. However, the outstanding amount due to support a single swine operation shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Directly or indirectly contract for the care and feeding of swine in this state.

2. Subsection 1 shall not apply to a swine producer who holds a threshold interest in a qualified processor in the manner provided in section 202B.102, if all of the following apply:

a. The swine producer’s threshold interest in the qualified processor is not more than ten percent.

b. The swine producer is not a processor. However, this paragraph does not apply to a swine producer deemed to be a processor solely because the swine producer holds a threshold interest in the qualified processor as otherwise allowed under this subsection or because the swine producer holds an executive position in the qualified processor or owes the qualified processor a fiduciary duty.

3. This section shall not preclude a processor from doing any of the following:

a. Contracting for the purchase of cattle or swine, provided that where the contract sets a date for delivery which is more than twenty days after the making of the contract, the contract shall do one of the following:

(1) Specify a calendar day for delivery of the cattle or swine.

(2) Specify the month for the delivery, and shall allow the farmer to set the week for the delivery within such month and the processor to set the date for delivery within such week.

b. Carrying on legitimate research, educational, or demonstration activities.

c. Owning and operating facilities to provide normal care and feeding of cattle or swine for a period not to exceed ten days immediately prior to slaughter, or for a longer period in an emergency.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §79

Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

CHAPTER 203

GRAIN DEALERS

203.6 Fees.

The department shall charge the following fees for deposit in the general fund:

1. a. For the issuance or renewal of a license required under section 203.3, and for any inspection of a grain dealer, the fee shall be determined on the basis of all bushels of grain purchased during the grain dealer’s previous fiscal year according to the grain dealer’s financial statement required in section 203.3. The fee shall be calculated according to the following schedule:

(1) If the total number of bushels purchased is thirty-five thousand or less, the license fee is sixty-six dollars and the inspection fee is eighty-three dollars.

(2) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than thirty-five thousand, but not more than two hundred fifty thousand, the license fee is one hundred sixteen dollars and the inspection fee is one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(3) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than two hundred fifty thousand, but not more than five hundred thousand, the license fee is one hundred sixty-six dollars and the inspection

fee is one hundred ninety-one dollars.

(4) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than five hundred thousand, but not more than one million, the license fee is two hundred ninety-one dollars and the inspection fee is two hundred forty-nine dollars.

(5) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than one million, but not more than one million eight hundred fifty thousand, the license fee is four hundred ninety-eight dollars and the inspection fee is three hundred seven dollars.

(6) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than one million eight hundred fifty thousand, but not more than three million two hundred thousand, the license fee is seven hundred six dollars and the inspection fee is three hundred seventy-four dollars.

(7) If the total number of bushels purchased is more than three million two hundred thousand, the license fee is nine hundred fifty-five dollars and the inspection fee is four hundred forty dollars.

b. If the applicant did not purchase grain in the applicant’s previous fiscal year, the applicant

shall pay the fee specified in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1). If during the licensee’s fiscal year the number of bushels of grain actually purchased exceeds thirty-five thousand, the licensee shall notify the department and the license and inspection fee shall be adjusted accordingly. Subsequent adjustments shall be made as necessary. An applicant may elect licensing in any category of this subsection. Fees for new licenses issued for less than a full year shall be prorated from the date of application.

2. For an amendment to a license, the fee is ten dollars.

3. For a duplicate license, the fee is five dollars.

4. For reinstatement of a license the fee is fifty dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §215
Subsection 1 amended

203.12A Lien on grain dealer assets.

1. a. As used in this section:

(1) “*Grain dealer assets*” includes proceeds received or due a grain dealer upon the sale, including exchange, collection, or other disposition, of grain sold by the grain dealer. “*Grain dealer assets*” also includes any other funds or property of the grain dealer which can be directly traced as being from the sale of grain by the grain dealer, or which were utilized in the business operation of the grain dealer.

(2) “*Proceeds*” means noncash and cash proceeds as defined in section 554.9102.

b. A court, upon petition by an affected party, may order that claimed grain dealer assets are not grain dealer assets as defined in this section. The burden of proof shall be upon the petitioner to establish that the assets are not grain dealer assets as defined in this section.

2. A statutory lien is imposed on all grain dealer assets in favor of sellers who have surrendered warehouse receipts or other written evidence of ownership as part of a grain sale transaction or who possess written evidence of the sale of grain to a grain dealer, without receiving full payment for the grain.

3. The lien shall arise at the time of surrender of warehouse receipts or other written evidence of ownership as part of a grain sale transaction or the time of delivery of the grain for sale, and shall terminate when the liability of the grain dealer to the seller has been discharged. The lien of all sellers is hereby assigned to the Iowa grain indemnity fund board, on behalf of the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund.

4. To perfect the lien, the Iowa grain indemnity fund board must file a lien statement with the office of the secretary of state. The lien statement is valid only if filed on or after the date of suspension but not later than sixty days after the incurrence date as provided in section 203D.6. The lien

statement shall disclose the name of the grain dealer, the address of the dealer’s principal place of business, a description of identifiable grain dealer assets, and the amount of the lien. The lien amount shall be the board’s estimate of the final cost of reimbursing the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund for the payment of claims against the fund resulting from the breach of the grain dealer’s obligations. The board shall correct the amount not later than one hundred eighty days following the incurrence date. A court, upon petition by an affected person, may correct the amount. The board shall have the burden of proving that the amount is an accurate estimate.

5. The Iowa grain indemnity fund board shall upon written demand of the grain dealer file a termination statement with the secretary of state, if the license of the grain dealer is not revoked, terminated, or canceled after one hundred eighty days from the date that the lien is perfected. Upon filing the termination statement, the lien becomes unperfected. The board shall also deliver a copy of the termination statement to the grain dealer.

6. The secretary of state shall note the filing of a lien statement under this section in a manner provided by chapter 554, the uniform commercial code. The secretary shall note the filing of a termination statement with the lien statement.

7. A lien statement filed under this section shall be a security interest perfected under chapter 554 and subject to the same priority as provided under section 554.9322.

8. If the grain dealer is also licensed under chapter 203C, and in the event the department is appointed as a receiver under section 203C.3, assets under the authority of the receiver are free from this statutory lien. However, if there are receivership assets in excess of those necessary to fully reimburse depositors, the perfected lien will attach to those excess assets.

9. a. The board may enforce the lien in the manner provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 6, for the enforcement of security interests. If, upon enforcement of the lien, the lien amount is satisfied in full without exhaustion of the grain dealer assets, the remaining assets shall be returned to the grain dealer or, if there are competing claims to those remaining assets by other creditors, shall place those assets in the custody of the district court and implead the known creditors.

b. For purposes of enforcement of the lien, the board is deemed to be the secured party and the grain dealer is deemed to be the debtor, and each has the respective rights and duties of a secured party and a debtor as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 6. If a right or duty under chapter 554, article 9, part 6, is contingent upon the existence of express language in a security agreement, or may be waived by express language in a security agreement, the requisite language is deemed not to exist for purposes of enforcement of the lien cre-

ated by this section.

10. Actions relating to this section shall be brought in the district court in the county in which the grain dealer's primary place of business is located or in Polk county.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §211
Subsections 1, 2, and 9 amended

203.12B Appointment of department as receiver.

1. As used in this section:

a. "Grain dealer assets" means the same as defined in section 203.12A, including any proceeds from a deficiency bond or irrevocable letter of credit, or any insurance policy relating to those assets.

b. "Interested seller" means a person who delivers or has delivered grain to a grain dealer who has not been paid as provided in section 203.8 or according to the terms of a credit-sale contract breached by the grain dealer.

c. "Issuer" means a person who issues a deficiency bond or an irrevocable letter of credit pursuant to section 203.3, or an issuer of grain assets.

2. a. The department may file a verified petition in district court requesting that the department be appointed as a receiver, and the district court shall appoint the department as receiver, in order to protect interested sellers, if any of the following apply:

(1) The grain dealer's license is revoked or suspended under section 203.10.

(2) There is evidence that the grain dealer has engaged or is engaging in business under this chapter without obtaining a license as required pursuant to section 203.3.

b. Upon being appointed as a receiver, the department shall take custody and provide for the disposition of the grain dealer assets of the grain dealer under the supervision of the court.

(1) The petition shall be filed in the county in which the grain dealer maintains its principal place of business in this state. The court may issue ex parte any temporary order as it determines necessary to preserve or protect the grain dealer assets and the rights of interested sellers.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied by the department's plan for disposition of grain dealer assets which shall provide terms as may be necessary to preserve or protect the grain dealer assets and the rights of interested sellers, less expenses incurred by the department in connection with the receivership. The plan may provide for the delivery or sale of grain as provided in section 203C.4. The plan may provide for the operation of the business of the grain dealer on a temporary basis and any other course of action or procedure which will serve the interests of interested sellers.

(3) The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the district court who shall set a date for a hearing in the same manner as provided in section 203C.3.

(4) Copies of the petition, the notice of hearing, and the department's plan of disposition shall be

delivered to the following:

(a) The grain dealer and each issuer who shall receive copies delivered in the manner required for service of an original notice.

(b) Interested sellers as determined by the department who shall receive copies delivered by ordinary mail.

(5) The failure of a person to receive the required notification shall not invalidate the proceedings on the petition or any part of the petition for the appointment of the department as the receiver.

(6) A person is not a party to the action unless admitted by the court upon application.

3. When appointed as a receiver, the department shall publish notice of the appointment in the same manner provided in section 203C.3.

4. The department may employ or appoint a person to appear on behalf of the department in any proceedings before the court as provided in section 203C.3.

5. An action of the department shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 17A. A person employed or appointed by the department as receiver shall be deemed to be an employee of the state as defined in section 669.2. Chapter 669 is applicable to any claim as defined in section 669.2 against the person carrying out the duties of the department acting as receiver.

6. When the department is appointed as a receiver, the issuer shall be joined as a party, and may be ordered by the court to pay indemnification proceeds, and shall be discharged from further liability as provided in section 203C.4. The department shall provide notice to interested sellers within one hundred twenty days after the date of appointment. A failure of a person to file a timely claim as provided by the department shall defeat the claim, except to the extent of any excess grain dealer assets remaining after all timely claims are paid in full.

7. If the court approves the sale of grain, the department shall employ or appoint a merchandiser who shall enjoy the same status, exercise the same powers, and receive compensation to the same extent as a merchandiser employed or appointed pursuant to section 203C.4. A person employed or appointed as a merchandiser must meet the following requirements:

a. Be experienced or knowledgeable in the operation of grain dealers as provided in this chapter.

b. Be experienced or knowledgeable in the marketing of grain.

c. Not have had a license issued pursuant to section 203.3 suspended or revoked.

d. Not have any pecuniary interest in the grain dealer assets of the grain dealer and not have a business relationship with the grain dealer.

8. The sale of the grain shall proceed in the same manner as grain sold pursuant to section 203C.4. The department may, with the approval

of the court, continue the operation of all or any part of the business of the grain dealer on a temporary basis and take any other course of action or procedure which will serve the interests of interested sellers. The department is entitled to reimbursement out of grain dealer assets for costs directly attributable to the receivership. The department shall be reimbursed from the grain dealer assets in the same manner as provided in section 203C.4. If the approved plan of disposition requires a distribution of cash proceeds, the department shall submit to the court a proposed plan of distribution of those proceeds. The plan shall be approved and executed and the department shall be discharged and the receivership terminated in the same manner as provided in section 203C.4.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §216
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

203.15 Credit-sale contracts.

A grain dealer shall not purchase grain by a credit-sale contract except as provided in this section.

1. The grain dealer shall be licensed pursuant to section 203.3. All of the following shall apply to a grain dealer required to be licensed under that section who purchases grain by credit-sale contract:

a. The grain dealer shall give written notice to the department prior to engaging in the purchase of grain by credit-sale contract. The notice shall contain information required by the department.

b. All credit-sale contract forms in the possession of the grain dealer shall have been permanently and consecutively numbered at the time of printing of the forms. The grain dealer shall maintain an accurate record of all credit-sale contract forms and numbers obtained by that dealer. The record shall include the disposition of each numbered form, whether by execution, destruction, or otherwise.

c. The grain dealer who purchases grain by credit-sale contract shall maintain records as required by the department in compliance with this section.

2. In addition to other information as may be required, a credit-sale contract shall contain or provide for all of the following:

- a.* The seller's name and address.
- b.* The conditions of delivery.
- c.* The amount and kind of grain delivered.
- d.* The price per bushel or basis of value.
- e.* The date payment is to be made.
- f.* The duration of the credit-sale contract,

which shall not exceed twelve months from the date the contract is executed.

3. Title to all grain sold by a credit-sale contract is in the purchasing grain dealer as of the time the contract is executed, unless the contract provides otherwise. The contract must be signed and dated by both parties and executed in dupli-

cate. One copy shall be retained by the grain dealer and one copy shall be delivered to the seller. Upon revocation, termination, or cancellation of the grain dealer's license, the payment date for all credit-sale contracts shall be advanced to a date not later than thirty days after the effective date of the revocation, termination, or cancellation, and the purchase price for all unpriced grain shall be determined as of the effective date of revocation, termination, or cancellation in accordance with all other provisions of the contract. However, if the business of the grain dealer is sold to another licensed grain dealer, credit-sale contracts may be assigned to the purchaser of the business.

4. *a.* A grain dealer shall not purchase grain on credit-sale contract during any time period in which the grain dealer fails to maintain fifty cents of net worth for each outstanding bushel of grain purchased under credit. The grain dealer may maintain a deficiency bond or an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of two thousand dollars for each one thousand dollars or fraction thereof of deficiency in net worth.

b. A grain dealer who is also a warehouse operator licensed by the department under chapter 203C or the United States department of agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act, 7 U.S.C. § 241 et seq., and who does not have a sufficient quantity or quality of grain to satisfy the warehouse operator's obligations based on an examination by the department or the United States department of agriculture shall not purchase grain on credit-sale contract to correct the shortage of grain.

c. (1) A grain dealer must meet at least either of the following conditions:

(a) The grain dealer's last financial statement required to be submitted to the department pursuant to section 203.3 is accompanied by an unqualified opinion based upon an audit performed by a certified public accountant licensed in this state.

(b) The grain dealer files a bond with the department in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars payable to the department.

(2) (a) The bond filed with the department under this paragraph shall be used to indemnify sellers for losses resulting from a breach of a credit-sale contract as provided by rules adopted by the department. The rules shall include but are not limited to procedures and criteria for providing notice, filing claims, valuing losses, and paying claims. The bond provided in this paragraph shall be in addition to any other bond required in this chapter.

(b) The bond shall not be canceled by the issuer on less than ninety days' notice by certified mail to the department and the principal. However, if an adequate replacement bond is filed with the department, the department may authorize the cancellation of the original bond before the end of the ninety-day period.

(c) If an adequate replacement bond is not received by the department within sixty days of the issuance of the notice of cancellation, the department shall automatically suspend the grain dealer's license. The department shall cause an inspection of the licensed grain dealer immediately at the end of the sixty-day period. If a replacement bond is not filed within another thirty days following the suspension, the grain dealer license shall be automatically revoked.

(3) When a license is revoked, the department shall provide notice of the revocation by ordinary mail to the last known address of each holder of an outstanding credit-sale contract and all known sellers.

5. The department may adopt rules to suspend the right of a grain dealer to purchase grain by credit-sale contract based on any of the following conditions:

a. The grain dealer who is also a warehouse operator licensed by the department under chapter 203C or the United States department of agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act, 7 U.S.C. § 241 et seq., does not have a sufficient quantity or quality of grain to satisfy the warehouse operator's obligations based on an examination by the department or the United States department of agriculture.

b. The grain dealer who is also a warehouse operator licensed by the department under chapter 203C or the United States department of agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act, 7 U.S.C. § 241 et seq., issues back to the grain dealer a warehouse receipt for purposes of providing collateral, if the grain which is the subject of the warehouse receipt was purchased on credit and is unpaid for by the grain dealer.

c. The grain dealer fails to maintain requirements relating to net worth or fails to maintain a ratio of current assets to current liabilities, as required in section 203.3.

d. The grain dealer violates this section.

e. The grain dealer's total liabilities are greater than seventy-five percent of the grain dealer's total assets.

f. The grain dealer has made payment by use of a check or electronic funds transfer, and a financial institution refuses payment because of insufficient funds in a grain dealer's account.

g. The department discovers that a grain dealer has delayed payment for grain purchased since the department last inspected the grain dealer pursuant to section 203.9.

6. A grain dealer who purchases grain by credit-sale contract shall obtain from the seller a signed acknowledgment stating that the seller has received notice that grain purchased by credit-sale contract is not protected by the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund. The form for the acknowledgment shall be prescribed by the department, and the licensed grain dealer and the seller shall each be provided a copy.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §80; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §212

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

203.19 Cooperative agreements.

1. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, the department may enter into cooperative agreements with other states for the purpose of making available to those states the information acquired under the bonding, licensing, and examination procedures of this chapter.

2. *a.* If a cooperative agreement is in effect under this section, the indemnification requirements of this chapter may be satisfied by filing with the department evidence of a bond or an irrevocable letter of credit on file with a state or of participation in an indemnity fund in a state with which Iowa has a cooperative agreement as provided for by this section.

b. (1) Indemnification proceeds shall be copayable to the state of Iowa for the benefit of sellers of grain under this chapter.

(2) Indemnification proceeds required by this chapter may be made copayable to any state with whom this state has entered into contracts or agreements as authorized by this section, for the benefit of sellers of grain in that state.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 203C

WAREHOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

203C.12A Lien on warehouse operator assets.

1. A statutory lien is imposed on all warehouse operator assets in favor of depositors possessing warehouse receipts covering grain stored by the warehouse operator and depositors with written evidence of ownership other than warehouse receipts disclosing a storage obligation of a warehouse operator.

2. "Warehouse operator assets" includes proceeds received or due a warehouse operator upon the sale, including exchange, collection, or other disposition, of grain sold by the warehouse operator. As used in this section, "proceeds" means non-cash and cash proceeds as defined in section 554.9102. "Warehouse operator assets" also includes storage payments received or due to a warehouse operator, grain owned by the warehouse op-

erator, and any other funds or property of the warehouse operator which can be directly traced as being from the sale of grain by the warehouse operator, or which were utilized in the business operation of the warehouse operator. A court, upon petition by an affected party, may order that claimed warehouse operator assets are not warehouse operator assets as defined in this section. The burden of proof shall be upon the petitioner to establish that the assets are not warehouse operator assets as defined in this section.

3. The lien shall arise at the commencement of the storage obligation, and shall terminate when the liability of the warehouse operator to the depositor has been discharged. The lien of all depositors is hereby assigned to the Iowa grain indemnity fund board, on behalf of the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund.

4. To perfect the lien, the Iowa grain indemnity fund board must file a lien statement with the office of the secretary of state. The lien statement is valid only if filed on or after the date of suspension but not later than sixty days after the incurrence date as provided in section 203D.6. The lien statement shall disclose the name of the warehouse operator, the address of the warehouse operator's principal place of business, a description of identifiable warehouse operator assets, and the amount of the lien. The lien amount shall be the board's estimate of the final cost of reimbursing the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund for the payment of claims made against the fund resulting from the breach of the warehouse operator's obligations. The board shall correct the amount not later than one hundred eighty days following the incurrence date. A court, upon petition by an affected person, may correct the amount. The board shall have the burden of proving that the amount is an accurate estimate.

5. The Iowa grain indemnity fund board shall upon written demand of the warehouse operator file a termination statement with the secretary of state, if the license of the warehouse operator is not revoked, terminated, or canceled after one hundred eighty days from the date that the lien is perfected. Upon filing the termination statement, the lien becomes unperfected. The board shall also deliver a copy of the termination statement to the warehouse operator.

6. The secretary of state shall note the filing of a lien statement under this section in a manner provided by chapter 554, the uniform commercial code. The secretary shall note the filing of a termination statement with the lien statement.

7. A lien statement filed under this section shall be a security interest perfected under chapter 554 and subject to the same priority as provided under section 554.9322.

8. In the event the department is appointed as a receiver under section 203C.3, assets under the authority of the receiver are free from this statuto-

ry lien. However, if there are receivership assets in excess of those necessary to fully reimburse depositors, the perfected lien will attach to those excess assets.

9. *a.* The Iowa grain indemnity fund board may enforce the lien in the manner provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 6, for the enforcement of security interests. If, upon enforcement of the lien, the lien amount is satisfied in full without exhaustion of the warehouse operator assets, the remaining assets shall be returned to the warehouse operator or, if there are competing claims to those remaining assets by other creditors, those assets shall be placed in the custody of the district court and the known creditors impleaded.

b. For purposes of enforcement of the lien, the board is deemed to be the secured party and the warehouse operator is deemed to be the debtor, and each has the respective rights and duties of a secured party and a debtor as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 6. If a right or duty under chapter 554, article 9, part 6, is contingent upon the existence of express language in a security agreement, or may be waived by express language in a security agreement, the requisite language is deemed not to exist for purposes of enforcement of the lien created by this section.

10. Actions relating to this section shall be brought in the district court in the county in which the warehouse operator's primary place of business is located or in Polk county.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 9 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

203C.15 Insurance required — exception.

1. All agricultural products in storage in a licensed warehouse and all agricultural products which have been deposited temporarily in a licensed warehouse pending storage or for purposes other than storage, shall be kept fully insured by the warehouse operator for the current value of the agricultural products against loss by fire, inherent explosion, or windstorm.

a. The insurance shall be carried in an insurance company or companies authorized to do business in this state, and evidence of the insurance coverage in a form approved by the department shall be filed with the department. An insurance policy shall not be canceled by the insurance company on less than ninety days' notice by certified mail to the department and the principal unless the policy is being replaced with another policy and evidence of the new policy is filed with the department at the time of cancellation of the policy on file.

b. The insurance shall be provided by, and carried in the name of, the warehouse operator. However, whenever the department shall receive notice from an insurance company that it has canceled the insurance of a licensed warehouse, the department shall automatically suspend the

warehouse license if replacement insurance is not received by the department within seventy-five days of receipt of the notice of cancellation. The department shall cause an inspection of the licensed warehouse immediately at the end of the seventy-five-day period. If replacement insurance is not filed within another ten days following suspension, the warehouse license shall be automatically revoked.

2. When a license is revoked, the department shall notify each holder of an outstanding warehouse receipt and all known persons who have grain retained in open storage of the revocation. The department shall further notify each receipt holder and all known persons who have grain retained in open storage that the grain must be removed from the warehouse not later than the thirtieth day following the revocation. The notice shall be sent by ordinary mail to the last known address of each person having grain in storage as provided in this subsection.

3. Claimants against the insurance have precedence in the following order:

a. Holders of warehouse receipts other than the warehouse operator and owners of bulk grain other than the warehouse operator.

b. Owners of all other agricultural products as their interests appear.

c. Warehouse operators who have warehouse receipts.

d. Warehouse operators owners of bulk grain.

4. However, notwithstanding the insurance requirements set forth in this section, a licensed warehouse may exclude from the insurance coverage stored grain to which title is fully vested in the United States government or any of its subdivisions or agencies, provided that the licensed warehouse has on file with the United States government or any of its subdivisions or agencies a current and accepted uninsured storage rate under the provisions of their uniform grain storage agreement. The licensed warehouse shall file a copy of the current uninsured tariff rate with the department immediately upon acceptance of the uninsured rate by the United States government or any of its subdivisions or agencies.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §217
Section amended

203C.17 Receiving bulk grain at licensed and unlicensed warehouses.

1. Any grain which has been received at any licensed warehouse for which the actual sale price is not fixed and proper documentation made or payment made shall be construed to be grain held for storage within the meaning of this chapter. Grain may be held in open storage or placed on warehouse receipt. A warehouse receipt shall be issued for all grain held in open storage within one year from the date of delivery to the warehouse, unless the depositor has signed a statement that

the depositor does not desire a warehouse receipt. A warehouse receipt shall be issued upon request by the depositor. The warehouse operator's tariff shall apply for any grain that is retained in open storage or under warehouse receipt.

2. Bulk grain deposited with a licensed warehouse operator for processing, cleaning, drying, shipping for the account of the depositor or any other purpose shall be removed within thirty days or such grain shall be determined as stored grain and the warehouse operator's tariff charges shall apply.

3. Grain received on a scale ticket which fails to have the price fixed and properly documented on the records of the warehouse operator shall be construed to be in open storage.

4. All bulk grain whether open storage or having been placed on warehouse receipt is covered by the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund created in chapter 203D.

5. Any grain which has been received at any unlicensed warehouse and for which the actual sale price has not been fixed and payment made within thirty days from receipt of the grain, unless covered by a credit-sale contract, shall be construed to be unlawful storage within the meaning of this chapter. Bulk grain received at any unlicensed warehouse for any other purpose must either be returned to the depositor or disposed of by order of the depositor within thirty days from date of actual deposit of the bulk grain.

6. If the depositor of bulk grain in an unlicensed warehouse fails to sell the grain or orders other disposition of the grain, the warehouse operator may purchase the grain, if otherwise allowed by law, on the thirtieth day after deposit at not less than the local market price at the close of business on the thirtieth day or return the grain to the depositor by the thirtieth day.

7. A licensed warehouse operator who does not have a sufficient quantity or quality of grain to satisfy the warehouse operator's obligations based on an examination by the department shall not purchase grain on credit-sale contract to correct the shortage of grain. A licensed warehouse operator shall not issue a warehouse receipt for purposes of providing collateral, if the grain which is the subject of the warehouse receipt was purchased by credit-sale contract and is unpaid for by the warehouse operator.

8. *a.* Every licensed warehouse operator shall, on or before July 1 of each year, send a statement for each holder of a warehouse receipt covering grain held for more than one year at that warehouse to the holder's last known address. The statement shall show the amount of all grain held pursuant to warehouse receipt for such warehouse receipt holder and the amount of any storage charges held by the licensed warehouse operator against that grain. However, a licensed warehouse operator need not prepare this annual

statement for a holder of a warehouse receipt, if the licensed warehouse operator prepares such statements monthly, quarterly or for any other period more frequent than annually.

b. The failure to prepare a statement required by this subsection is a simple misdemeanor.

c. Violation of this section shall not constitute grounds for suspension, revocation, or modification of the license of anyone licensed under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §218

See §203.15

2007 amendment to subsection 1 applies to a document of title issued or a bailment that arises on or after July 1, 2007; for law governing a document of title issued or a bailment that arose prior to July 1, 2007, see Code 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 30, §45, 46

Subsection 8 amended

203C.18 Warehouse receipts — issuance, printing, and electronic filing.

1. For all agricultural products that become storage in a licensed warehouse, warehouse receipts signed by the licensed warehouse operator or the operator's authorized agent shall be issued by the licensed warehouse operator. Such warehouse receipts shall be in the form required or permitted by uniform commercial code, sections 554.7202 and 554.7204, provided, however, that each receipt issued for agricultural products, in addition to the matters specified in uniform commercial code, section 554.7202, shall embody in its written or printed terms:

a. The receiving and loadout charges which will be made by the warehouse operator.

b. The grade or other class of the agricultural products received and the standard or description in accordance with which such classification has been made; provided that such grade or other class shall be stated according to the official standard of the United States applicable to such agricultural products as the same may be fixed and promulgated; provided, further, that until such official standards of the United States for any agricultural product or products have been fixed and promulgated, the grade or other class thereof may be stated in accordance with any recognized standard or in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture of the United States.

c. A statement that the receipt is issued subject to the Iowa warehouse Act and the rules and regulations prescribed pursuant to this chapter.

d. Such other terms and conditions as may be required by rules of the department.

2. Warehouses that are not licensed pursuant to this chapter or by the United States government shall not issue warehouse receipts for agricultural products.

3. Forms for warehouse receipts shall only be printed by a person approved by the department. A form for a warehouse receipt shall be printed in accordance with specifications set forth by the department. A form for a warehouse receipt that is

unused at the time that a warehouse operator's license is canceled, suspended, revoked, or terminated shall be surrendered to the department.

4. The department may adopt rules to allow for the issuance of electronic warehouse receipts by a provider who is a person approved by the department to maintain a secure electronic central filing system of electronic records including warehouse receipts and who is independent of an outside influence or bias in action or appearance.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §77

2007 amendment to this section applies to a document of title issued or a bailment that arises on or after July 1, 2007; for law governing a document of title issued or a bailment that arose prior to July 1, 2007, see Code 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 30, §45, 46

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

203C.33 Fees.

1. The department shall charge the following fees for deposit in the general fund:

a. For the issuance or renewal of a warehouse license, the fee shall be determined on the basis of the storage capacity in bushels of grain as follows:

(1) If the total storage capacity is one hundred thousand bushels or less, the fee is fifty-eight dollars.

(2) If the total storage capacity is more than one hundred thousand bushels, but not more than seven hundred fifty thousand bushels, the fee is one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(3) If the total storage capacity is more than seven hundred fifty thousand bushels, but not more than one million five hundred thousand bushels, the fee is one hundred ninety-one dollars.

(4) If the total storage capacity is more than one million five hundred thousand bushels, but not more than three million bushels, the fee is two hundred forty-nine dollars.

(5) If the total storage capacity is more than three million bushels, but not more than four million seven hundred fifty thousand bushels, the fee is three hundred seven dollars.

(6) If the total storage capacity is more than four million seven hundred fifty thousand bushels, but not more than nine million five hundred thousand bushels, the fee is three hundred seventy-four dollars.

(7) If the total storage capacity is more than nine million five hundred thousand bushels, the fee is four hundred forty dollars.

b. For the issuance or renewal of a warehouse license for the storage of products other than bulk grain, the fee shall be determined as follows:

(1) For intended storage of products of a value of one hundred thousand dollars or less, a fee of sixty dollars.

(2) For intended storage of products of a value greater than one hundred thousand dollars but not greater than three hundred thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred dollars.

(3) For intended storage of products of a value in excess of three hundred thousand dollars, a fee of two hundred dollars.

c. For each inspection of a warehouse or station for the purpose of licensing, a fee of twenty-five dollars, and for each additional warehouse or station under the same license, a fee of ten dollars.

d. For each amendment of a license, a fee of ten dollars.

e. For each amendment of a tariff, a fee of ten dollars.

f. For a duplicate license, a fee of five dollars.
g. For the reinstatement of a license, a fee of fifty dollars.

2. Fees for new licenses issued for less than a year shall be prorated from the date of application.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §213
Section amended

CHAPTER 203D

GRAIN DEPOSITORS AND SELLERS INDEMNIFICATION

203D.1 Definitions.

1. “*Board*” means the Iowa grain indemnity fund board created in section 203D.4.

2. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

3. “*Depositor*” means a person who deposits grain in a licensed warehouse for storage, handling, or shipment, or who is the owner or legal holder of an outstanding warehouse receipt issued by a licensed warehouse, or who is lawfully entitled to possession of the grain.

4. “*First point of sale*” means the initial transfer of title to grain from a person who has produced the grain or caused the grain to be produced to the first purchaser of the grain for consideration, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means.

5. “*Fund*” means the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund created in section 203D.3.

6. “*Grain*” means wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, field peas, soybeans, grain sorghums, spelt, and similar agricultural products, as defined in the Grain Standards Act, but does not include agricultural products other than bulk grain.

7. “*Licensed grain dealer*” means a person who has obtained a license to engage in the business of a grain dealer pursuant to section 203.3.

8. “*Licensed warehouse*” means the same as defined in section 203C.1.

9. “*Licensed warehouse operator*” means the same as in section 203C.1.

10. “*Loss*” means the amount of a claim held by a seller or depositor against a grain dealer or warehouse operator which has not been recovered through other legal and equitable remedies including the liquidation of assets.

11. “*Purchased grain*” means grain which is entered in the company-owned paid position as evidenced on the grain dealer’s daily position record.

12. “*Seller*” means a person who sells grain which the person has produced or caused to be produced to a licensed grain dealer, but excludes a person who executes a credit-sale contract as a seller as provided in section 203.15. However, “*seller*” does not include any of the following:

a. A person licensed as a grain dealer in any jurisdiction who sells grain to a licensed grain dealer.

b. A person who sells grain that is not produced in this state unless such grain is delivered to a licensed grain dealer at a location in this state as the first point of sale.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §81; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §78
Subsection 4 amended
NEW subsection 11 and former subsection 11 renumbered as 12

203D.3 Grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund.

1. The grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund is created in the state treasury as a separate account. The general fund of the state is not liable for claims presented against the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund under section 203D.6. The fund consists of a per-bushel fee on purchased grain remitted by licensed grain dealers and licensed warehouse operators; an annual fee charged to and remitted by licensed grain dealers and licensed warehouse operators; delinquency penalties; sums collected by the department by legal action on behalf of the fund; and interest, property, or securities acquired through the use of moneys in the fund. The fiscal year of the fund begins July 1. Fiscal quarters of the fund begin July 1, October 1, January 1, and April 1. The finances of the fund shall be calculated on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The moneys collected under this section and deposited in the fund shall be used exclusively to indemnify depositors and sellers as provided in section 203D.6 and to pay the administrative costs of this chapter.

2. a. A per-bushel fee shall be assessed on all purchased grain. However, if the grain dealer provides documentation regarding the transaction satisfactory to the department, the following transactions shall be excluded from the fee:

(1) Grain purchased from the United States government or any of its subdivisions or agencies.

(2) Grain purchased from a person licensed as a grain dealer in any jurisdiction.

(3) Grain purchased under a credit-sale contract entered into on or before the date of delivery.

b. The grain dealer shall forward the per-bushel fee to the department on a quarterly basis in the manner and using the forms prescribed by the department. A licensee is delinquent if the licensee fails to submit the full fee or quarterly forms when due, or if upon examination, an underpayment of the fee is found by the department. The grain dealer is subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each day the grain dealer is delinquent or an amount equal to the amount of the deficiency, whichever is less. However, a licensee who fails to submit the full fee or quarterly forms when due, is subject to a minimum payment of ten dollars. The department may establish and apply a margin of error in determining whether a grain dealer is delinquent. If the per-bushel fee and any penalty due have not been received by the department within thirty days after notice by the department, the grain dealer's license shall be suspended. The per-bushel fee shall be collected only once on each bushel of grain.

3. a. All licensed grain dealers and licensed warehouse operators shall annually remit a fee to be deposited into the fund which is determined as follows:

(1) For class 1 grain dealers, five hundred dollars.

(2) For class 2 grain dealers, two hundred fifty dollars.

(3) For licensed warehouse operators, the following:

(a) For intended storage of bulk grain in any quantity less than twenty thousand bushels, forty-two dollars plus seven dollars for each two thousand bushels or fraction thereof in excess of twelve thousand bushels.

(b) For intended storage of bulk grain in any quantity not less than twenty thousand bushels and not more than fifty thousand bushels, seventy dollars plus four and a half dollars for each three thousand bushels or fraction thereof in excess of twenty thousand bushels.

(c) For intended storage of bulk grain in any quantity not less than fifty thousand bushels and not more than seventy thousand bushels, one hundred fifteen dollars plus four and a half dollars for each four thousand bushels or fraction thereof in excess of fifty thousand bushels.

(d) For intended storage of bulk grain in any quantity not less than seventy thousand bushels, one hundred thirty-seven and a half dollars plus two and three-quarters dollars for each five thousand bushels or fraction thereof in excess of seventy thousand bushels.

b. Payment of the required amount shall be made before the grain dealer's or warehouse operator's license is renewed.

4. Payment of the full annual fee shall be made before a grain dealer's or warehouse operator's license is issued or renewed. If a licensee amends its license during the fiscal year for which an an-

nual fee was paid, and the licensing entity remains the same, the licensee is required to pay a further fee only if the amendment changes the licensee's class from class 2 to class 1.

5. All disbursements from the fund shall be paid by the treasurer of state pursuant to vouchers authorized by the department.

6. The administrative costs of this chapter shall be paid from the fund after approval of the costs by the board.

7. A grain dealer may choose to pass on the cost of a per-bushel fee to the sellers by an itemized discount noted on the settlement sheet. However, if the per-bushel fee is not in effect, no grain dealer shall make such a discount on the purchase of grain. A discount made nominally for the per-bushel fee while the fee is not in effect is grounds for license suspension and revocation under chapter 203.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §79

See 86 Acts, ch 1246, §501(3) for permitted uses of interest

Subsection 2, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

203D.5 Adjustments to fee.

1. The board shall review annually the debits of and credits to the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund created in section 203D.3 and shall make any adjustments in the per-bushel fee required under section 203D.3, subsection 2, and the dealer-warehouse fee required under section 203D.3, subsection 3, that are necessary to maintain the fund within the limits established under this section. Not later than the first day of May of each year, the board shall determine the proposed amount of the per-bushel fee based on the expected volume of grain on which the fee is to be collected and that is likely to be handled under this chapter, and shall also determine any adjustment to the dealer-warehouse fee. The board shall make any changes in the previous year's fees in accordance with chapter 17A. Changes in the fees shall become effective on the following first day of July. The per-bushel fee shall not exceed one-quarter cent per bushel on all purchased grain as defined in section 203D.1. Until the per-bushel fee is adjusted or waived as provided in this section, the per-bushel fee is one-quarter cent on all purchased grain.

2. If, at the end of any three-month period, the assets of the fund exceed eight million dollars, less any encumbered balances or pending or unsettled claims, the per-bushel fee required under section 203D.3, subsection 2, and the dealer-warehouse fee required under section 203D.3, subsection 3, shall be waived and the fees are not assessable or owing. The board shall reinstate the fees if the assets of the fund, less any unencumbered balances or pending or unsettled claims, are three million dollars or less.

2009 Acts, ch 17, §1, 6; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §229

2009 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect March 19, 2009, and applies retroactively to October 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 17, §6

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

203D.6 Claims against fund.

1. *Persons who may file claims.* A depositor or seller may file a claim with the department for indemnification of a loss from the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund. A claim shall be filed in the manner prescribed by the board.

2. *Time of filing claim.*

a. As used in this subsection, an incurrence date is when either of the following occurs:

(1) The revocation, termination, or cancellation of the license of the grain dealer or warehouse operator.

(2) The filing of a petition in bankruptcy by a licensed grain dealer or licensed warehouse operator.

b. To be timely, a claim must be filed within a claim period beginning on either incurrence date and ending one hundred twenty days after that incurrence date, regardless of whether a previous claim period has expired.

3. *Notice.* The department shall cause notice of the opening of the claim period to be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the counties in which the licensee maintains a business location and in a newspaper of general circulation within the state. The notice shall state the name and address of the licensee and the claim incurrence date. The notice shall also state that any claims against the fund on account of the licensee shall be sent by ordinary mail to the department within one hundred twenty days after the incurrence date, and that the failure to make a timely claim relieves the fund from liability to the claimant. This notice may be incorporated by the department with a notice required by section 203.12 or 203C.14.

4. *Determination of eligible claims.* The board shall determine a claim to be eligible for payment from the fund if the board finds all of the following:

a. That the claim was timely filed.

b. That the incurrence date was on or after May 15, 1986.

c. That the claimant qualifies as a depositor or seller.

d. That the claim derives from a covered transaction. For purposes of this paragraph, a claim derives from a covered transaction if the claimant is a seller who transferred title to the grain to a licensed grain dealer other than by credit-sale contract within six months of the incurrence date for a claim period as provided in subsection 2, or if the claimant is a depositor who delivered the grain to a licensed warehouse operator.

e. That there is adequate documentation to establish the existence of a claim and to determine the amount of the loss.

f. A claim has not been paid for the same loss.

5. *Value of loss — warehouse claims.* The board shall determine the dollar value of a claim

incurred by a depositor holding a warehouse receipt or a scale weight ticket for grain that the depositor delivered for storage to the licensed warehouse operator. If the department has been appointed by the court as receiver of the grain assets of the warehouse operator, the value shall be presumed to be as stated in the plan of disposition approved by the court. If the warehouse operator has filed a petition in bankruptcy, the value shall be presumed to be based upon the fair market price, free-on-board from the site of the warehouse operator, being paid to producers for grain by the grain terminal operator nearest the warehouse operator on the date the petition was filed. If there is neither a department receivership nor a bankruptcy filing, the value shall be presumed to be based upon the fair market price, free-on-board from the site of the warehouse operator, being paid to producers for grain by the grain terminal operator nearest the warehouse operator on the date of license revocation or cancellation. If more than one date applies to a claim, the board may choose between the two. However, the board may accept an alternative valuation of a claim upon a showing of just cause by the depositor or department. All depositors filing claims under this section shall be bound by the value determined by the board. The value of the loss is the outstanding balance on the validated claim at time of payment from the fund.

6. *Value of loss — grain dealer claims.* The dollar value of a claim incurred by a seller who has sold grain or delivered grain for sale or exchange and who is a creditor of the licensed grain dealer for all or part of the value of the grain shall be based on the amount stated on the obligation on the date of the sale. If the sold grain was unpriced, the value of a claim shall be presumed to be based upon the fair market price, free-on-board from the site of the grain dealer, being paid to producers for grain by the grain terminal operator nearest the grain dealer on the date of the license revocation or cancellation or the filing of a petition in bankruptcy. If more than one date applies to a claim, the board may choose between the two. However, the board may accept an alternative valuation of a claim upon a showing of just cause by the seller or department. All sellers filing claims under this section shall be bound by the value determined by the board. The value of the loss is the outstanding balance on the validated claim at the time of payment from the fund.

7. *Procedure — appeal.* The board, through the department, shall provide for notice to each depositor and seller upon its determination of eligibility and value of loss. Within twenty days of the notice, the depositor or seller may request a hearing for the review of either determination. The request shall be made in the manner provided by the board. The hearing and any further appeal shall be conducted as a contested case subject to chapter 17A. A depositor or seller whose claim has been re-

fused by the board may appeal the refusal to either the district court of Polk county or the district court of the county in which the depositor or seller resides.

8. *Payment of claims.* Upon a determination that the claim is eligible for payment, the board shall provide for payment of ninety percent of the loss, as determined under subsection 5, but not more than three hundred thousand dollars per claimant. If at any time the board determines that there are insufficient funds to make payment of all claims, the board may order that payment be deferred on specified claims. The department, upon the board's instruction, shall hold those claims for payment until the board determines that the fund again contains sufficient assets.

9. *Subrogation of fund.* In the event of payment of a loss under this section, the fund is subrogated to the extent of the amount of any payments to all rights, powers, privileges, and remedies of the depositor or seller against any person regarding the loss. The depositor or seller shall render all necessary assistance to aid the department and the board in securing the rights granted in this section. No action or claim initiated by a depositor

or seller and pending at the time of payment from the fund shall be compromised or settled without the consent of the board.

10. *Time limitation on claims.*

a. A claim shall expire if five years after the board determines that the claim is eligible, the claimant has failed to do any of the following:

(1) Provide for the fund's subrogation or has failed to render all necessary assistance to aid the department and the board in securing the department's rights of subrogation as required in this section.

(2) Failed to provide necessary documentation or information required by the board in order to process the claim.

b. The fund shall not be liable for the payment of an expired claim.

2009 Acts, ch 17, §2 – 6
For conditions and time limitation on payment of claims determined to be eligible on or before July 1, 2008, see 2008 Acts, ch 1083, §20
2009 amendments to this section take effect March 19, 2009, and apply retroactively to October 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 17, §6
Subsection 1 amended and divided as subsections 1 and 2
Former subsections 2 – 9 renumbered as 3 – 10
Subsection 4, paragraph d amended
Subsection 4, NEW paragraph f
Subsection 8 amended

CHAPTER 206

PESTICIDES

206.5 Certification requirements — rules.

1. A commercial or public applicator shall not apply any pesticide and a person shall not apply any restricted use pesticide without first complying with the certification requirements of this chapter and such other restrictions as determined by the secretary.

2. a. A commercial applicator shall choose between a one-year certification for which the applicator shall pay a thirty dollar fee or a three-year certification for which the applicator shall pay a seventy-five dollar fee. A public applicator shall choose between a one-year certification for which the applicator shall pay a ten dollar fee or a three-year certification for which the applicator shall pay a fifteen dollar fee. A private applicator shall pay a fifteen dollar fee for a three-year certification.

b. To be initially certified as a commercial, public, or private applicator, a person must complete an educational program which shall consist of an examination required to be passed by the person. After initial certification the commercial, public, or private applicator must renew the certification by completing the educational program which shall consist of either an examination or continuing instructional courses. The commercial, public, or private applicator must pass the ex-

amination each third year following initial certification or may elect to attend two hours of continuing instructional courses each year.

3. A commercial, public, or private applicator is not required to be certified to apply pesticides for a period of twenty-one days from the date of initial employment if the commercial, public, or private applicator is under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. For the purposes of this section, "under the direct supervision of" means that the application of a pesticide is made by a competent person acting under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is physically present, by being in sight or hearing distance of the supervised person.

4. A commercial applicator who applies pesticides to agricultural land may, in lieu of the requirement of direct supervision, elect to be exempt from the certification requirements for a commercial applicator for a period of twenty-one days, if the applicator meets the requirements of a private applicator.

5. A person employed by a farmer not solely as a pesticide applicator who applies restricted use pesticides as an incidental part of the person's general duties or a person who applies restricted use pesticides as an incidental part of a custom farming operation is required to meet the certification requirements of a private applicator.

6. An employee of a food processing and distribution establishment is exempt from the certification requirements of this section provided that at least one person holding a supervisory position is certified and provided that the employer provides a program, approved by the department, for training, testing, and certification of personnel who apply, as an incidental part of their duties, any pesticide on property owned or rented by the employer. The secretary shall adopt rules to administer the provisions of this paragraph.

7. *a.* The secretary shall adopt, by rule, requirements for the examination, reexamination, and certification of applicants.

b. The department shall adopt rules providing for the program requirements which shall at least include the safe handling, application, and storage of pesticides, the correct calibration of equipment used for the application of pesticides, and the effects of pesticides upon the groundwater.

(1) The department shall adopt by rule criteria for allowing a person required to be certified to complete either a written or oral examination.

(2) The department shall administer the instructional courses, by either teaching the courses or selecting persons to teach the courses, according to criteria as provided by rules adopted by the department. The department shall, to the extent possible, select persons to teach the courses in each county. The department is not required to compensate persons selected to teach the courses. In selecting persons, the department shall rely upon organizations interested in the application of pesticides, including associations representing pesticide applicators and associations representing agricultural producers.

(3) The Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics of Iowa state university of science and technology shall cooperate with the department in administering the instructional courses. The Iowa cooperative extension service may teach courses, train persons selected to teach courses, or distribute informational materials to persons teaching the courses.

c. The secretary may adopt rules to provide for license and certification adjustments, including fees, which may be necessary to provide for an equitable transition for licenses and certifications issued prior to January 1, 1989. The rules shall also include a provision for renewal of certification and for a thirty-day renewal grace period.

d. The secretary shall also adopt rules which allow for an exemption from certification for a person who uses certain services and is not solely a pesticide applicator, but who uses the services as an incidental part of the person's duties.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §83
Subsections 2, 3, and 7 amended

206.6 License for commercial applicators.

1. *Commercial applicator.* No person shall

engage in the business of applying pesticides to the lands or property of another at any time without being licensed by the secretary. The secretary shall require an annual license fee of not more than twenty-five dollars for each license. Application for a license shall be made in writing to the department on a designated form obtained from the department. Each application for a license shall contain information regarding the applicant's qualifications and proposed operations, license classification or classifications for which the applicant is applying.

2. *Nonresident applicator.* Any nonresident applying for a license under this chapter to operate in the state shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as the agent of such nonresident upon whom service of process may be had in the event of any suit against said nonresident person, and such power of attorney shall be so prepared and in such form as to render effective the jurisdiction of the courts of this state over such nonresident applicants. A nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law shall not be required to designate the secretary of state as such agent. The secretary of state shall be allowed such fees as provided by law for designating resident agents. The secretary shall be furnished with a copy of such designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent, such copy to be certified by the secretary of state.

3. *Examination for commercial applicator license.* The secretary of agriculture shall not issue a commercial applicator license until the individual engaged in or managing the pesticide application business and employed by the business to apply pesticides is certified by passing an examination to demonstrate to the secretary the individual's knowledge of how to apply pesticides under the classifications the individual has applied for, and the individual's knowledge of the nature and effect of pesticides the individual may apply under such classifications. The applicant successfully completing the certification requirement shall be a licensed commercial applicator.

4. *Renewal of applicant's license.* The secretary of agriculture shall renew any applicant's license under the classifications for which such applicant is licensed, provided that all of the applicant's personnel who apply pesticides are certified commercial applicators.

5. *Issue commercial applicator license.*

a. The secretary shall approve an application and issue a commercial applicator license to the applicant as follows:

(1) The applicant is qualified as found by the secretary to apply pesticides in the classifications for which the applicant has applied.

(2) The applicant must furnish to the department evidence of financial responsibility as required under section 206.13.

(3) An applicant applying for a license to en-

gage in aerial application of pesticides must meet all of the requirements of the federal aviation administration, the United States department of transportation, and any other applicable federal or state laws or regulations to operate the equipment described in the application.

b. The secretary shall adopt by rule, additional requirements for issuing a license to a person who is a nonresident of this state engaged in the aerial application of pesticides, which may include but is not limited to conditions for the operation of the aircraft and the application of the pesticides under the supervision of a person who is a resident of this state and licensed as a commercial applicator under this section or as a pesticide dealer under section 206.8. The secretary shall not adopt rules concerning the operation of aircraft when a non-resident person is not engaged in the commercial application of pesticides.

c. The secretary shall issue a commercial applicator license limited to the classifications for which the applicant is qualified, which shall expire at the end of the calendar year of issue unless it has been revoked or suspended by the secretary for cause. The secretary may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain pesticides, or to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified. If a license is not issued as applied for, the secretary shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons.

6. *Public applicator:*

a. All state agencies, counties, municipal corporations, and any other governmental agency shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted thereunder concerning the application of pesticides.

b. Public applicators for agencies listed in this subsection shall be subject to certification requirements as provided for in this section. The public applicator license shall be valid only when such applicator is acting as an applicator applying pesticides used by such entities. Government research personnel shall be exempt from this licensing requirement when applying pesticides only to experimental plots. Public agencies or municipal corporations licensed pursuant to this section shall be licensed public applicators.

c. Such agencies and municipal corporations shall be subject to legal recourse by any person damaged by such application of any pesticide, and such action may be brought in the county where the damage or some part thereof occurred.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §80
Subsection 5 amended

206.8 Pesticide dealer license.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to act in the capacity of a pesticide dealer, or advertise as, or assume to act as a pesticide dealer at any time without first having obtained a license from the

secretary which shall expire at the end of the calendar year of issue. A license shall be required for each location or outlet located within this state from which such pesticides are distributed. Any manufacturer, registrant, or distributor who has no pesticide dealer outlet licensed within this state and who distributes such pesticides directly into this state shall obtain a pesticide dealer license for the manufacturer's, registrant's, or distributor's principal out-of-state location or outlet.

2. A pesticide dealer shall pay by June 30 of each year to the department an annual license fee based on the gross retail sales of all pesticides sold for use in this state by the dealer in the previous year. The license fee shall be set as follows:

a. (1) A pesticide dealer with less than one hundred thousand dollars in gross retail pesticide sales shall have the option to pay a license fee based on one-tenth of one percent of the gross retail pesticide sales in the previous year or to pay a license fee according to the following:

(a) Twenty-five dollars, if the annual gross retail pesticide sales are less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(b) Fifty dollars, if the annual gross retail pesticide sales are twenty-five thousand dollars or more but less than fifty thousand dollars.

(c) Seventy-five dollars, if the annual gross retail pesticide sales are fifty thousand dollars or more but less than seventy-five thousand dollars.

(d) One hundred dollars, if the annual gross retail pesticide sales are seventy-five thousand dollars or more but less than one hundred thousand dollars.

(2) The secretary shall provide for a three-month grace period for licensure and shall impose a late fee of ten dollars upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during the month of October, a late fee of fifteen dollars upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during the month of November, a late fee of twenty-five dollars upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during the month of December, and a late fee of twenty-five dollars upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure for each month after the month of December.

b. (1) A pesticide dealer with one hundred thousand dollars or more in gross retail pesticide sales shall pay a license fee based on one-tenth of one percent of the gross retail pesticide sales in the previous year.

(2) The secretary shall provide for a three-month grace period for licensure and shall impose a late fee of two percent of the license fee upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during the month of October, a late fee of four percent of the license fee upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during the month of November, a late fee of five percent of the license fee upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure during

the month of December, and a late fee of five percent upon the licensure of a dealer applying for licensure for each month after the month of December.

3. Up to twenty-five dollars of each annual license fee shall be retained by the department for administration of the program, and the remaining moneys collected shall be deposited in the agriculture management account of the groundwater protection fund.

4. Application for a license required for manufacturers and distributors who are not engaged in the retail sale of pesticides shall be accompanied by a twenty-five dollar fee for each business location within the state required to be licensed, and shall be on a form prescribed by the secretary.

5. This section does not apply to either of the following:

a. A pesticide applicator who applies pesticides which are owned and furnished to the pesticide applicator by another person, if the pesticide applicator does not charge for the sale of the pesticides.

b. A federal, state, county, or municipal governmental entity which provides pesticides only for its own programs.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §84

Subsection 2 amended and redesignated as subsections 2 and 3
Subsection 3 redesignated as 5

206.12 Registration.

1. Every pesticide which is distributed, sold, or offered for sale for use within this state or delivered for transportation or transported in intrastate commerce between points within the state through any point outside this state shall be registered with the department of agriculture and land stewardship. All registration of products shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following date of issuance, unless such registration shall be renewed annually, in which event expiration date shall be extended for each year of renewal registration, or until otherwise terminated; provided that:

a. For the purpose of this chapter, fertilizers in mixed fertilizer-pesticide formulations shall be considered as inert ingredients.

b. Within the discretion of the secretary, or the secretary's authorized representative, a change in the labeling or formulae of a pesticide may be made within the current period of registration, without requiring a reregistration of the product, provided the name of the item is not changed.

2. The registrant shall file with the department a statement containing:

a. The name and address of the registrant and the name and address of the person whose name will appear on the label, if other than the registrant.

b. The name of the pesticide.

c. An ingredient statement in which the accepted common name and percentage by weight of each active ingredient is listed as well as the percentage of inert ingredients in the pesticides. A separate inert ingredient statement containing the common name of each inert ingredient listed in rank order according to weight of each inert ingredient in the pesticide shall also be submitted to the secretary. Except as required by subsection 5, the registrant is not required to state the percentage composition or specific weight of any inert ingredient within a pesticide. The information required by this paragraph shall be submitted in a manner and according to procedures specified by the secretary.

d. A complete copy of the labeling accompanying the pesticide and a statement of all claims made and to be made for it including directions for use.

e. A full description of the tests made and results thereof upon which the claims are based, if requested by the secretary. In the case of renewal or reregistration, a statement may be required only with respect to information which is different from that furnished when the pesticide was registered or last reregistered.

3. *a.* Upon written request by the director of the department of natural resources, the secretary shall provide a copy of the ingredient statement and inert ingredient statement to the department. Upon written request by the director of the center for health effects of environmental contamination, the secretary shall provide a copy of the ingredient statement and inert ingredient statement to the center.

b. From on and after July 1, 1990, to December 31, 1991, the identity of an inert ingredient in a specific pesticide shall be treated as a confidential trade secret which is not subject to release under chapter 22.

c. On and after January 1, 1992, the identity of an inert ingredient in a specific pesticide shall be treated as a confidential trade secret if the following two conditions are met: the registrant states, at the time of registration, that the inert ingredient is a confidential trade secret; and the registrant certifies one of the following:

(1) The registrant has provided to any database system used by a poison control center operating in this state the information required by an attending physician to treat a patient for exposure or adverse reaction to the registrant's product, including the identification of all ingredients which are toxic to humans.

(2) The registrant operates an emergency information system as provided in section 139A.21 that is available to poison control centers twenty-four hours a day every day of the year. The emergency information system must provide information to medical professionals required for the sole

purpose of treating a specific patient for exposure or adverse reaction to the registrant's product, including the identification of all ingredients which are toxic to humans, and toxicological and medical management information.

d. Poison control centers may share the information provided by the registrant with an attending physician for the purpose of treating a specific patient exposed to the registrant's product. The secretary, the director of the department of natural resources, and the director of the center for health effects of environmental contamination shall treat the presence of any inert ingredient in a particular pesticide that meets the two conditions as a confidential trade secret which is not subject to release under chapter 22. This section does not prohibit research or monitoring of any aspect of any inert ingredient.

e. This section does not prohibit the public disclosure of research, monitoring, published or summary data relative to any inert ingredient so long as such disclosure does not link an inert ingredient to a particular brand of pesticide registered in this state.

f. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the release of information independently obtained from a source other than registrations filed under this chapter which links an inert ingredient to a pesticide registered in this state.

4. The registrant, before selling or offering for sale any pesticide for use in this state, shall register each brand and grade of such pesticide with the secretary upon forms furnished by the secretary, and the secretary shall set the registration fee annually at one-fifth of one percent of gross sales within this state with a minimum fee of two hundred fifty dollars and a maximum fee of three thousand dollars for each and every brand and grade to be offered for sale in this state except as otherwise provided. The annual registration fee for products with gross annual sales in this state of less than one million five hundred thousand dollars shall be the greater of two hundred fifty dollars or one-fifth of one percent of the gross annual sales as established by affidavit of the registrant. The secretary shall adopt by rule exemptions to the minimum fee. Fifty dollars of each fee collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60, and shall be used only for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter and the remainder of each fee collected shall be placed in the agriculture management account of the groundwater protection fund.

5. The secretary, whenever the secretary deems it necessary in the administration of this chapter, may require the submission of the complete formula of any pesticide. If it appears to the secretary that the composition of the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it and

if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of this chapter, the secretary shall register the article.

6. If it does not appear to the secretary that the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted do not comply with the provisions of this chapter, the secretary shall notify the registrant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fail to comply with this chapter so as to afford the registrant an opportunity to make the necessary corrections.

7. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, registration is not required in the case of a pesticide shipped from one plant within this state to another plant within this state operated by the same person.

8. *a.* Each licensee under section 206.8 shall file an annual report at the time of application for licensure with the secretary of agriculture in a form specified by the secretary of agriculture and which includes the following information:

(1) The gross retail sales of all pesticides sold at retail for use in this state by a licensee with one hundred thousand dollars or more in gross retail sales of the pesticides sold for use in this state.

(2) The individual label name and dollar amount of each pesticide sold at retail for which gross retail sales of the individual pesticide are three thousand dollars or more.

b. A person who is subject to the household hazardous materials permit requirements, and whose gross annual retail sales of pesticides are less than ten thousand dollars for each business location owned or operated by the person, shall report annually, the individual label name of an individual pesticide for which annual gross retail sales are three thousand dollars or more. The information shall be submitted on a form provided to household hazardous materials permittees by the department of natural resources, and the department of natural resources shall remit the forms to the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

c. Notwithstanding the reporting requirements of this section, the secretary of agriculture may, upon recommendation of the advisory committee created pursuant to section 206.23, and if the committee declares a pesticide to be a pesticide of special concern, require the reporting of annual gross retail sales of a pesticide.

d. A person who sells feed which contains a pesticide as an integral part of the feed mixture shall not be subject to the reporting requirements of this section. However, a person who manufactures feed which contains a pesticide as an integral part of the feed mixture shall be subject to the licensing requirements of section 206.8.

e. The information collected and included in the report required under this section shall remain confidential. Public reporting concerning the information collected shall be performed in a manner which does not identify a specific brand name in the report.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §85
 Subsection 2 amended and redesignated as subsections 2 and 3
 Subsections 3 – 7 renumbered as 4 – 8

206.19 Rules.

The department shall, by rule, after public hearing following due notice:

1. Declare as a pest any form of plant or animal life or virus which is unduly injurious to plants, humans, domestic animals, articles, or substances.

2. Determine the proper use of pesticides including but not limited to their formulations, times and methods of application, and other conditions of use.

3. Determine in cooperation with municipalities, the proper notice to be given by a commercial or public applicator to occupants of adjoining properties in urban areas prior to or after the exterior application of pesticides, and establish a schedule to determine the periods of application least harmful to living beings. The rules shall provide that a commercial or public applicator must provide notice only if an occupant requests that the commercial or public applicator provide the occupant notice in a timely manner prior to the application. The request shall include the name and address of the occupant, a telephone number of a location where the occupant may be contacted during normal business hours and evening hours, and the address of each property that adjoins the occupant's property. The notification shall expire on December 31 of each year, or the date when the occupant no longer occupies the property, whichever is earlier. Municipalities shall cooperate with the department by reporting infractions and in implementing this subsection.

4. Adopt rules providing guidelines for public bodies to notify adjacent property occupants regarding the application of herbicides to noxious weeds or other undesirable vegetation within highway rights-of-way.

5. a. Establish, assess, and collect civil penalties for violations by commercial applicators. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the department shall consider all of the following factors:

- (1) The willfulness of the violation.
- (2) The actual or potential danger of injury to the public health or safety, or damage to the environment caused by the violation.
- (3) The actual or potential cost of the injury or damage caused by the violation to the public health or safety, or to the environment.

(4) The actual or potential cost incurred by the department in enforcing this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter against the violator.

(5) The remedial action required of the violator.

(6) The violator's previous history of complying with orders or decisions of the department.

b. The amount of the civil penalty shall not exceed five hundred dollars for each offense.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
 Subsection 5 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

206.31 Application of pesticides for structural pest control.

1. *Definitions.* Notwithstanding section 206.2, as used in this chapter with regard to the application of pesticides used for structural pest control:

a. "*Commercial applicator*" means a person, or employee of a person, who enters into a contract or an agreement for the sake of monetary payment and agrees to perform a service by applying a pesticide or servicing a device but shall not include a farmer trading work with another.

b. "*Public applicator*" means an individual who applies pesticides as an employee of a state agency, county, municipal corporation, or other governmental agency.

c. "*Structural pest control*" means controlling any pests in, on, or around food handling establishments; human dwellings; institutions such as schools and hospitals; industrial establishments, including warehouses and grain elevators; and any other structures in adjacent areas.

2. *Additional certification requirements.*

a. A person shall not apply a restricted use pesticide used for structural pest control without first complying with the certification requirements of this chapter and other restrictions as determined by the secretary.

b. The secretary shall require applicants for certification as commercial or public applicators of pesticides applied for structural pest control to take and pass a written test.

3. *Examination for commercial applicator license.* The secretary of agriculture shall not issue a commercial applicator license for applying pesticides for structural pest control until the individual engaged in or managing the pesticide application business or employed by the business is certified by passing an examination to demonstrate to the secretary the individual's knowledge of how to apply pesticides under the classifications the individual has applied for, and the individual's knowledge of the nature and effect of pesticides the individual may apply under such classifications.

4. *Renewal of applicant's license.* The secretary of agriculture shall renew an applicant's li-

cense for applying pesticides for structural pest control under the classifications for which the applicant is licensed, provided that all of the applicant's personnel who apply pesticides for structural pest control have also been certified.

5. *Rules and fee.* The secretary shall adopt

by rule, pursuant to chapter 17A, requirements for the examination and certification of the applicants and set a fee of not more than five dollars for certification.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 207

COAL MINING

207.12 Revision of permits.

1. *a.* An operator may apply for a revision or cancellation of a permit. The application shall be submitted by the operator on a form provided by the division, and shall contain information as required by the division.

b. The division shall establish rules for determining the scale or extent of a revision request to which all permit application information requirements and procedures including notice and hearings, shall apply. Revisions which propose significant alterations in the reclamation plan shall be subject to notice and hearing requirements.

2. An application for a revision of a permit shall not be approved unless the division finds that reclamation as required by this chapter can be accomplished under the revised reclamation plan.

3. Extensions to the area covered by the permit except incidental boundary revisions must be made subject to the requirements for an application for new permit.

4. If the application is to cancel the permit as it pertains to any or all of the unmined part of a site, the division shall, after ascertaining that overburden has not been disturbed or deposited on the land, order release of the bond or the security posted on that portion of the land being removed from the permit and cancel or amend the operator's permit to conduct mining on the site. Land where overburden has been disturbed or deposited shall not be removed from a permit or released from bond or security under this section.

5. A transfer, assignment, or sale of the rights granted under a permit shall not be made without the written approval of the division.

6. Fees for revision or cancellation shall be determined by the division but shall not exceed the cost of administering revisions or cancellations of permits as authorized under this section.

7. The division shall review outstanding permits within a time limit prescribed by rule and may require reasonable revision or modification of the permit provisions during the term of the permit. However, the revision or modification shall be based upon a written finding and subject to notice

and hearing requirements established by the division.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

207.13 Inspections and monitoring.

1. *a.* The division shall make inspections of any mining and reclamation operations as are necessary to evaluate the administration of this chapter and authorized representatives of the division shall have a right to entry at any mining and reclamation operation. If the operator refuses to consent to the inspection, the division shall request the attorney general to immediately obtain a warrant for the inspection.

b. The division shall determine what records and other information shall be maintained and furnished to the division by the operators for the effective administration of this chapter.

2. The inspections by the division shall:

a. Occur at a frequency of one complete inspection per calendar quarter and at least one partial inspection on an irregular basis in those months where a complete inspection is not performed.

b. Occur without prior notice to the permittee, agents or employees except for necessary on-site meetings with the permittee.

c. Include the filing of inspection reports adequate to enforce the requirements of and to carry out the terms and purposes of this chapter.

3. If the division has reason to believe that an operator is in violation of a requirement of this chapter or a permit condition, the division shall immediately order an inspection of the coal mining operation within ten days of receiving notice of the alleged violation.

4. An operator shall conspicuously maintain a clearly visible sign at the entrances to the mining and reclamation operation which sets forth the name, business address, permit number and phone number of the operator.

5. Each inspector shall immediately inform the operator in writing of each violation, and shall report in writing any violation to the division.

6. Copies of any record, reports, inspection materials, or information obtained under this sec-

tion by the division shall be made immediately available to the public at central and sufficient locations in the area of mining so that they are conveniently available to residents in the areas of mining.

7. An employee of the division performing any function or duty under this chapter shall not have a direct or indirect financial interest in any mining operation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

207.14 Enforcement.

1. *a.* When on the basis of an inspection, the administrator determines that a condition or practice exists which creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or can reasonably be expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, the administrator shall immediately order a cessation of coal mining and reclamation operations to the extent necessary until the administrator determines that the condition, practice, or violation has been abated, or until the order is modified, vacated, or terminated by the division pursuant to procedures set out in this section.

b. If the administrator finds that the ordered cessation will not completely abate the imminent danger to health or safety of the public or the significant imminent environmental harm, the administrator shall require the operator to take whatever steps the administrator deems necessary to abate the imminent danger or the significant environmental harm.

2. *a.* When on the basis of an inspection, the administrator determines that any operator is in violation of any requirement of this chapter or permit condition, but the violation does not create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or cannot be reasonably expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm, the administrator shall issue a notice to the operator fixing a reasonable time but not more than ninety days for the abatement of the violation and providing opportunity for public hearing.

b. If upon expiration of the time as fixed the administrator finds in writing that the violation has not been abated, the administrator, notwithstanding sections 17A.18 and 17A.18A, shall immediately order a cessation of coal mining and reclamation operations relating to the violation until the order is modified, vacated, or terminated by the administrator pursuant to procedures outlined in this section. In the order of cessation issued by the administrator under this subsection, the administrator shall include the steps necessary to abate the violation in the most expeditious manner possible.

3. When on the basis of an inspection the administrator determines that a pattern of violations of the requirements of this chapter or any permit conditions exists or has existed, and if the

administrator also finds that the violations are willful or caused by the unwarranted failure of the operator to comply with any requirements of this chapter or any permit conditions, the administrator shall immediately issue an order to the operator to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked and the bond or security forfeited, and shall provide opportunity for a hearing as a contested case pursuant to chapter 17A. Upon the operator's failure to show cause, the administrator shall immediately suspend or revoke the permit.

4. *a.* A permittee may request in writing an appeal to the committee of a decision made in a hearing under subsection 3 within thirty days of the decision. The committee shall review the record made in the contested case hearing, and may hear additional evidence upon a showing of good cause for failure to present the evidence in the hearing, or if evidence concerning events occurring after the hearing is deemed relevant to the proceeding. However, the committee shall not review a decision in a proceeding if the division seeks to collect a civil penalty pursuant to section 207.15, and those decisions are final agency actions subject to direct judicial review as provided in chapter 17A.

b. The contested case hearing shall be scheduled within thirty days of receipt of the request by the division. If the decision in the contested case is to revoke the permit, the permittee shall be given a specific period to complete reclamation, or the attorney general shall be requested to institute bond forfeiture proceedings.

5. In any administrative proceeding under this chapter or judicial review, the amount of all reasonable costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney fees incurred by a person in connection with the person's participation in the proceedings or judicial review, may be assessed against either party as the court in judicial review or the committee in administrative proceedings deems proper.

6. Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section shall set forth with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time established for abatement, and a reasonable description of the portion of the coal mining and reclamation operation to which the notice or order applies. Each notice or order issued under this section shall be given promptly to the operator or an agent and all notices and orders shall be in writing and signed. A notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated, or terminated by the administrator. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section which requires cessation of mining by the operator expires within thirty days of actual notice to the operator unless a public hearing is held at or near the site so that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of the hearing.

7. *a.* A permittee issued a notice or order un-

der this section or any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the notice or order or by its modification, vacation, or termination may apply to the committee for review within thirty days of receipt of the notice or order or within thirty days of its modification, vacation, or termination. The review shall be treated as a contested case under chapter 17A.

b. Pending completion of any investigation or hearings required by this section, the applicant may file with the division a written request that the administrator grant temporary relief from any notice or order issued under this section together with a detailed statement giving reasons for granting such relief.

c. The administrator shall issue an order or decision granting or denying the request for relief within five days of its receipt. The administrator may grant such relief under such conditions as the administrator may prescribe if all of the following occur:

(1) A hearing has been held in the locality of the permit area in which all parties were given an opportunity to be heard. The hearing need not be held as a contested case under chapter 17A.

(2) The applicant shows that there is substantial likelihood that the findings of the committee will be favorable to the applicant.

(3) Such relief will not adversely affect the health or safety of the public or cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources.

8. At the request of the division, the attorney general shall institute any legal proceedings, including an action for an injunction or a temporary injunction necessary to enforce the penalty provisions of this chapter or to obtain compliance with this chapter. Injunctive relief may be requested to enforce a cessation order issued by the administrator pending a hearing pursuant to subsection 4.

9. When on the basis of an inspection, or other information available to the division, the administrator has reasonable cause to believe that the operator is unable to complete reclamation of all or a portion of the permit area as required by law, the administrator shall issue an order to the operator to show cause as to why all or a portion of the performance bond required by section 207.10 should not be revoked.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §219
Subsections 1, 2, 4, and 7 amended

207.15 Penalties.

1. a. (1) A person who violates a permit condition, a provision of this chapter, or a rule or order issued under this chapter is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars per day for each day of violation.

(2) If a violation results in the issuance of a cessation order, a civil penalty shall be imposed. The penalty shall not exceed five thousand dollars for each day of violation.

b. In determining the amount of the penalty, consideration shall be given to the operator's history of previous violations at the particular mining operation, the seriousness of the violation, including any irreparable harm to the environment and any hazard to the health or safety of the public, whether the operator was negligent, and the demonstrated good faith of the operator charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of the violation.

c. An operator who fails to correct a violation for which a notice or order has been issued within the period permitted for its correction shall be required to pay a civil penalty of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars for each day during which the failure or violations continue.

2. a. If a notice or order has been issued, the division may assess a recommended penalty in accordance with a schedule established by rule. The person to whom the notice or order was issued may submit written information within fifteen days of the notice or order to be considered by the division. The division shall serve the assessment by certified mail, return receipt requested, within thirty days of issuance of the notice or order. The division may reassess any penalty if necessary to account for facts not reasonably available on the date of issuance of the assessment. A person may consent to a penalty assessment by paying the penalty without resort to judicial proceedings.

b. If a violation results in the issuance of a cessation order pursuant to section 207.14 the division shall assess a penalty.

3. A contested case hearing may be requested pursuant to section 207.14, subsection 4, to review a notice, order, or penalty assessment. A person to whom a penalty assessment has been issued may request a contested case hearing solely for review of the amount of the penalty. A penalty assessment is final if a request for review is not made in a timely manner.

4. Judicial review of any action of the division shall be in accordance with chapter 17A. Judicial review of a penalty assessment shall not be permitted unless the petitioner has posted a bond equal to the amount of the assessed penalty in the district court or has placed the proposed amount in an interest-bearing escrow fund approved by the division.

5. If a violation results in a cessation order pursuant to section 207.14, the attorney general, at the request of the division, shall institute a civil action in district court for injunctive relief.

6. Notwithstanding section 17A.20, an appeal bond shall be required for an appeal of a judgment assessing a civil penalty.

7. A person who willfully and knowingly violates a condition of a permit or any other provision of this chapter, or makes a false statement, representation, or certification, or knowingly fails to make a statement, representation, or certification in an application, record, report, plan, or other

document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter or any order or decision of this chapter, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and notwithstanding section 903.1 the maximum fine shall be ten thousand dollars.

8. Whenever a corporate operator violates a condition of a permit or any other provision of this chapter or fails or refuses to comply with any provision of this chapter, a director, officer, or agent of that corporation who willfully and knowingly authorized, ordered, or carried out such violation, failure, or refusal shall be subject to the same civil

penalties or criminal fines and imprisonment that may be imposed upon a person under this section.

9. An employee of the division performing any function or duty under this chapter who knowingly and willfully has a direct or indirect financial interest in any coal mining operation shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and notwithstanding section 903.1 the maximum fine shall be two thousand five hundred dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §81
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
Section 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 numbered as subsection 6 and former subsections 6 – 8 renumbered as 7 – 9

CHAPTER 214A

MOTOR FUEL

214A.2 Tests and standards.

1. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for carrying out this chapter. The rules may include, but are not limited to, specifications relating to motor fuel, including but not limited to renewable fuel such as ethanol blended gasoline, biodiesel, biodiesel blended fuel, and motor fuel components such as an oxygenate. In the interest of uniformity, the department shall adopt by reference other specifications relating to tests and standards for motor fuel including renewable fuel and motor fuel components, established by the United States environmental protection agency and A.S.T.M. international. In adopting standards for a renewable fuel, the department shall consult with the committee.

2. Octane number shall conform to the average of values obtained from the A.S.T.M. international D2699 research method and the A.S.T.M. international D2700 motor method.

a. Octane number for regular grade leaded gasoline shall follow the specifications of A.S.T.M. international but shall not be less than eighty-eight.

b. Octane number for premium grade leaded gasoline shall follow the specifications of A.S.T.M. international but shall not be less than ninety-three.

c. Octane number for regular grade unleaded gasoline shall follow the specifications of A.S.T.M. international but shall not be less than eighty-seven.

d. Octane number for premium grade unleaded gasoline shall follow the specifications of A.S.T.M. international but shall not be less than ninety.

3. *a.* For motor fuel advertised for sale or sold as gasoline by a dealer, the motor fuel must meet requirements for that type of motor fuel and its additives established by the United States environmental protection agency including as provided

under 42 U.S.C. § 7545.

b. If the motor fuel is advertised for sale or sold as ethanol blended gasoline, the motor fuel must comply with departmental standards which shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Ethanol must be an agriculturally derived ethyl alcohol that meets A.S.T.M. international specification D4806 for denatured fuel ethanol for blending with gasoline for use as automotive spark-ignition engine fuel, or a successor A.S.T.M. international specification, as established by rules adopted by the department.

(2) Gasoline blended with ethanol must meet any of the following requirements:

(a) For the gasoline, A.S.T.M. international specification D4814.

(b) For the ethanol blended gasoline, A.S.T.M. international specification D4814.

(c) For the gasoline, A.S.T.M. international specification D4814 except for distillation, if, for E-10 or a classification below E-10, the ethanol blended gasoline meets the requirements of A.S.T.M. international specification D4814.

(3) For ethanol blended gasoline, at least nine percent by volume must be fuel grade ethanol. In addition, the following applies:

(a) For the period beginning on September 16 and ending on May 31 of each year, the state grants a waiver of one pound per square inch from the A.S.T.M. international D4814 Reid vapor pressure requirement.

(b) For the period beginning on June 1 and ending on September 15 of each year the United States environmental protection agency must grant a one pound per square inch waiver for ethanol blended conventional gasoline with at least nine but not more than ten percent by volume of ethanol pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 80.27.

(4) For standard ethanol blended gasoline, it must be ethanol blended gasoline classified as any of the following:

(a) E-9 or E-10, if the ethanol blended gasoline meets the standards for that classification as otherwise provided in this paragraph “b”.

(b) Higher than E-10, if authorized by the department pursuant to approval for the use of that classification of ethanol blended gasoline in this state by the United States environmental protection agency, by granting a waiver or the adoption of regulations.

(5) E-85 gasoline must be an agriculturally derived ethyl alcohol that meets A.S.T.M. international specification D5798, described as a fuel blend for use in ground vehicles with automotive spark-ignition engines, or a successor A.S.T.M. international specification, as established by rules adopted by the department.

4. *a.* For motor fuel advertised for sale or sold as diesel fuel by a dealer, the motor fuel must meet requirements for that type of motor fuel and its additives established by the United States environmental protection agency including as provided under 42 U.S.C. § 7545.

b. If the motor fuel is advertised for sale or sold as biodiesel or biodiesel blended fuel, the motor fuel must comply with departmental standards which shall comply with specifications adopted by A.S.T.M. international for biodiesel or biodiesel blended fuel, to every extent applicable as determined by rules adopted by the department.

(1) Biodiesel must conform to A.S.T.M. international specification D6751 or a successor A.S.T.M. international specification as established by rules adopted by the department. The specification shall apply to biodiesel before it leaves its place of manufacture.

(2) At least one percent of biodiesel blended fuel by volume must be biodiesel.

(3) The biodiesel may be blended with diesel fuel whose sulfur, aromatic, lubricity, and cetane levels do not comply with A.S.T.M. international specification D975 grades 1-D or 2-D, low sulfur 1-D or 2-D, or ultra-low sulfur grades 1-D or 2-D, provided that the finished biodiesel blended fuel meets A.S.T.M. international specification D975 or a successor A.S.T.M. international specification as established by rules adopted by the department.

5. Ethanol blended gasoline shall be designated E-xx where “xx” is the volume percent of ethanol in the ethanol blended gasoline and biodiesel fuel shall be designated B-xx where “xx” is the volume percent of biodiesel.

6. Motor fuel shall not contain more than trace amounts of MTBE, as provided in section 214A.18.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §118
Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 5 amended

214A.3 Advertising.

1. For all motor fuel, a person shall not knowingly do any of the following:

a. Advertise the sale of any motor fuel which

does not meet the standards provided in section 214A.2.

b. Falsely advertise the quality or kind of any motor fuel or a component of motor fuel.

c. Add a coloring matter to the motor fuel which misleads a person who is purchasing the motor fuel about the quality of the motor fuel.

2. For a renewable fuel, all of the following apply:

a. A person shall not knowingly falsely advertise that a motor fuel is a renewable fuel or is not a renewable fuel.

b. (1) Ethanol blended gasoline sold by a dealer shall be designated according to its classification as provided in section 214A.2. However, a person advertising E-9 or E-10 gasoline may only designate it as ethanol blended gasoline. A person advertising ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a percentage of between seventy and eighty-five percent by volume of ethanol shall designate it as E-85. A person shall not knowingly falsely advertise ethanol blended gasoline by using an inaccurate designation in violation of this subparagraph.

(2) A person shall not knowingly falsely advertise biodiesel fuel by using an inaccurate designation as provided in section 214A.2.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §119
Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

214A.5 Documentation.

1. A wholesale dealer or retail dealer shall, when making a sale of motor fuel, give to a purchaser upon demand a sales slip.

2. A wholesale dealer selling ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel blended fuel to a purchaser shall provide the purchaser with a statement indicating its designation as provided in section 214A.2. The statement may be on the sales slip provided in this section or a similar document, including but not limited to a bill of lading or invoice.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §120
Section amended

214A.16 Notice of renewable fuel — decal.

1. *a.* If ethanol blended gasoline is sold from a motor fuel pump, the motor fuel pump shall have affixed a decal identifying the ethanol blended gasoline. If the motor fuel pump dispenses ethanol blended gasoline classified as higher than standard ethanol blended gasoline pursuant to section 214A.2, the decal shall contain the following notice: “FOR FLEXIBLE FUEL VEHICLES ONLY”.

b. If biodiesel fuel is sold from a motor fuel pump, the motor fuel pump shall have affixed a decal identifying the biodiesel fuel as provided in 16 C.F.R. pt. 306.

2. The design and location of the decal shall be prescribed by rules adopted by the department. A decal identifying a renewable fuel shall be consistent with standards adopted pursuant to section 159A.6. The department may approve an applica-

tion to place a decal in a special location on a pump or container or use a decal with special lettering or colors, if the decal appears clear and conspicuous to the consumer. The application shall be made in

writing pursuant to procedures adopted by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §121
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 215A

MOISTURE-MEASURING DEVICES

215A.6 Procedure when device rejected.

1. Any defective moisture-measuring device, while so marked, sealed, or tagged, as provided in section 215A.5, may be used to ascertain the moisture content of agricultural products offered for sale, processing, or storage, only under the following conditions:

a. The person shall keep a record, open to inspection, of every commercial sample of agricultural products inspected by the tagged device, showing that an adjustment was made on all such

agricultural products tested.

b. The device shall be repaired to comply with section 215A.5 within a period of thirty days, and the department thereupon notified.

2. If, upon reinspection, the device is again rejected under the provisions of section 215A.5, such device shall be sealed and shall not be used until repaired and reinspected.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 216

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

216.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Commission*” means the Iowa state civil rights commission created by this chapter.

2. “*Commissioner*” means a member of the commission.

3. “*Court*” means the district court in and for any judicial district of the state of Iowa or any judge of the court if the court is not in session at that time.

4. “*Covered multifamily dwelling*” means any of the following:

a. A building consisting of four or more dwelling units if the building has one or more elevators.

b. The ground floor units of a building consisting of four or more dwelling units.

5. “*Disability*” means the physical or mental condition of a person which constitutes a substantial disability, and the condition of a person with a positive human immunodeficiency virus test result, a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related complex, or any other condition related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The inclusion of a condition related to a positive human immunodeficiency virus test result in the meaning of “*disability*” under the provisions of this chapter does not preclude the application of the provisions of this chapter to conditions resulting from other contagious or infectious diseases.

6. “*Employee*” means any person employed by an employer.

7. “*Employer*” means the state of Iowa or any political subdivision, board, commission, department, institution, or school district thereof, and every other person employing employees within the state.

8. “*Employment agency*” means any person undertaking to procure employees or opportunities to work for any other person or any person holding itself to be equipped to do so.

9. *a.* “*Familial status*” means one or more individuals under the age of eighteen domiciled with one of the following:

(1) A parent or another person having legal custody of the individual or individuals.

(2) The designee of the parent or the other person having custody of the individual or individuals, with the written permission of the parent or other person.

(3) A person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of the individual or individuals.

b. “*Familial status*” also means a person who is pregnant or who is in the process of securing legal custody of an individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

10. “*Gender identity*” means a gender-related identity of a person, regardless of the person’s assigned sex at birth.

11. “*Labor organization*” means any organization which exists for the purpose in whole or in

part of collective bargaining, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms, or conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

12. “*Person*” means one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, receivers, and the state of Iowa and all political subdivisions and agencies thereof.

13. *a.* “*Public accommodation*” means each and every place, establishment, or facility of whatever kind, nature, or class that caters or offers services, facilities, or goods for a fee or charge to nonmembers of any organization or association utilizing the place, establishment, or facility, provided that any place, establishment, or facility that caters or offers services, facilities, or goods to the nonmembers gratuitously shall be deemed a public accommodation if the accommodation receives governmental support or subsidy. Public accommodation shall not mean any bona fide private club or other place, establishment, or facility which is by its nature distinctly private, except when such distinctly private place, establishment, or facility caters or offers services, facilities, or goods to the nonmembers for fee or charge or gratuitously, it shall be deemed a public accommodation during such period.

b. “*Public accommodation*” includes each state and local government unit or tax-supported district of whatever kind, nature, or class that offers services, facilities, benefits, grants or goods to the public, gratuitously or otherwise. This paragraph shall not be construed by negative implication or otherwise to restrict any part or portion of the preexisting definition of the term “*public accommodation*”.

14. “*Sexual orientation*” means actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

15. “*Unfair practice*” or “*discriminatory practice*” means those practices specified as unfair or discriminatory in sections 216.6, 216.6A, 216.7, 216.8, 216.8A, 216.9, 216.10, 216.11, and 216.11A.

2009 Acts, ch 96, §1

Subsections 9 and 13 editorially internally renumbered

Subsection 15 amended

216.6 Unfair employment practices.

1. It shall be an unfair or discriminatory practice for any:

a. Person to refuse to hire, accept, register, classify, or refer for employment, to discharge any employee, or to otherwise discriminate in employment against any applicant for employment or any employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such applicant or employee, unless based upon the nature of the occupation. If a person with a disability is qualified to perform a particular occupation, by reason of training or experience, the nature of that occupa-

tion shall not be the basis for exception to the unfair or discriminating practices prohibited by this subsection.

b. Labor organization or the employees, agents, or members thereof to refuse to admit to membership any applicant, to expel any member, or to otherwise discriminate against any applicant for membership or any member in the privileges, rights, or benefits of such membership because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such applicant or member.

c. Employer, employment agency, labor organization, or the employees, agents, or members thereof to directly or indirectly advertise or in any other manner indicate or publicize that individuals of any particular age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability are unwelcome, objectionable, not acceptable, or not solicited for employment or membership unless based on the nature of the occupation.

(1) If a person with a disability is qualified to perform a particular occupation by reason of training or experience, the nature of that occupation shall not be the basis for exception to the unfair or discriminating practices prohibited by this subsection.

(2) An employer, employment agency, or their employees, servants, or agents may offer employment or advertise for employment to only persons with disabilities, when other applicants have available to them other employment compatible with their ability which would not be available to persons with disabilities because of their disabilities. Any such employment or offer of employment shall not discriminate among persons with disabilities on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.

d. Person to solicit or require as a condition of employment of any employee or prospective employee a test for the presence of the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus or to affect the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment or terminate the employment of any employee solely as a result of the employee obtaining a test for the presence of the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus. An agreement between an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or their employees, agents, or members and an employee or prospective employee concerning employment, pay, or benefits to an employee or prospective employee in return for taking a test for the presence of the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus, is prohibited. The prohibitions of this paragraph do not apply if the state epidemiologist determines and the director of public health declares through the utilization of guidelines established by the center for disease control of the United States department of health and human services, that a person with a condition relat-

ed to acquired immune deficiency syndrome poses a significant risk of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus to other persons in a specific occupation.

2. Employment policies relating to pregnancy and childbirth shall be governed by the following:

a. A written or unwritten employment policy or practice which excludes from employment applicants or employees because of the employee's pregnancy is a prima facie violation of this chapter.

b. Disabilities caused or contributed to by the employee's pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, and recovery therefrom are, for all job-related purposes, temporary disabilities and shall be treated as such under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment. Written and unwritten employment policies and practices involving matters such as the commencement and duration of leave, the availability of extensions, the accrual of seniority, and other benefits and privileges, reinstatement, and payment under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan, formal or informal, shall be applied to a disability due to the employee's pregnancy or giving birth, on the same terms and conditions as they are applied to other temporary disabilities.

c. Disabilities caused or contributed to by legal abortion and recovery therefrom are, for all job-related purposes, temporary disabilities and shall be treated as such under any temporary disability or sick leave plan available in connection with employment. Written and unwritten employment policies and practices involving matters such as the commencement and duration of leave, the availability of extensions, the accrual of seniority, and other benefits and privileges, reinstatement, and payment under any temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan, formal or informal, shall be applied to a disability due to legal abortion on the same terms and conditions as they are applied to other temporary disabilities. The employer may elect to exclude health insurance coverage for abortion from a plan provided by the employer, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where medical complications have arisen from an abortion.

d. An employer shall not terminate the employment of a person disabled by pregnancy because of the employee's pregnancy.

e. Where a leave is not available or a sufficient leave is not available under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment, the employer of the pregnant employee shall not refuse to grant to the employee who is disabled by the pregnancy a leave of absence if the leave of absence is for the period that the employee is disabled because of the employee's pregnancy, childbirth, or related medi-

cal conditions, or for eight weeks, whichever is less. However, the employee must provide timely notice of the period of leave requested and the employer must approve any change in the period requested before the change is effective. Before granting the leave of absence, the employer may require that the employee's disability resulting from pregnancy be verified by medical certification stating that the employee is not able to reasonably perform the duties of employment.

3. This section shall not prohibit discrimination on the basis of age if the person subject to the discrimination is under the age of eighteen years, unless that person is considered by law to be an adult.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a state or federal program designed to benefit a specific age classification which serves a bona fide public purpose shall be permissible.

5. This section shall not apply to age discrimination in bona fide apprenticeship employment programs if the employee is over forty-five years of age.

6. This section shall not apply to:

a. Any employer who regularly employs less than four individuals. For purposes of this subsection, individuals who are members of the employer's family shall not be counted as employees.

b. The employment of individuals for work within the home of the employer if the employer or members of the employer's family reside therein during such employment.

c. The employment of individuals to render personal service to the person of the employer or members of the employer's family.

d. Any bona fide religious institution or its educational facility, association, corporation, or society with respect to any qualifications for employment based on religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity when such qualifications are related to a bona fide religious purpose. A religious qualification for instructional personnel or an administrative officer, serving in a supervisory capacity of a bona fide religious educational facility or religious institution, shall be presumed to be a bona fide occupational qualification.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §220
See also §139A.13A, 915.23
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

216.6A Additional unfair or discriminatory practice — wage discrimination in employment.

1. *a.* The general assembly finds that the practice of discriminating against any employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee by paying wages to such employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees does all of the following:

(1) Unjustly discriminates against the person receiving the lesser rate.

(2) Leads to low employee morale, high turnover, and frequent labor unrest.

(3) Discourages employees paid at lesser wage rates from training for higher level jobs.

(4) Curtails employment opportunities, decreases employees' mobility, and increases labor costs.

(5) Impairs purchasing power and threatens the maintenance of an adequate standard of living by such employees and their families.

(6) Prevents optimum utilization of the state's available labor resources.

(7) Threatens the well-being of citizens of this state and adversely affects the general welfare.

b. The general assembly declares that it is the policy of this state to correct and, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate, discriminatory wage practices based on age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, and disability.

2. *a.* It shall be an unfair or discriminatory practice for any employer or agent of any employer to discriminate against any employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee by paying wages to such employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees who are employed within the same establishment for equal work on jobs, the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions. An employer or agent of an employer who is paying wages to an employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees in violation of this section shall not remedy the violation by reducing the wage rate of any employee.

b. For purposes of this subsection, an unfair or discriminatory practice occurs when a discriminatory pay decision or other practice is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory pay decision or other practice, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory pay decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or other practice.

3. It shall be an affirmative defense for a claim arising under this section if any of the following applies:

a. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a seniority system.

b. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a merit system.

c. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production.

d. Pay differential is based on any other factor other than the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee.

4. This section shall not apply to any employer

who regularly employs less than four individuals. For purposes of this subsection, individuals who are members of the employer's family shall not be counted as employees.

2009 Acts, ch 96, §2
NEW section

216.8 Unfair or discriminatory practices — housing.

1. It shall be an unfair or discriminatory practice for any person, owner, or person acting for an owner, of rights to housing or real property, with or without compensation, including but not limited to persons licensed as real estate brokers or salespersons, attorneys, auctioneers, agents or representatives by power of attorney or appointment, or any person acting under court order, deed of trust, or will:

a. To refuse to sell, rent, lease, assign, sublease, refuse to negotiate, or to otherwise make unavailable, or deny any real property or housing accommodation or part, portion, or interest therein, to any person because of the race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status of such person.

b. To discriminate against any person because of the person's race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status, in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental, lease assignment, or sublease of any real property or housing accommodation or any part, portion, or interest in the real property or housing accommodation or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with the real property or housing accommodation.

c. To directly or indirectly advertise, or in any other manner indicate or publicize that the purchase, rental, lease, assignment, or sublease of any real property or housing accommodation or any part, portion, or interest therein, by persons of any particular race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status is unwelcome, objectionable, not acceptable, or not solicited.

d. To discriminate against the lessee or purchaser of any real property or housing accommodation or part, portion, or interest of the real property or housing accommodation, or against any prospective lessee or purchaser of the property or accommodation, because of the race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, or national origin of persons who may from time to time be present in or on the lessee's or owner's premises for lawful purposes at the invitation of the lessee or owner as friends, guests, visitors, relatives, or in any similar capacity.

2. For purposes of this section, "person" means one or more individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, labor organizations, legal rep-

representatives, mutual companies, joint stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in cases under Tit. eleven of the United States Code, receivers, and fiduciaries.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §86
Section amended

216.8A Additional unfair or discriminatory practices — housing.

1. A person shall not induce or attempt to induce another person to sell or rent a dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into a neighborhood of a person of a particular race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status.

2. A person shall not represent to a person of a particular race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status that a dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when the dwelling is available for inspection, sale, or rental.

3. *a.* A person shall not discriminate in the sale or rental or otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling to a buyer or renter because of a disability of any of the following persons:

(1) That buyer or renter.

(2) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available.

(3) A person associated with that buyer or renter.

b. A person shall not discriminate against another person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with the dwelling because of a disability of any of the following persons:

(1) That person.

(2) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available.

(3) A person associated with that person.

c. For the purposes of this subsection only, discrimination includes any of the following circumstances:

(1) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by the person if the modifications are necessary to afford the person full enjoyment of the premises. However, it is not discrimination for a landlord, in the case of a rental and where reasonable to do so, to condition permission for a modification on the renter's agreement to restore the interior of the premises to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

(2) A refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when the accommodations are necessary to afford the

person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

(3) In connection with the design and construction of covered multifamily dwellings for first occupancy after January 1, 1992, a failure to design and construct those dwellings in a manner that meets the following requirements:

(a) The public use and common use portions of the dwellings are readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

(b) All doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises within the dwellings are sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with disabilities in wheelchairs.

(c) All premises within the dwellings contain the following features of adaptive design:

(i) An accessible route into and through the dwelling.

(ii) Light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental controls in accessible locations.

(iii) Reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars.

(iv) Usable kitchens and bathrooms so that a person in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space.

d. Compliance with the appropriate requirements of the American national standard for buildings and facilities providing accessibility and usability for persons with disabilities, commonly cited as "ANSI A 117.1", satisfies the requirements of paragraph "c", subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (c).

e. Nothing in this subsection requires that a dwelling be made available to a person whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other persons or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

4. *a.* A person whose business includes engaging in residential real estate related transactions shall not discriminate against a person in making a residential real estate related transaction available or in terms or conditions of a residential real estate related transaction because of race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status.

b. For the purpose of this subsection, "residential real estate related transaction" means any of the following:

(1) To make or purchase loans or provide other financial assistance to purchase, construct, improve, repair, or maintain a dwelling, or to secure residential real estate.

(2) To sell, broker, or appraise residential real estate.

5. A person shall not deny another person access to, or membership or participation in, a multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organiza-

tion or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or discriminate against a person in terms or conditions of access, membership, or participation in such organization because of race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or familial status.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §82
Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 3, paragraph c, subparagraph (1) amended

216.15 Complaint — hearing.

1. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by a discriminatory or unfair practice may, in person or by an attorney, make, sign, and file with the commission a verified, written complaint which shall state the name and address of the person, employer, employment agency, or labor organization alleged to have committed the discriminatory or unfair practice of which complained, shall set forth the particulars thereof, and shall contain such other information as may be required by the commission. The commission, a commissioner, or the attorney general may in like manner make, sign, and file such complaint.

2. Any place of public accommodation, employer, labor organization, or other person who has any employees or members who refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter may file with the commission a verified written complaint in triplicate asking the commission for assistance to obtain their compliance by conciliation or other remedial action.

3. *a.* After the filing of a verified complaint, a true copy shall be served within twenty days on the person against whom the complaint is filed, except as provided in subsection 4. An authorized member of the commission staff shall make a prompt investigation and shall issue a recommendation to an administrative law judge employed either by the commission or by the division of administrative hearings created by section 10A.801, who shall then issue a determination of probable cause or no probable cause.

b. For purposes of this chapter, an administrative law judge issuing a determination of probable cause or no probable cause under this section is exempt from section 17A.17.

c. If the administrative law judge concurs with the investigating official that probable cause exists regarding the allegations of the complaint, the staff of the commission shall promptly endeavor to eliminate the discriminatory or unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. If the administrative law judge finds that no probable cause exists, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order dismissing the complaint and shall promptly mail a copy to the complainant and to the respondent. A finding of probable cause shall not be introduced into evidence in an action brought under section 216.16.

d. The commission staff must endeavor to eliminate the discriminatory or unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion for a period of thirty days following the initial conciliation meeting between the respondent and the commission staff after a finding of probable cause. After the expiration of thirty days, the director may order the conciliation conference and persuasion procedure provided in this section to be bypassed when the director determines the procedure is unworkable by reason of past patterns and practices of the respondent, or a statement by the respondent that the respondent is unwilling to continue with the conciliation. The director must have the approval of a commissioner before bypassing the conciliation, conference and persuasion procedure. Upon the bypassing of conciliation, the director shall state in writing the reasons for bypassing.

4. *a.* The commission may permit service of a complaint on a respondent by regular or electronic mail. If the respondent does not respond to the service by regular or electronic mail after ninety days, the commission shall serve the complaint on the respondent by certified mail within twenty days after the expiration of the ninety-day response period to service by regular or electronic mail.

b. The commission may also permit a party to file a response to a complaint, a document, information, or other material, by electronic mail.

c. The commission may issue a notice, determination, order, subpoena, request, correspondence, or any other document issued by the commission, by electronic mail.

5. The members of the commission and its staff shall not disclose the filing of a complaint, the information gathered during the investigation, or the endeavors to eliminate such discriminatory or unfair practice by mediation, conference, conciliation, and persuasion, unless such disclosure is made in connection with the conduct of such investigation.

6. When the director is satisfied that further endeavor to settle a complaint by conference, conciliation, and persuasion is unworkable and should be bypassed, and the thirty-day period provided for in subsection 3 has expired without agreement, the director with the approval of a commissioner, shall issue and cause to be served a written notice specifying the charges in the complaint as they may have been amended and the reasons for bypassing conciliation, if the conciliation is bypassed, and requiring the respondent to answer the charges of the complaint at a hearing before the commission, a commissioner, or a person designated by the commission to conduct the hearing, hereafter referred to as the administrative law judge, and at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

7. The case in support of such complaint shall be presented at the hearing by one of the commission's attorneys or agents. The investigating official shall not participate in the hearing except as a witness nor participate in the deliberations of the commission in such case.

8. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A for contested cases. The burden of proof in such a hearing shall be on the commission.

9. If upon taking into consideration all of the evidence at a hearing, the commission determines that the respondent has engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice, the commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the discriminatory or unfair practice and to take the necessary remedial action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the respondent, the complainant, and to any other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

a. For the purposes of this subsection and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter "remedial action" includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) Hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of employees with or without pay. Interim earned income and unemployment compensation shall operate to reduce the pay otherwise allowable.

(2) Admission or restoration of individuals to a labor organization, admission to or participation in a guidance program, apprenticeship training program, on-the-job training program or other occupational training or retraining program, with the utilization of objective criteria in the admission of individuals to such programs.

(3) Admission of individuals to a public accommodation or an educational institution.

(4) Sale, exchange, lease, rental, assignment or sublease of real property to an individual.

(5) Extension to all individuals of the full and equal enjoyment of the advantages, facilities, privileges, and services of the respondent denied to the complainant because of the discriminatory or unfair practice.

(6) Reporting as to the manner of compliance.

(7) Posting notices in conspicuous places in the respondent's place of business in form prescribed by the commission and inclusion of notices in advertising material.

(8) Payment to the complainant of damages for an injury caused by the discriminatory or unfair practice which damages shall include but are not limited to actual damages, court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(9) For an unfair or discriminatory practice relating to wage discrimination pursuant to section 216.6A, payment to the complainant of damages for an injury caused by the discriminatory or unfair practice which damages shall include but are

not limited to court costs, reasonable attorney fees, and either of the following:

(a) An amount equal to two times the wage differential paid to another employee compared to the complainant for the period of time for which the complainant has been discriminated against.

(b) In instances of willful violation, an amount equal to three times the wage differential paid to another employee as compared to the complainant for the period of time for which the complainant has been discriminated against.

b. In addition to the remedies provided in the preceding provisions of this subsection, the commission may issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the discriminatory or unfair practice and to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter as follows:

(1) In the case of a respondent operating by virtue of a license issued by the state or a political subdivision or agency, if the commission, upon notice to the respondent with an opportunity to be heard, determines that the respondent has engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice and that the practice was authorized, requested, commanded, performed or knowingly or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors of the respondent or by an officer or executive agent acting within the scope of the officer's or agent's employment, the commission shall so certify to the licensing agency. Unless the commission finding of a discriminatory or unfair practice is reversed in the course of judicial review, the finding of discrimination is binding on the licensing agency. If a certification is made pursuant to this subsection, the licensing agency may initiate licensee disciplinary procedures.

(2) In the case of a respondent who is found by the commission to have engaged in a discriminatory or unfair practice in the course of performing under a contract or subcontract with the state or political subdivision or agency, if the practice was authorized, requested, commanded, performed, or knowingly or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors of the respondent or by an officer or executive agent acting within the scope of the officer's or agent's employment, the commission shall so certify to the contracting agency. Unless the commission's finding of a discriminatory or unfair practice is reversed in the course of judicial review, the finding of discrimination is binding on the contracting agency.

(3) Upon receiving a certification made under this subsection, a contracting agency may take appropriate action to terminate a contract or portion thereof previously entered into with the respondent, either absolutely or on condition that the respondent carry out a program of compliance with the provisions of this chapter; and assist the state and all political subdivisions and agencies thereof to refrain from entering into further contracts.

c. The election of an affirmative order under paragraph “b” of this subsection shall not bar the election of affirmative remedies provided in paragraph “a” of this subsection.

10. a. The terms of a conciliation or mediation agreement reached with the respondent may require the respondent to refrain in the future from committing discriminatory or unfair practices of the type stated in the agreement, to take remedial action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter, and to consent to the entry in an appropriate district court of a consent decree embodying the terms of the conciliation or mediation agreement. Violation of such a consent decree may be punished as contempt by the court in which it is filed, upon a showing by the commission of the violation at any time within six months of its occurrence. At any time in its discretion, the commission may investigate whether the terms of the agreement are being complied with by the respondent.

b. Upon a finding that the terms of the conciliation or mediation agreement are not being complied with by the respondent, the commission shall take appropriate action to assure compliance.

11. If, upon taking into consideration all of the evidence at a hearing, the commission finds that a respondent has not engaged in any such discriminatory or unfair practice, the commission shall issue an order denying relief and stating the findings of fact and conclusions of the commission, and shall cause a copy of the order dismissing the complaint to be served on the complainant and the respondent.

12. The commission shall establish rules to govern, expedite, and effectuate the procedures established by this chapter and its own actions thereunder.

13. Except as provided in section 614.8, a claim under this chapter shall not be maintained unless a complaint is filed with the commission within three hundred days after the alleged discriminatory or unfair practice occurred.

14. The commission or a party to a complaint may request mediation of the complaint at any time during the commission’s processing of the complaint. If the complainant and respondent participate in mediation, any mediation agreement may be enforced pursuant to this section. Mediation may be discontinued at the request of any party or the commission.

2009 Acts, ch 96, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 178, §25, 26
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended
NEW subsection 4 and former subsections 4 – 13 renumbered as 5 – 14
Subsection 9, paragraph a, NEW subparagraph (9)

216.16 Sixty-day administrative release.

1. A person claiming to be aggrieved by an unfair or discriminatory practice must initially seek an administrative relief by filing a complaint with the commission in accordance with section 216.15.

This provision also applies to persons claiming to be aggrieved by an unfair or discriminatory practice committed by the state or an agency or political subdivision of the state, notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

2. After the proper filing of a complaint with the commission, a complainant may subsequently commence an action for relief in the district court if all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

a. The complainant has timely filed the complaint with the commission as provided in section 216.15, subsection 13.

b. The complaint has been on file with the commission for at least sixty days and the commission has issued a release to the complainant pursuant to subsection 3.

3. a. Upon a request by the complainant, and after the expiration of sixty days from the timely filing of a complaint with the commission, the commission shall issue to the complainant a release stating that the complainant has a right to commence an action in the district court. A release under this subsection shall not be issued if any of the following apply:

(1) A finding of no probable cause has been made on the complaint by the administrative law judge charged with that duty under section 216.15, subsection 3.

(2) A conciliation agreement has been executed under section 216.15.

(3) The commission has served notice of hearing upon the respondent pursuant to section 216.15, subsection 6.

(4) The complaint is closed as an administrative closure and two years have elapsed since the issuance date of the closure.

b. Notwithstanding section 216.15, subsection 5, a party may obtain a copy of all documents contained in a case file where the commission has issued a release to the complainant pursuant to this subsection.

4. An action authorized under this section is barred unless commenced within ninety days after issuance by the commission of a release under subsection 3. If a complainant obtains a release from the commission under subsection 3, the commission is barred from further action on that complaint.

5. Venue for an action under this section shall be in the county in which the respondent resides or has its principal place of business, or in the county in which the alleged unfair or discriminatory practice occurred.

6. The district court may grant any relief in an action under this section which is authorized by section 216.15, subsection 9, to be issued by the commission. The district court may also award the respondent reasonable attorney fees and court costs when the court finds that the complain-

ant's action was frivolous.

7. It is the legislative intent of this chapter that every complaint be at least preliminarily screened during the first one hundred twenty days.

8. This section does not authorize administrative closures if an investigation is warranted.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §221; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §83
For provision governing conflicts between this section and section 216.16A, see §216.15A, subsection 13
See Code editor's note
Section amended

216.17 Judicial review — enforcement.

1. *a.* Judicial review of the actions of the commission may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of said Act, petition for judicial review may be filed in the district court in which an enforcement proceeding under subsection 2 may be brought.

b. For purposes of the time limit for filing a petition for judicial review under the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, specified by section 17A.19, the issuance of a final decision of the commission under this chapter occurs on the date notice of the decision is mailed to the parties.

c. Notwithstanding the time limit provided in section 17A.19, subsection 3, a petition for judicial review of no-probable-cause decisions and other final agency actions which are not of general applicability must be filed within thirty days of the issuance of the final agency action.

2. The commission may obtain an order of court for the enforcement of commission orders in a proceeding as provided in this section. Such an enforcement proceeding shall be brought in the district court of the district in the county in which the alleged discriminatory or unfair practice which is the subject of the commission's order was committed, or in which any respondent required in the order to cease or desist from a discriminatory or unfair practice or to take other affirmative action, resides, or transacts business.

3. Such an enforcement proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in such court and the service of a copy thereof upon the respondent. Thereupon the commission shall file with the court a transcript of the record of the hearing before it. The court shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript an order enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside the order of the commission, in whole or in part.

4. An objection that has not been urged before the commission shall not be considered by the court in an enforcement proceeding, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances.

5. Any party to the enforcement proceeding may move the court to remit the case to the commission in the interests of justice for the purpose of adducing additional specified and material evidence and seeking findings thereof, providing such party shall show reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence before the commission.

6. In the enforcement proceeding the court shall determine its order on the same basis as it would in a proceeding reviewing commission action under section 17A.19.

7. The commission's copy of the testimony shall be available to all parties for examination at all reasonable times, without cost, and for the purpose of judicial review of the commission's orders.

8. The commission may appear in court by its own attorney.

9. Petitions filed under this section shall be heard expeditiously and determined upon the transcript filed without requirement for printing.

10. If no proceeding to obtain judicial review is instituted within thirty days from the issuance of an order of the commission under section 216.15 or 216.15A, the commission may obtain an order of the court for the enforcement of the order upon showing that respondent is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission and resides or transacts business within the county in which the petition for enforcement is brought.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
For provision governing conflicts between this section and section 216.17A, see §216.15A, subsection 13
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

216.18 Rules of construction.

1. This chapter shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purposes.

2. This chapter shall not be construed to allow marriage between persons of the same sex, in accordance with chapter 595.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §192
Unnumbered paragraph 1 designated as subsection 1
Subsection 2 transferred from §216.18A in Code Supplement 2009 pursuant to directive; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §192

216.18A Construction of chapter — marriage. Transferred to § 216.18, subsection 2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 192.

216.19 Local laws implementing this chapter.

1. All cities shall, to the extent possible, protect the rights of the citizens of this state secured by the Iowa civil rights Act. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as indicating any of the following:

a. An intent on the part of the general assembly to occupy the field in which this chapter operates to the exclusion of local laws not inconsistent with this chapter that deal with the same subject matter.

b. An intent to prohibit an agency or commission of local government having as its purpose the investigation and resolution of violations of this chapter from developing procedures and remedies necessary to insure the protection of rights secured by this chapter.

c. Limiting a city or local government from enacting any ordinance or other law which prohibits broader or different categories of unfair or discriminatory practices.

2. A city with a population of twenty-nine thousand, or greater, shall maintain an independent local civil rights agency or commission consistent with commission rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A. An agency or commission for which a staff is provided shall have control over such staff. A city required to maintain a local civil rights agency or commission shall structure and adequately fund the agency or commission in order to effect cooperative undertakings with the Iowa civil rights commission and to aid in effectuating the purposes of this chapter.

3. An agency or commission of local government and the Iowa civil rights commission shall cooperate in the sharing of data and research, and coordinating investigations and conciliations in order to expedite claims of unlawful discrimination and eliminate needless duplication. The Iowa civil rights commission may enter into cooperative agreements with any local agency or commission to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Such agreements may include technical and clerical assistance and reimbursement of expenses incurred by the local agency or commission in the performance of the agency's or commission's duties if funds for this purpose are appropriated by the general assembly.

4. The Iowa civil rights commission may designate an unfunded local agency or commission as a referral agency. A local agency or commission shall not be designated a referral agency unless the ordinance creating it provides the same rights and remedies as are provided in this chapter. The Iowa civil rights commission shall establish by rules the procedures for designating a referral agency and the qualifications to be met by a referral agency.

5. The Iowa civil rights commission may adopt

rules establishing the procedures for referral of complaints. A referral agency may refuse to accept a case referred to it by the Iowa civil rights commission if the referral agency is unable to effect proper administration of the complaint. It shall be the burden of the referral agency to demonstrate that it is unable to properly administer that complaint.

6. A complainant who files a complaint with a referral agency having jurisdiction shall be prohibited from filing a complaint with the Iowa civil rights commission alleging violations based upon the same acts or practices cited in the original complaint; and a complainant who files a complaint with the commission shall be prohibited from filing a complaint with the referral agency alleging violations based upon the same acts or practices cited in the original complaint. However, the Iowa civil rights commission in its discretion may refer a complaint filed with the commission to a referral agency having jurisdiction over the parties for investigation and resolution; and a referral agency in its discretion may refer a complaint filed with that agency to the commission for investigation and resolution.

7. A final decision by a referral agency shall be subject to judicial review as provided in section 216.17 in the same manner and to the same extent as a final decision of the Iowa civil rights commission.

8. The referral of a complaint by the Iowa civil rights commission to a referral agency or by a referral agency to the Iowa civil rights commission shall not affect the right of a complainant to commence an action in the district court under section 216.16.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §214
Section amended

216.21 Documents to attorney or party.

If a party is represented by an attorney during the proceedings of the commission, with permission of the attorney for the party or of the party, the commission shall provide copies of all relevant documents including an order or decision to either the attorney for the party or the party, but not to both.

2009 Acts, ch 178, §27
NEW section

CHAPTER 216A

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

216A.12 Commission of Latino affairs — terms — compensation.

The commission of Latino affairs consists of nine members, appointed by the governor. Commission members shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A and with con-

sideration given to geographic residence and density of Latino population represented by each member. The members of the commission shall be appointed during the month of June and shall serve for terms of two years commencing July 1 of each odd-numbered year. Members appointed

shall continue to serve until their respective successors are appointed. Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled by the original appointing authority and in the manner of the original appointments. Members shall receive actual expenses incurred while serving in their official capacity. Members may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

216A.74 Membership.

The commission shall be composed of a minimum of twenty-four members appointed by the governor and additional members as the governor may appoint. Insofar as practicable, the commission shall consist of persons with disabilities, family members of persons with disabilities, representatives of industry, labor, business, agriculture, federal, state, and local government, and representatives of religious, charitable, fraternal, civic, educational, medical, legal, veteran, welfare, and other professional groups and organizations. Members shall be appointed representing every geographic center and employment area of the state and shall include members of both sexes.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

216A.107 Family development and self-sufficiency — council and grant program.

1. A family development and self-sufficiency council is established within the department of human rights. The council shall consist of the following persons:

- a. The director of the department of human services or the director's designee.
- b. The director of the department of public health or the director's designee.
- c. The administrator of the division of community action agencies of the department of human rights or the administrator's designee.
- d. The director of the school of social work at the university of Iowa or the director's designee.
- e. The dean of the college of human sciences at Iowa state university or the dean's designee.
- f. Two recipients or former recipients of the family investment program, selected by the other members of the council.
- g. One recipient or former recipient of the family investment program who is a member of a racial or ethnic minority, selected by the other members of the council.
- h. One member representing providers of services to victims of domestic violence, selected by the other members of the council.
- i. The head of the department of design, textiles, gerontology, and family studies at the university of northern Iowa or that person's designee.
- j. The director of the department of education or the director's designee.
- k. The director of the department of workforce development or the director's designee.

l. Two persons representing the business community, selected by the other members of the council.

m. Two members from each chamber of the general assembly serving as ex officio, nonvoting members. The two members of the senate shall be appointed one each by the majority leader and the minority leader of the senate. The two members of the house of representatives shall be appointed one each by the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives.

2. Unless otherwise provided by law, terms of members, election of officers, and other procedural matters shall be as determined by the council.

3. The family development and self-sufficiency council shall do all of the following:

a. Identify the factors and conditions that place Iowa families at risk of dependency upon the family investment program. The council shall seek to use relevant research findings and national and Iowa-specific data on the family investment program.

b. Identify the factors and conditions that place Iowa families at risk of family instability. The council shall seek to use relevant research findings and national and Iowa-specific data on family stability issues.

c. Subject to the availability of funds for this purpose, award grants to public or private organizations for provision of family development services to families at risk of dependency on the family investment program or of family instability. Not more than five percent of any funds appropriated by the general assembly for the purposes of this lettered paragraph may be used for staffing and administration of the grants. Grant proposals for the family development and self-sufficiency grant program shall include the following elements:

(1) Designation of families to be served that meet one or more criteria for being at risk of dependency on the family investment program or of family instability, and agreement to serve clients that are referred by the department of human services from the family investment program which meet the criteria. The criteria may include but are not limited to factors such as educational level, work history, family structure, age of the youngest child in the family, previous length of stay on the family investment program, and participation in the family investment program or the foster care program while the head of a household was a child. Grant proposals shall also establish the number of families to be served under the grant.

(2) Designation of the services to be provided for the families served, including assistance regarding job-seeking skills, family budgeting, nutrition, self-esteem, methamphetamine education, health and hygiene, child rearing, child education preparation, and goal setting. Grant proposals shall indicate the support groups and support systems to be developed for the families

served during the transition between the need for assistance and self-sufficiency.

(3) Designation of the manner in which other needs of the families will be provided for, including but not limited to child care assistance, transportation, substance abuse treatment, support group counseling, food, clothing, and housing.

(4) Designation of the process for training of the staff which provides services, and the appropriateness of the training for the purposes of meeting family development and self-sufficiency goals of the families being served.

(5) Designation of the support available within the community for the program and for meeting subsequent needs of the clients, and the manner in which community resources will be made available to the families being served.

(6) Designation of the manner in which the program will be subject to audit and to evaluation.

(7) Designation of agreement provisions for tracking and reporting performance measures developed pursuant to paragraph "d".

d. Develop appropriate performance measures for the grant program to demonstrate how the program helps families achieve self-sufficiency.

e. Seek to enlist research support from the Iowa research community in meeting the duties outlined in paragraphs "a" through "d".

f. Seek additional support for the funding of grants under the program, including but not limited to funds available through the federal government in serving families at risk of long-term welfare dependency, and private foundation grants.

g. Make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly on the effectiveness of programs in Iowa and throughout the country that provide family development services that lead to self-sufficiency for families at risk of welfare dependency.

4. a. The division shall administer the family development and self-sufficiency grant program. The department of human services shall disclose to the division confidential information pertaining to individuals receiving services under the grant program, as authorized under section 217.30. The division and the department of human services shall share information and data necessary for tracking performance measures of the family development and self-sufficiency grant program, for referring families participating in the promoting independence and self-sufficiency through employment job opportunities and basic skills (PROMISE JOBS) program under section 239B.17 and related activities and programs to the grant program, and for meeting federal reporting requirements. The division and the department of human services may by mutual agreement, as specified in the memorandum of agreement entered into in accordance with paragraph "b", add to or delete from the initial shared infor-

mation items listed in this lettered paragraph. The initial shared information shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

(1) Family enrollments and exits to and from each of the programs.

(2) Monthly reports of individual participant activity in PROMISE JOBS components that are countable work activities according to federal guidelines applicable to those components.

(3) Aggregate grant program participant activity in all PROMISE JOBS program components.

(4) Work participation rates for grant program participants who were active family investment program participants.

(5) The average hourly wage of grant program participants who left the family investment program.

(6) The percentage of grant program participants who exited from the grant program at or after the time family investment program participation ended and did not reenroll in the family investment program for at least one year.

b. The division shall develop a memorandum of agreement with the department of human services to share outcome data and coordinate referrals and delivery of services to participants in the family investment program under chapter 239B and the grant program and other shared clients and shall provide the department of human services with information necessary for compliance with federal temporary assistance for needy families block grant state plan and reporting requirements, including but not limited to financial and data reports.

c. To the extent that the family development and self-sufficiency grant program is funded by the federal temporary assistance for needy families block grant and by the state maintenance of efforts funds appropriated in connection with the block grant, the division shall comply with all federal requirements for the block grant. The division is responsible for payment of any federal penalty imposed that is attributable to the grant program and shall receive any federal bonus payment attributable to the grant program.

d. The division shall ensure that expenditures of moneys appropriated to the department of human services from the general fund of the state for the family development and self-sufficiency grant program are eligible to be considered as state maintenance of effort expenditures under federal temporary assistance for needy families block grant requirements.

e. The commission shall consider the recommendations of the council in adopting rules pertaining to the grant program.

f. The division shall submit to the governor and general assembly on or before November 30 following the end of each state fiscal year, a report detailing performance measure and outcome data

evaluating the family development and self-sufficiency grant program for the fiscal year that just ended.

Family development and self-sufficiency grant funding; continued state-wide implementation of grant program; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §5, 6

Membership of family development and self-sufficiency council as of June 30, 2008, to continue until revised by council; grants in effect as of that date to continue pursuant to terms of the grants; 2008 Acts, ch 1072, §7

Section not amended; footnote revised

216A.139 Sex offender research council.

1. The division shall establish and maintain a council to study and make recommendations for treating and supervising adult and juvenile sex offenders in institutions, community-based programs, and in the community.

2. The voting members of the council shall include one representative of each of the following:

- a. The department of corrections.
- b. The department of human services.
- c. The department of public safety.
- d. The state public defender.
- e. The department of public health.
- f. The juvenile court appointed by the judicial branch.
- g. A judicial district department of correctional services.
- h. The board of parole.
- i. The department of justice.
- j. The Iowa county attorneys association.
- k. The American civil liberties union of Iowa.
- l. The Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association.
- m. The Iowa coalition against sexual assault.

3. In addition to the voting members, the council membership shall include four members of the general assembly with one member designated by each of the following: the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. A legislative member serves for a term as provided in section 69.16B in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity.

4. The council shall study the following:
 - a. The effectiveness of electronically monitoring sex offenders.
 - b. The cost and effectiveness of special sentences pursuant to chapter 903B.
 - c. Risk assessment models created for sex offenders.
 - d. Determining the best treatment programs available for sex offenders and the efforts of Iowa and other states to implement treatment programs.
 - e. The efforts of Iowa and other states to prevent sex abuse-related crimes including child sex abuse.
 - f. Any other issues the council deems necessary, including but not limited to computer and internet sex-related crimes, sex offender case management, best practices for sex offender supervi-

sion, the sex offender registry, and the effectiveness of safety zones.

5. The council shall submit a report, beginning January 15, 2009, and every year thereafter by January 15, to the governor and general assembly regarding actions taken, issues studied, and council recommendations.

6. Members of the council shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred while attending any meeting of the council and may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. All expense moneys paid to the nonlegislative members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the division. Legislative members shall receive compensation as provided in sections 2.10 and 2.12.

7. Vacancies shall be filled by the original appointing authority in the manner of the original appointments.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §5, 6, 14

2009 amendment to subsection 2 and new subsection 3 apply to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 – 6 renumbered as 4 – 7

216A.140 Iowa collaboration for youth development council — state of Iowa youth advisory council.

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

a. “Youth” means children and young persons who are ages six through twenty-one years.

b. “Youth advisory council” means the state of Iowa youth advisory council created by this section.

c. “Youth development council” means the Iowa collaboration for youth development council created by this section.

2. *Collaboration council created.* An Iowa collaboration for youth development council is created as an alliance of state agencies that address the needs of youth in Iowa.

3. *Purpose.* The purpose of the youth development council is to improve the lives and futures of Iowa’s youth by doing all of the following:

a. Adopting and applying positive youth development principles and practices at the state and local levels.

b. Increasing the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of opportunities and services and other supports for youth.

c. Improving and coordinating state youth policy and programs across state agencies.

4. *Vision statement.* All youth development activities addressed by the youth development council shall be aligned around the following vision statement: “All Iowa youth will be safe, healthy, successful, and prepared for adulthood.”

5. *Membership.* The youth development council membership shall be determined by the council itself and shall include the directors or

chief administrators, or their designees, from the following state agencies and programs:

- a. Child advocacy board.
- b. Iowa commission on volunteer service in the office of the governor.
- c. Department of education.
- d. Department of human rights.
- e. Department of human services.
- f. Department of public health.
- g. Department of workforce development.
- h. Governor's office of drug control policy.
- i. Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics.
- j. Office of community empowerment in the department of management.

6. *Procedure.* Except as otherwise provided by law, the youth development council shall determine its own rules of procedure and operating policies, including but not limited to terms of members. The youth development council may form committees or subgroups as necessary to achieve its purpose.

7. *Duties.* The youth development council's duties shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

- a. Study, explore, and plan for the best approach to structure and formalize the functions and activities of the youth development council to meet its purpose, and make formal recommendations for improvement to the governor and general assembly.
- b. Review indicator data and identify barriers to youth success and develop strategies to address the barriers.
- c. Coordinate across agencies the state policy priorities for youth.
- d. Strengthen partnerships with the nonprofit and private sectors to gather input, build consensus, and maximize use of existing resources and leverage new resources to improve the lives of youth and their families.
- e. Oversee the activities of the youth advisory council.
- f. Seek input from and engage the youth advisory

council in the development of more effective policies, practices, and programs to improve the lives and futures of youth.

g. Report annually by February 1 to the governor and general assembly.

8. *State of Iowa youth advisory council.* A state of Iowa youth advisory council is created to provide input to the governor, general assembly, and state and local policymakers on youth issues.

a. The purpose of the youth advisory council is to foster communication among a group of engaged youth and the governor, general assembly, and state and local policymakers regarding programs, policies, and practices affecting youth and families; and to advocate for youth on important issues affecting youth.

b. The youth advisory council shall consist of no more than twenty-one youth ages fourteen through twenty years who reside in Iowa. Membership shall be for two-year staggered terms. The department director, or the director's designee, shall select council members using an application process. The department director or the director's designee shall strive to maintain a diverse council membership and shall take into consideration race, ethnicity, disabilities, gender, and geographic location of residence of the applicants.

c. Except as otherwise provided by law, the youth advisory council shall determine its own rules of procedure and operating policies, subject to approval by the department director or the director's designee.

d. The youth advisory council shall meet at least quarterly.

9. *Lead agency.* The lead agency for support of the Iowa collaboration for youth development council and the state of Iowa youth advisory council is the department. The department shall coordinate activities and, with funding made available to it for such purposes, provide staff support for the youth development council and the youth advisory council.

2009 Acts, ch 53, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §35
NEW section

CHAPTER 216B

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

216B.3 Commission duties.

The commission shall:

1. Prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind of the state which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, ability to receive education and industrial training, and other facts the commission deems of value.
2. Assist in marketing of products of blind workers of the state.
3. Ameliorate the condition of the blind by pro-

moting visits to them in their homes for the purpose of instruction and by other lawful methods as the commission deems expedient.

4. Make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness to ascertain what portion of cases are preventable, and cooperate with the other organized agents of the state in the adoption and enforcement of proper preventive measures.

5. Provide for suitable vocational training if the commission deems it advisable and necessary.

The commission may establish workshops for the employment of the blind, paying suitable wages for work under the employment. The commission may provide or pay for, during their training period, the temporary lodging and support of persons receiving vocational training. The commission may use receipts or earnings that accrue from the operation of workshops as provided in this chapter, but a detailed statement of receipts or earnings and expenditures shall be made monthly to the director of the department of management.

6. Establish, manage, and control a special training, orientation, and adjustment center or centers for the blind. Training in the centers shall be limited to persons who are sixteen years of age or older, and the department shall not provide or cause to be provided any academic education or training to children under the age of sixteen except that the commission may provide library services to these children. The commission may provide for the maintenance, upkeep, repair, and alteration of the buildings and grounds designated as centers for the blind including the expenditure of funds appropriated for that purpose. Nonresidents may be admitted to Iowa centers for the blind as space is available, upon terms determined by rule.

7. Establish and maintain offices for the department and commission.

8. Accept gifts, grants, devises, or bequests of real or personal property from any source for the use and purposes of the department. Notwithstanding sections 8.33 and 12C.7, the interest accrued from moneys received under this section shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

9. Provide library services to persons who are blind and persons with physical disabilities.

10. Act as a bureau of information and industrial aid for the blind, such as assisting the blind in finding employment.

11. Be responsible for the budgetary and personnel decisions for the department and commission.

12. Manage and control the property, both real and personal, belonging to the department. The commission shall, according to the schedule established in this subsection, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, purchase soybean-based inks and plastic products with recycled content, including but not limited to plastic garbage can liners. For purposes of this subsection, "*recycled content*" means that the content of the product contains a minimum of thirty percent postconsumer material.

a. By July 1, 1991, one hundred percent of the purchases of inks which are used for newsprint paper for printing services performed internally or contracted for by the commission shall be soybean-based.

b. By July 1, 1995, a minimum of ten percent

of the purchases of garbage can liners made by the commission shall be plastic garbage can liners with recycled content. The percentage purchased shall increase by ten percent annually until fifty percent of the purchases of garbage can liners are plastic garbage can liners with recycled content.

c. By July 1, 1993, one hundred percent of the purchases of inks, other than inks which are used for newsprint printing services, and which are used internally or contracted for by the commission, shall be soybean-based to the extent formulations for such inks are available.

d. The commission shall report to the general assembly on February 1 of each year, the following:

(1) A listing of plastic products which are regularly purchased by the commission for which recycled content product alternatives are available, including the cost of the plastic products purchased and the cost of the recycled content product alternatives.

(2) Information relating to soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content regularly purchased by the commission, including the cost of purchasing soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content and the percentages of soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content that have been purchased.

e. The department of natural resources shall review the procurement specifications currently used by the commission to eliminate, wherever possible, discrimination against the procurement of products manufactured with recycled content and soybean-based inks.

f. The department of natural resources shall assist the commission in locating suppliers of products with recycled content and soybean-based inks, and collecting data on recycled content and soybean-based ink purchases.

g. The commission, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

h. The department of natural resources shall cooperate with the commission in all phases of implementing this section.

13. The commission shall, whenever technically feasible, purchase and use degradable loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources, unless the cost of the packing material is more than ten percent greater than the cost of packing material made from nonrenewable resources. For the purposes of this subsection, "*packing material*" means material, other than an exterior packing shell, that is used to stabilize, protect, cushion, or brace the contents of a package.

14. Purchase and use recycled printing and writing paper in accordance with the schedule established in section 8A.315; establish a wastepa-

per recycling program in accordance with the recommendations made by the department of natural resources and requirements of section 8A.329; and, in accordance with section 8A.311, require product content statements and compliance with requirements regarding contract bidding.

15. Develop a plan to provide telephone yellow pages information without charge to persons declared to be blind under the standards in section 422.12, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (5). The department may apply for federal funds to support the service. The program shall be limited in scope by the availability of funds.

16. *a.* A gasoline-powered motor vehicle purchased by the commission shall not operate on gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline as defined in section 214A.1. A diesel-powered motor vehicle purchased by the commission shall not operate on diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel as defined in section 214A.1, if commercially available. A state issued credit card shall not be valid to purchase gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline or to purchase diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel, if commercially available. The motor vehicle shall also be affixed with a brightly visible sticker which notifies the traveling public that the motor vehicle is being operated on ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel fuel, as applicable. However, the sticker is not required to be affixed to an unmarked vehicle used for purposes of providing law enforcement or security.

b. Of all new passenger vehicles and light pickup trucks purchased by the commission, a minimum of ten percent of all such vehicles and trucks purchased shall be equipped with engines which utilize alternative methods of propulsion, including but not limited to any of the following:

(1) A flexible fuel which is any of the following:

(a) E-85 gasoline as provided in section 214A.2.

(b) B-20 biodiesel blended fuel as provided in section 214A.2.

(c) A renewable fuel approved by the office of renewable fuels and coproducts pursuant to section 159A.3.

(2) Compressed or liquefied natural gas.

(3) Propane gas.

(4) Solar energy.

(5) Electricity.

c. The provisions of paragraph “b” do not apply to vehicles and trucks purchased and directly used for law enforcement or off-road maintenance work.

17. Comply with the requirements for the purchase of lubricating oils, industrial oils, greases, and hydraulic fluids as established pursuant to section 8A.316.

18. Give preference to purchasing designated biobased products in the same manner as provided in section 8A.317.

19. Plan, establish, administer, and promote a statewide program to provide audio news and information services to blind or visually impaired persons residing in this state.

a. The commission may enter into necessary contracts and arrangements with the national federation for the blind to provide for the delivery of newspapers over the telephone, furnished by the national federation for the blind.

b. The commission may enter into necessary contracts and arrangements with the Iowa radio reading information service for the blind and print handicapped to provide for the delivery of newspapers, magazines, and other printed materials over the radio, furnished by the Iowa radio reading information service for the blind and print handicapped.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §222; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §230

Subsection 15 amended

Subsection 16, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and designated as paragraph c

CHAPTER 216C

RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

216C.11 Service dogs and assistive animals.

1. For purposes of this section “*service dog*” means a dog specially trained at a recognized training facility to assist a person with a disability, whether described as a service dog, a support dog, an independence dog, or otherwise. “*Assistive animal*” means a simian or other animal specially trained or in the process of being trained under the auspices of a recognized training facility to assist a person with a disability.

2. A person with a disability, a person assisting a person with a disability by controlling an assistive animal, or a person training an assistive animal has the right to be accompanied by a ser-

vice dog or an assistive animal, under control, in any of the places listed in sections 216C.3 and 216C.4 without being required to make additional payment for the service dog or assistive animal. A landlord shall waive lease restrictions on the keeping of animals for the service dog or assistive animal of a person with a disability. The person is liable for damage done to any premises or facility by a service dog or assistive animal.

3. A person who knowingly denies or interferes with the right of a person under this section is, upon conviction, guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 163, §1

Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 216E

ASSISTIVE DEVICES

216E.7 Exemptions.

This chapter does not apply to a hearing aid sold, leased, or transferred to a consumer by an audiologist licensed under chapter 154F, or a hearing aid dispenser licensed under chapter 154A, if the audiologist or dispenser provides either an ex-

press warranty for the hearing aid or provides for service and replacement of the hearing aid.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §87; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §84
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

CHAPTER 217

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

217.2 Council on human services.

1. *a.* There is created within the department of human services a council on human services which shall act in a policymaking and advisory capacity on matters within the jurisdiction of the department. The council shall consist of seven voting members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. Appointments shall be made on the basis of interest in public affairs, good judgment, and knowledge and ability in the field of human services. Appointments shall be made to provide a diversity of interest and point of view in the membership and without regard to religious opinions or affiliations. The voting members of the council shall serve for six-year staggered terms.

b. Each term of a voting member shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19.

c. All voting members of the council shall be electors of the state of Iowa. No more than four members shall belong to the same political party

and no more than two members shall, at the time of appointment, reside in the same congressional district. At least one member of the council shall be a member of a county board of supervisors at the time of appointment to the council. Vacancies occurring during a term of office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the balance of the unexpired term subject to confirmation by the senate.

2. In addition to the voting members described in subsection 1, the membership of the council shall include four legislators as ex officio, nonvoting members. The four legislators shall be appointed one each by the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives for terms as provided in section 69.16B.

2009 Acts, ch 115, §1
Confirmation, see §2.32
Section amended

CHAPTER 218

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNED BY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

218.95 Synonymous terms.

1. For purposes of construing the provisions of this and the following subtitles of this title and chapters 16, 35B, 347B, 709A, 904, 913, and 914 relating to persons with mental illness and reconciling these provisions with other former and present provisions of statute, the following terms shall be considered synonymous:

a. “*Mentally ill*” and “*insane*”, except that the hospitalization or detention of any person for treatment of mental illness shall not constitute a finding or create a presumption that the individu-

al is legally insane in the absence of a finding of incompetence made pursuant to section 229.27.

b. “*Parole*” and “*convalescent leave*”.

c. “*Resident*” and “*patient*”.

d. “*Escape*” and “*depart without proper authorization*”.

e. “*Warrant*” and “*order of admission*”.

f. “*Escapee*” and “*patient*”.

g. “*Sane*” and “*in good mental health*”.

h. “*Asylum*” and “*hospital*”.

i. “*Commitment*” and “*admission*”.

2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the

general assembly that words which have come to have a degrading meaning shall not be employed in institutional records having reference to persons with various mental conditions and that in all records pertaining to persons with various mental

conditions the less discriminatory of the foregoing synonyms shall be employed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 222

PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

222.31 Commitment — liability for charges.

1. If in the opinion of the court, or of a commission as authorized in section 222.28, the person is mentally retarded within the meaning of this chapter and the court determines that it will be conducive to the welfare of that person and of the community to commit the person to a proper institution for treatment, training, instruction, care, habilitation, and support, and that services or support provided to the family of such a person who is a child will not enable the family to continue to care for the child in the child's home, the court shall by proper order:

a. Commit the person to any public or private facility within or without the state, approved by the director of the department of human services. If the person has not been examined by a commission as appointed in section 222.28, the court shall, prior to issuing an order of commitment, appoint such a commission to examine the person for the purpose of determining the mental condition of the person. No order of commitment shall be issued unless the commission shall recommend that such order be issued and the private institution to which the person is to be committed shall advise the court that it is willing to receive the person.

b. (1) Commit the person to the state resource center designated by the administrator to serve the county in which the hearing is being held, or to a special unit. The court shall, prior to issuing an order of commitment, request that a diagnostic evaluation of the person be made by the superintendent of the resource center or the special unit, or the superintendent's qualified designee. The evaluation shall be conducted at a place as the superintendent may direct. The cost of the evaluation shall be defrayed by the county of legal settlement unless otherwise ordered by the court. The cost may be equal to but shall not exceed the actual cost of the evaluation. Persons referred by a court to a resource center or the special unit for diagnostic evaluation shall be considered as outpatients of the institution. No order of commitment shall be issued unless the superintendent of the institution recommends that the order be issued, and advises the court that adequate facilities for the care

of the person are available.

(2) The court shall examine the report of the county attorney filed pursuant to section 222.13, and if the report shows that neither the person nor those liable for the person's support under section 222.78 are presently able to pay the charges rising out of the person's care in a resource center, or special treatment unit, shall enter an order stating that finding and directing that the charges be paid by the person's county of residence. The court may, upon request of the board of supervisors, review its finding at any subsequent time while the person remains at the resource center, or is otherwise receiving care or treatment for which this chapter obligates the county to pay. If the court finds upon review that the person or those legally responsible for the person are presently able to pay the expenses, that finding shall apply only to the charges incurred during the period beginning on the date of the board's request for the review and continuing thereafter, unless and until the court again changes its finding. If the court finds that the person, or those liable for the person's support, are able to pay the charges, the court shall enter an order directing that the charges be so paid to the extent required by section 222.78.

2. In its order, the court shall include a finding as to whether the person has sufficient mental capacity to comprehend and exercise the right to vote.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §215

Section amended

222.36 Custody pending admission.

If a resource center or a special unit is unable to immediately receive a person committed under section 222.31, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the superintendent shall notify the court of the time when such person may be received. In the meantime, said person shall be cared for under such order as the court may enter.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §216

Section amended

222.43 Grounds.

1. Discharges and modifications of orders may be made on any of the following grounds:

a. That the person adjudged to be mentally re-

tarded is not mentally retarded.

b. That the person adjudged to be mentally retarded has improved as to be capable of self care.

c. That the relatives or friends of the person with mental retardation are able and willing to support and care for the person with mental retardation and request the person's discharge, and in the judgment of the superintendent of the institution or resource center having charge of the person, no harmful consequences are likely to follow such discharge.

d. That, for any other cause, said discharge should be made or such modification should be entered.

2. Petitions for discharge or modification of an order of commitment to a special unit may be made upon any of the foregoing grounds, when applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

222.59 Alternative to state resource center placement.

1. Upon receiving a request from an authorized requester, the superintendent of a state resource center shall coordinate with the central point of coordination process in assisting the requester in identifying available community-based services as an alternative to continued placement of a patient in the state resource center. For the purposes of this section, "authorized requester" means the parent, guardian, or custodian of a minor patient, the guardian of an adult patient, or an adult patient who does not have a guardian. The assistance shall identify alternatives to continued placement which are appropriate to the patient's needs and shall include but are not limited to any of the following:

a. Providing information on currently available services that are an alternative to residence in the state resource center.

b. Referring the patient to an appropriate case management agency or other provider of service.

2. If a patient was admitted pursuant to section 222.13 or section 222.13A and the patient wishes to be placed outside of the state resource center, the discharge for the placement shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 222.15.

3. If a patient was involuntarily committed, a petition for approval of a proposed placement outside the state resource center shall be filed, by the authorized requester or the superintendent of the state resource center where the patient is placed, with the court which made the commitment with either of the following recommendations for the court's consideration:

a. That the patient's commitment is no longer necessary and should be discontinued.

b. That the patient's commitment is still ap-

propriate but the patient should be transferred to another public or private facility in accordance with the provisions of section 222.31, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 133, §217
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

222.60 Costs paid by county or state — diagnosis and evaluation.

1. All necessary and legal expenses for the cost of admission or commitment or for the treatment, training, instruction, care, habilitation, support and transportation of persons with mental retardation, as provided for in the county management plan provisions implemented pursuant to section 331.439, subsection 1, in a state resource center, or in a special unit, or any public or private facility within or without the state, approved by the director of the department of human services, shall be paid by either:

a. The county in which such person has legal settlement as defined in section 252.16.

b. The state when such person has no legal settlement or when such settlement is unknown.

2. a. Prior to a county of legal settlement approving the payment of expenses for a person under this section, the county may require that the person be diagnosed to determine if the person has mental retardation or that the person be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of services required to meet the person's needs relating to mental retardation. The diagnosis and the evaluation may be performed concurrently and shall be performed by an individual or individuals approved by the county who are qualified to perform the diagnosis or the evaluation. Following the initial approval for payment of expenses, the county of legal settlement may require that an evaluation be performed at reasonable time periods.

b. The cost of a county-required diagnosis and an evaluation is at the county's expense. In the case of a person without legal settlement or whose legal settlement is unknown, the state may apply the diagnosis and evaluation provisions of this subsection at the state's expense.

c. A diagnosis or an evaluation under this section may be part of a county's central point of coordination process under section 331.440, provided that a diagnosis is performed only by an individual qualified as provided in this section.

3. a. A diagnosis of mental retardation under this section shall be made only when the onset of the person's condition was prior to the age of eighteen years and shall be based on an assessment of the person's intellectual functioning and level of adaptive skills. The diagnosis shall be made by an individual who is a psychologist or psychiatrist who is professionally trained to administer the tests required to assess intellectual functioning and to evaluate a person's adaptive skills.

b. A diagnosis of mental retardation shall be made in accordance with the criteria provided in the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fourth edition, published by the American psychiatric association.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §223
Section amended

222.73 Billing of patient charges — computation of actual costs — cost settlement.

1. The superintendent of each resource center and special unit shall compute by February 1 the average daily patient charge and outpatient treatment charges for which each county will be billed for services provided to patients chargeable to the county during the fiscal year beginning the following July 1. The department shall certify the amount of the charges and notify the counties of the billing charges.

a. The superintendent shall compute the average daily patient charge for a resource center or special unit for services provided in the following fiscal year, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, by totaling the expenditures of the resource center or special unit for the immediately preceding calendar year, by adjusting the expenditures by a percentage not to exceed the percentage increase in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the immediately preceding calendar year, and by dividing the adjusted expenditures by the total inpatient days of service provided during the immediately preceding calendar year.

b. The department shall compute the outpatient treatment charges, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, on the basis of the actual cost of the outpatient treatment provided during the immediately preceding calendar year.

2. a. The superintendent shall certify to the department the billings to each county for services provided to patients chargeable to the county during the preceding calendar quarter. The county billings shall be based on the average daily patient charge and outpatient treatment charges computed pursuant to subsection 1, and the number of inpatient days and outpatient treatment service units chargeable to the county. The billings to a county of legal settlement are subject to adjustment for all of the following circumstances:

(1) The county billing for a patient shall be reduced by the amount received for the patient's care from a source other than state appropriated funds.

(2) If more than twenty percent of the cost of a patient's care is initially paid from a source other than state appropriated funds, the amount paid shall be subtracted from the average per-patient-per-day cost of that patient's care and the patient's county shall be billed for the full balance of the cost so computed.

(3) The county of a patient who is eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program shall be responsible for the costs which are not reimbursed by the medical assistance program, regardless of the level of care provided to the patient.

(4) A county shall be responsible for eighty percent of the cost of care of a patient who is not eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program.

(5) The billings for counties shall be credited with one hundred percent of the client participation for patients eligible for medical assistance in the calculation of the per diem rate for patients.

(6) A county shall not be billed for the cost of a patient unless the patient's admission is authorized through the applicable central point of coordination process. The state resource center and the county shall work together to locate appropriate alternative placements and services, and to educate patients and the family members of patients regarding such alternatives.

b. The per diem costs billed to each county shall not exceed the per diem costs billed to the county in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996. However, the per diem costs billed to a county may be adjusted in a fiscal year to reflect increased costs to the extent of the percentage increase in the total of county fixed budgets pursuant to the allowed growth factor adjustment authorized by the general assembly for that fiscal year in accordance with section 331.439.

3. The superintendent shall compute in January the actual per-patient-per-day cost for each resource center or special unit for the immediately preceding calendar year, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, by totaling the actual expenditures of the resource center or special unit for the calendar year and by dividing the total actual expenditures by the total inpatient days of service provided during the calendar year.

4. The department shall certify to the counties by February 1 the actual per-patient-per-day costs, as computed pursuant to subsection 3, and the actual costs owed by each county for the immediately preceding calendar year for patients chargeable to the county. If the actual costs owed by the county are greater than the charges billed to the county pursuant to subsection 2, the department shall bill the county for the difference with the billing for the quarter ending June 30. If the actual costs owed by the county are less than the charges billed to the county pursuant to subsection 2, the department shall credit the county for the difference starting with the billing for the quarter ending June 30.

5. A superintendent of a resource center or special unit may request that the director of human services enter into a contract with a person

for the resource center or special unit to provide consultation or treatment services or for fulfilling other purposes which are consistent with the purposes stated in section 222.1. The contract provisions shall include charges which reflect the actual cost of providing the services. Any income from a contract authorized under this subsection may be retained by the resource center or special unit to defray the costs of providing the services or fulfilling the other purposes. Except for a contract voluntarily entered into by a county under this

subsection, the costs or income associated with a contract authorized under this subsection shall not be considered in computing charges and per diem costs in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1 through 4.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For the period beginning October 1, 2008, and ending September 30, 2010, or the period for which funding from the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 can be used, per diem amounts billed to counties may be adjusted downward to comply with the federal Act; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §58, 59

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 225C

MENTAL ILLNESS, MENTAL RETARDATION, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, OR BRAIN INJURY

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

225C.5 Mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission.

1. A mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission is created as the state policy-making body for the provision of services to persons with mental illness, mental retardation or other developmental disabilities, or brain injury. The commission's voting members shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms by the governor and are subject to confirmation by the senate. Commission members shall be appointed on the basis of interest and experience in the fields of mental health, mental retardation or other developmental disabilities, and brain injury, in a manner so as to ensure adequate representation from persons with disabilities and individuals knowledgeable concerning disability services. The department shall provide staff support to the commission, and the commission may utilize staff support and other assistance provided to the commission by other persons. The commission shall meet at least four times per year. The membership of the commission shall consist of the following persons who, at the time of appointment to the commission, are active members of the indicated groups:

a. Three members shall be members of a county board of supervisors selected from nominees submitted by the county supervisor affiliate of the Iowa state association of counties.

b. Two members shall be selected from nominees submitted by the director.

c. One member shall be an active board member of a community mental health center selected

from nominees submitted by the Iowa association of community providers.

d. One member shall be an active board member of an agency serving persons with a developmental disability selected from nominees submitted by the Iowa association of community providers.

e. One member shall be a board member or employee of a provider of mental health or developmental disabilities services to children.

f. Two members shall be administrators of the central point of coordination process established in accordance with section 331.440 selected from nominees submitted by the community services affiliate of the Iowa state association of counties.

g. One member shall be selected from nominees submitted by the state's council of the association of federal, state, county, and municipal employees.

h. Three members shall be service consumers or family members of service consumers. Of these members, one shall be a service consumer, one shall be a parent of a child service consumer, and one shall be a parent or other family member of a person admitted to and living at a state resource center.

i. Two members shall be selected from nominees submitted by service advocates. Of these members, one shall be an active member of a statewide organization for persons with brain injury.

j. One member shall be an active board member of an agency serving persons with a substance abuse problem selected from nominees submitted by the Iowa behavioral health association.

k. In addition to the voting members, the membership shall include four members of the general assembly with one member designated by each of the following: the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the

speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. A legislative member serves for a term as provided in section 69.16B in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity and is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

2. The three-year terms shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled as provided in section 2.32. A member shall not be appointed for more than two consecutive three-year terms.

3. Members of the commission shall qualify by taking the oath of office prescribed by law for state officers. At its first meeting of each year, the commission shall organize by electing a chairperson and a vice chairperson for terms of one year. Commission members are entitled to a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 and reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in their official duties, to be paid from funds appropriated to the department.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §7, 14

Confirmation, see §2.32

2009 amendment to subsection 1 applies to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

225C.19 Emergency mental health crisis services system.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. "Emergency mental health crisis services provider" means a provider accredited or approved by the department to provide emergency mental health crisis services.

b. "Emergency mental health crisis services system" or "services system" means a coordinated array of crisis services for providing a response to assist an individual adult or child who is experiencing a mental health crisis or who is in a situation that is reasonably likely to cause the individual to have a mental health crisis unless assistance is provided.

2. *a.* The division shall implement an emergency mental health crisis services system in consultation with counties, and community mental health centers and other mental health and social service providers, in accordance with this section.

b. The purpose of the services system is to provide a statewide array of time-limited intervention services to reduce escalation of crisis situations, relieve the immediate distress of individuals experiencing a crisis situation, reduce the risk of individuals in a crisis situation doing harm to themselves or others, and promote timely access to appropriate services for those who require ongoing mental health services.

c. The services system shall be available twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week to any individual who is in or is determined by others to be in a crisis situation, regardless of whether the individual has been diagnosed with a mental

illness or a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder. The system shall address all ages, income levels, and health coverage statuses.

d. The goals of an intervention offered by a provider under the services system shall include but are not limited to symptom reduction, stabilization of the individual receiving the intervention, and restoration of the individual to a previous level of functioning.

e. The elements of the services system shall be specified in administrative rules adopted by the commission.

3. The services system elements shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. Standards for accrediting or approving emergency mental health crisis services providers. Such providers may include but are not limited to a community mental health center, a provider approved in a waiver adopted by the commission to provide services to a county in lieu of a community mental health center, a unit of the department or other state agency, a county, or any other public or private provider who meets the accreditation or approval standards for an emergency mental health crisis services provider.

b. Identification by the division of geographic regions, service areas, or other means of distributing and organizing the emergency mental health crisis services system to ensure statewide availability of the services.

c. Coordination of emergency mental health crisis services with all of the following:

(1) The district and juvenile courts.

(2) Law enforcement.

(3) Judicial district departments of correctional services.

(4) County central point of coordination processes.

(5) Other mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse services available through the state and counties to serve both children and adults.

d. Identification of basic services to be provided through each accredited or approved emergency mental health crisis services provider which may include but are not limited to face-to-face crisis intervention, stabilization, support, counseling, preadmission screening for individuals who may require psychiatric hospitalization, transportation, and follow-up services.

e. Identification of operational requirements for emergency mental health crisis services provider accreditation or approval which may include providing a telephone hotline, mobile crisis staff, collaboration protocols, follow-up with community services, information systems, and competency-based training.

4. The division shall initially implement the program through a competitive block grant process. The implementation shall be limited to the

extent of the appropriations provided for the program.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §88
 Appropriation of funds for implementation of system beginning January 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §72, 87
 Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

SUBCHAPTER II

BILL OF RIGHTS

SUBCHAPTER III

FAMILY SUPPORT SUBSIDY

225C.35 Definitions.

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

1. *“Department”* means the department of human services.
2. *“Family”* means a family member and the parent or legal guardian of the family member.
3. *“Family member”* means a person less than eighteen years of age who by educational determination has a moderate, severe, or profound educational disability or special health care needs or who otherwise meets the definition of developmental disability in the federal Developmental Disabilities Act, section 102(5), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 6001(5). The department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for determining whether a child has a developmental disability.
4. *“Legal guardian”* means a person appointed by a court to exercise powers over a family member.
5. *“Medical assistance”* means payment of all or part of the care authorized to be provided pursuant to chapter 249A.
6. *“Parent”* means a biological or adoptive parent.
7. *“Supplemental security income”* means financial assistance provided to individuals pursuant to Tit. XVI of the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1381 – 1383c.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §89
 Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

225C.36 Family support subsidy program.

A family support subsidy program is created as specified in this subchapter. The purpose of the family support subsidy program is to keep families together by defraying some of the special costs of caring for a family member at home. The department shall adopt rules to implement the purposes of this section and sections 225C.37 through 225C.42 which assure that families retain the greatest possible flexibility in determining appropriate use of the subsidy.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §90
 Section amended

225C.37 Program specifications rules.

1. A parent or legal guardian of a family member may apply to the local office of the department for the family support subsidy program. The application shall include:

- a. A statement that the family resides in a county of this state.
- b. Verification that the family member meets the definitional requirements of section 225C.35, subsection 3. Along with the verification, the application shall identify an age when the family member’s eligibility for the family support subsidy under such definitional requirements will end. The age identified is subject to approval by the department.

c. A statement that the family member resides, or is expected to reside, with the parent or legal guardian of the family member or, on a temporary basis, with another relative of the family member.

d. A statement that if the child receives medical assistance, then the family support subsidy shall only be used for the cost of a service which is not covered by medical assistance. The family may receive welfare assistance for which the family is eligible.

e. Verification that the net taxable income for the family for the calendar year immediately preceding the date of application did not exceed forty thousand dollars unless it can be verified that the estimated net taxable income for the family for the year in which the application is made will be less than forty thousand dollars.

2. Within the limits set by the appropriation for this purpose, the department shall approve or disapprove the application based on the family support services plan which identifies the needs of the child and the family and the eligibility criteria required to be included in the application under subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “e”, and shall notify the parent or legal guardian of the decision.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
 Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

SUBCHAPTER IV

PUBLIC HOUSING UNIT

SUBCHAPTER V

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

Legislative findings, 94 Acts, ch 1041, §1

SUBCHAPTER VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
 SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN
 AND YOUTH

225C.51 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter:

1. “Child” or “children” means a person or persons under eighteen years of age.

2. “Children’s system” or “mental health services system for children and youth” means the mental health services system for children and youth implemented pursuant to this subchapter.

3. “Functional impairment” means difficulties that substantially interfere with or limit a person from achieving or maintaining one or more developmentally appropriate social, behavioral, cognitive, communicative, or adaptive skills and that substantially interfere with or limit the person’s role or functioning in family, school, or community activities. “Functional impairment” includes difficulties of episodic, recurrent, and continuous duration. “Functional impairment” does not include difficulties resulting from temporary and expected responses to stressful events in a person’s environment.

4. “Other qualifying mental health disorder” means a mental health crisis or any diagnosable mental health disorder that is likely to lead to mental health crisis unless there is an intervention.

5. “Serious emotional disturbance” means a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the most current diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders published by the American psychiatric association that results in a functional impairment. “Serious emotional disturbance” does not include substance use and developmental disorders unless such disorders co-occur with such a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder.

6. “Youth” means a person eighteen years of age or older but under twenty-two years of age who met the criteria for having a serious emotional disturbance prior to the age of eighteen.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §91, 92
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 2 amended

225C.54 Mental health services system for children and youth — initial implementation.

1. The mental health services system for children and youth shall be initially implemented by the division commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008. The division shall begin implementation by utilizing a competitive bidding process to allocate state block grants to develop services through existing community mental health centers, providers approved in a waiver adopted by the commission to provide services to a county in lieu of a community mental health center, and other local service partners. The imple-

mentation shall be limited to the extent of the appropriations provided for the children’s system.

2. In order to maximize federal financial participation in the children’s system, the division and the department’s Medicaid program staff shall analyze the feasibility of leveraging existing Medicaid options, such as expanding the home and community-based services waiver for children’s mental health services, reviewing the feasibility of implementing other Medicaid options such as the federal Tax Equity and Financial Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) option for children with severe mental illness or emotional disturbance and Medicaid administrative funding, and determining the need for service enhancements through revisions to the Medicaid state plan and the federal state children’s health insurance program and the healthy and well kids in Iowa program.

3. Initial block grants shall support a wide range of children, youth, and family services and initiatives including but not limited to school-based mental health projects, system reviews providing service gap analysis, status studies of the mental health needs of children and youth in representative areas of the state, and mental health assessment capacity development based in public and nonpublic schools and clinical settings using standard functional assessment tools. The purpose of developing the assessment capacity is to determine children’s and youths’ degree of impairment in daily functioning due to emotional, behavioral, psychological, psychiatric, or substance use problems.

4. The initial block grants may also support an array of programs and services including but not limited to mobile crisis intervention services, or other support intended to prevent more intensive or inpatient interventions, skills training, intensive care coordination, and cognitive-behavioral and multisystemic family therapy. In addition, support may be provided for prevention-oriented services including mental health consultations regarding home visits, child welfare, juvenile justice, and maternal and child health services, and consultation for preschool programs.

5. The division shall report regularly to the commission, general assembly, and governor concerning the implementation status of the children’s system, including but not limited to an annual report submitted each January. The report may address funding requirements and statutory amendments necessary to further develop the children’s system.

Appropriation of funds for implementation of system beginning January 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §72, 87
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 226

STATE MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

226.1 Official designation.

1. The state hospitals for persons with mental illness shall be designated as follows:

- a. Mental Health Institute, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
- b. Mental Health Institute, Independence, Iowa.
- c. Mental Health Institute, Clarinda, Iowa.
- d. Mental Health Institute, Cherokee, Iowa.

2. a. The purpose of the mental health institutes is to operate as regional resource centers providing one or more of the following:

- (1) Treatment, training, care, habilitation, and support of persons with mental illness or a substance abuse problem.
- (2) Facilities, services, and other support to the communities located in the region being served by a mental health institute so as to maximize the usefulness of the mental health institutes while minimizing overall costs.

(3) A unit for the civil commitment of sexually violent predators committed to the custody of the director of human services pursuant to chapter 229A.

b. In addition, the mental health institutes are encouraged to act as a training resource for community-based program staff, medical students, and other participants in professional education programs.

3. A mental health institute may request the approval of the council on human services to change the name of the institution for use in communication with the public, in signage, and in other forms of communication.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Department of human services may collocate the unit for civil commitment of sexually violent predators at the mental health institute at Mount Pleasant; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 6, §35, 37
Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

226.7 Order of receiving patients.

1. a. Preference in the reception of patients into said hospitals shall be exercised in the following order:

- (1) Cases of less duration than one year.
- (2) Chronic cases, where the disease is of more than one-year duration, presenting the most favorable prospect for recovery.
- (3) Those for whom application has been longest on file, other things being equal.

b. Where cases are equally meritorious in all other respects, the indigent shall have the preference.

2. If the district court commits a patient to a state mental health institute and a bed for the patient is not available, the institute shall assist the court in locating an alternative placement for the patient.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 227

FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS OR MENTAL RETARDATION

227.2 Inspection.

1. The director of inspections and appeals shall make, or cause to be made, at least one licensure inspection each year of every county care facility. Either the administrator of the division or the director of inspections and appeals, in cooperation with each other, upon receipt of a complaint or for good cause, may make, or cause to be made, a review of a county care facility or of any other private or county institution where persons with mental illness or mental retardation reside. A licensure inspection or a review shall be made by a competent and disinterested person who is acquainted with and interested in the care of persons with mental illness and persons with mental retardation. The objective of a licensure inspection or a review shall be an evaluation of the programming and treatment provided by the facility. After each licensure inspection of a county care fa-

cility, the person who made the inspection shall consult with the county authorities on plans and practices that will improve the care given patients and shall make recommendations to the administrator of the division and the director of public health for coordinating and improving the relationships between the administrators of county care facilities, the administrator of the division, the director of public health, the superintendents of state mental health institutes and resource centers, community mental health centers, and other cooperating agencies, to cause improved and more satisfactory care of patients. A written report of each licensure inspection of a county care facility under this section shall be filed with the administrator of the division and the director of public health and shall include:

- a. The capacity of the institution for the care of residents.

b. The number, sex, ages, and primary diagnoses of the residents.

c. The care of residents, their food, clothing, treatment plan, employment, and opportunity for recreational activities and for productive work intended primarily as therapeutic activity.

d. The number, job classification, sex, duties, and salaries of all employees.

e. The cost to the state or county of maintaining residents in a county care facility.

f. The recommendations given to and received from county authorities on methods and practices that will improve the conditions under which the county care facility is operated.

g. Any failure to comply with standards adopted under section 227.4 for care of persons with mental illness and persons with mental retardation in county care facilities, which is not covered in information submitted pursuant to paragraphs "a" to "f", and any other matters which the director of public health, in consultation with the administrator of the division, may require.

2. A copy of the written report prescribed by subsection 1 shall be furnished to the county board of supervisors, to the county mental health and mental retardation coordinating board or to its advisory board if the county board of supervisors constitutes ex officio the coordinating board, to the administrator of the county care facility inspected and to its resident advocate committee, and to the department on aging.

3. The department of inspections and appeals shall inform the administrator of the division of an action by the department to suspend, revoke, or deny renewal of a license issued by the department of inspections and appeals to a county care facility, and the reasons for the action.

4. In addition to the licensure inspections required or authorized by this section, the administrator of the division shall cause to be made an evaluation of each person cared for in a county care facility at least once each year by one or more qualified mental health, mental retardation, or medical professionals, whichever is appropriate.

a. It is the responsibility of the state to secure the annual evaluation for each person who is on convalescent leave or who has not been discharged from a state mental health institute. It is the responsibility of the county to secure the annual evaluation for all other persons with mental illness in the county care facility.

b. It is the responsibility of the state to secure the annual evaluation for each person who is on leave and has not been discharged from a state resource center. It is the responsibility of the county to secure the annual evaluation for all other persons with mental retardation in the county care facility.

c. It is the responsibility of the county to secure an annual evaluation of each resident of a county care facility to whom neither paragraph "a" nor paragraph "b" is applicable.

5. The evaluations required by subsection 4 shall include an examination of each person which shall reveal the person's condition of mental and physical health and the likelihood of improvement or discharge and other recommendations concerning the care of those persons as the evaluator deems pertinent. One copy of the evaluation shall be filed with the administrator of the division and one copy shall be filed with the administrator of the county care facility.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §11
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 228

DISCLOSURE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

228.2 Mental health information disclosure prohibited — exceptions — record of disclosure.

1. Except as specifically authorized in section 228.3, 228.5, 228.6, 228.7, or 228.8, a mental health professional, data collector, or employee or agent of a mental health professional, of a data collector, or of or for a mental health facility shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of mental health information.

2. a. Upon disclosure of mental health information pursuant to section 228.3, 228.5, 228.6, 228.7, or 228.8, the person disclosing the mental health information shall enter a notation on and maintain the notation with the individual's record of mental health information, stating the date of the disclosure and the name of the recipient of

mental health information.

b. The person disclosing the mental health information shall give the recipient of the information a statement which informs the recipient that disclosures may only be made pursuant to the written authorization of an individual or an individual's legal representative, or as otherwise provided in this chapter, that the unauthorized disclosure of mental health information is unlawful, and that civil damages and criminal penalties may be applicable to the unauthorized disclosure of mental health information.

3. A recipient of mental health information shall not disclose the information received, except as specifically authorized for initial disclosure in section 228.3, 228.5, 228.6, 228.7, or 228.8. However, mental health information may be trans-

ferred at any time to another facility, physician, or mental health professional in cases of a medical emergency or if the individual or the individual's legal representative requests the transfer in writing for the purposes of receipt of medical or mental health professional services, at which time the requirements of subsection 2 shall be followed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

See also §622.10

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

228.5 Administrative disclosures.

1. An individual or an individual's legal representative shall be informed that mental health information relating to the individual may be disclosed to employees or agents of or for the same mental health facility or to other providers of professional services or their employees or agents if and to the extent necessary to facilitate the provision of administrative and professional services to the individual.

2. *a.* If an individual eighteen years of age or older or an individual's legal representative has received a written notification that a fee is due a mental health professional or a mental health facility and has failed to arrange for payment of the fee within a reasonable time after the notification, the mental health professional or mental health facility may disclose administrative information necessary for the collection of the fee to a person or agency providing collection services.

b. If a civil action is filed for the collection of the fee, additional mental health information shall not be disclosed in the litigation, except to the extent necessary to respond to a motion of the individual or the individual's legal representative for greater specificity or to dispute a defense or counterclaim.

3. A mental health professional or an employee of or agent for a mental health facility may disclose mental health information if necessary for the purpose of conducting scientific and data research, management audits, or program evaluations of the mental health professional or mental health facility, to persons who have demonstrated and provided written assurances of their ability to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The persons shall not identify, directly or indirectly, an individual in any report of the research, audits, or evaluations, or otherwise disclose individual identities in any manner. A disclosure under this section is not subject to the requirements of section 228.2, subsection 2, with the exception that a person receiving mental health information under this section shall be provided a statement prohibiting redisclosure of information unless otherwise authorized by this chapter.

4. Mental health information relating to an individual may be disclosed to other providers of professional services or their employees or agents if and to the extent necessary to facilitate the provi-

sion of administrative and professional services to the individual.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

228.7 Disclosures for claims administration and peer review — safeguards — penalty.

1. Mental health information may be disclosed, in accordance with the prior written consent of the patient or the patient's legal representative, by a mental health professional, data collector, or employee or agent of a mental health professional, a data collector, or a mental health facility to a third-party payor or to a peer review organization if the third-party payor or the peer review organization has filed a written statement with the commissioner of insurance in which the filer agrees to:

a. Instruct its employees and agents to maintain the confidentiality of mental health information and of the penalty for unauthorized disclosure.

b. Comply with the limitations on use and disclosure of the information specified in subsection 2 of this section.

c. Destroy the information when it is no longer needed for the purposes specified in subsection 2 of this section.

2. *a.* An employee or agent of a third-party payor or of a peer review organization shall not use mental health information or disclose mental health information to any person, except to the extent necessary to administer claims submitted or to be submitted for payment to the third-party payor, to conduct a utilization and quality control review of mental health care services provided or proposed to be provided, to conduct an audit of claims paid, or as otherwise authorized by law.

b. Employees of a self-insured employer, and agents of a self-insured employer which have not filed a statement with the commissioner of insurance pursuant to subsection 1, shall not be granted routine or ongoing access to mental health information unless the employees or agents have signed a statement indicating that they are aware that the information shall not be used or disclosed except as provided in this subsection and that they are aware of the penalty for unauthorized disclosure.

3. An employee or agent of a third-party payor or a peer review organization who willfully uses or discloses mental health information in violation of subsection 2 of this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor, and, notwithstanding section 903.1, the sentence for a person convicted under this subsection is a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars in the case of a first offense, and not to exceed five thousand dollars in the case of each subsequent offense.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 229

HOSPITALIZATION OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

229.2 Application for voluntary admission — authority to receive voluntary patients.

1. *a.* An application for admission to a public or private hospital for observation, diagnosis, care, and treatment as a voluntary patient may be made by any person who is mentally ill or has symptoms of mental illness.

b. In the case of a minor, the parent, guardian, or custodian may make application for admission of the minor as a voluntary patient.

(1) Upon receipt of an application for voluntary admission of a minor, the chief medical officer shall provide separate prescreening interviews and consultations with the parent, guardian or custodian and the minor to assess the family environment and the appropriateness of the application for admission.

(2) During the interview and consultation the chief medical officer shall inform the minor orally and in writing that the minor has a right to object to the admission. If the chief medical officer of the hospital to which application is made determines that the admission is appropriate but the minor objects to the admission, the parent, guardian or custodian must petition the juvenile court for approval of the admission before the minor is actually admitted.

(3) As soon as is practicable after the filing of a petition for juvenile court approval of the admission of the minor, the juvenile court shall determine whether the minor has an attorney to represent the minor in the hospitalization proceeding, and if not, the court shall assign to the minor an attorney. If the minor is financially unable to pay for an attorney, the attorney shall be compensated by the county at an hourly rate to be established by the county board of supervisors in substantially the same manner as provided in section 815.7.

(4) The juvenile court shall determine whether the admission is in the best interest of the minor and is consistent with the minor's rights.

(5) The juvenile court shall order hospitalization of a minor, over the minor's objections, only after a hearing in which it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) The minor needs and will substantially benefit from treatment.

(b) No other setting which involves less restriction of the minor's liberties is feasible for the purposes of treatment.

(6) Upon approval of the admission of a minor over the minor's objections, the juvenile court shall appoint an individual to act as an advocate representing the interests of the minor in the same manner as an advocate representing the in-

terests of patients involuntarily hospitalized pursuant to section 229.19.

2. Upon receiving an application for admission as a voluntary patient, made pursuant to subsection 1:

a. The chief medical officer of a public hospital shall receive and may admit the person whose admission is sought, subject in cases other than medical emergencies to availability of suitable accommodations and to the provisions of sections 229.41 and 229.42.

b. The chief medical officer of a private hospital may receive and may admit the person whose admission is sought.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

229.10 Physicians' examination — report.

1. *a.* An examination of the respondent shall be conducted by one or more licensed physicians, as required by the court's order, within a reasonable time. If the respondent is detained pursuant to section 229.11, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the examination shall be conducted within twenty-four hours. If the respondent is detained pursuant to section 229.11, subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "c", the examination shall be conducted within forty-eight hours. If the respondent so desires, the respondent shall be entitled to a separate examination by a licensed physician of the respondent's own choice. The reasonable cost of the examinations shall, if the respondent lacks sufficient funds to pay the cost, be paid from county funds upon order of the court.

b. Any licensed physician conducting an examination pursuant to this section may consult with or request the participation in the examination of any qualified mental health professional, and may include with or attach to the written report of the examination any findings or observations by any qualified mental health professional who has been so consulted or has so participated in the examination.

c. If the respondent is not taken into custody under section 229.11, but the court is subsequently informed that the respondent has declined to be examined by the licensed physician or physicians pursuant to the court order, the court may order such limited detention of the respondent as is necessary to facilitate the examination of the respondent by the licensed physician or physicians.

2. A written report of the examination by the court-designated physician or physicians shall be filed with the clerk prior to the time set for hearing. A written report of any examination by a physician chosen by the respondent may be similarly

filed. The clerk shall immediately:

a. Cause the report or reports to be shown to the judge who issued the order; and

b. Cause the respondent's attorney to receive a copy of the report of the court-designated physician or physicians.

3. If the report of the court-designated physician or physicians is to the effect that the individual is not seriously mentally impaired, the court may without taking further action terminate the proceeding and dismiss the application on its own motion and without notice.

4. If the report of the court-designated physician or physicians is to the effect that the respondent is seriously mentally impaired, the court shall schedule a hearing on the application as soon as possible. The hearing shall be held not more than forty-eight hours after the report is filed, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless an extension for good cause is requested by the respondent, or as soon thereafter as possible if the court considers that sufficient grounds exist for delaying the hearing.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §224
Subsection 1 amended

229.11 Judge may order immediate custody.

1. If the applicant requests that the respondent be taken into immediate custody and the judge, upon reviewing the application and accompanying documentation, finds probable cause to believe that the respondent has a serious mental impairment and is likely to injure the respondent or other persons if allowed to remain at liberty, the judge may enter a written order directing that the respondent be taken into immediate custody by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputy and be detained until the hospitalization hearing. The hospitalization hearing shall be held no more than five days after the date of the order, except that if the fifth day after the date of the order is a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the hearing may be held on the next succeeding business day. If the expenses of a respondent are payable in whole or in part by a county, for a placement in accordance with paragraph "a", the judge shall give notice of the placement to the central point of coordination process, and for a placement in accordance with paragraph "b" or "c", the judge shall order the placement in a hospital or facility designated through the central point of coordination process. The judge may order the respondent detained for the period of time until the hearing is held, and no longer, in accordance with paragraph "a", if possible, and if not then in accordance with paragraph "b", or, only if neither of these alternatives is available, in accordance with paragraph "c". Detention may be:

a. In the custody of a relative, friend or other suitable person who is willing to accept responsibility for supervision of the respondent, and the respondent may be placed under such reasonable re-

strictions as the judge may order including but not limited to restrictions on or a prohibition of any expenditure, encumbrance or disposition of the respondent's funds or property; or

b. In a suitable hospital the chief medical officer of which shall be informed of the reasons why immediate custody has been ordered and may provide treatment which is necessary to preserve the respondent's life, or to appropriately control behavior by the respondent which is likely to result in physical injury to the respondent or to others if allowed to continue, but may not otherwise provide treatment to the respondent without the respondent's consent; or

c. In the nearest facility in the community which is licensed to care for persons with mental illness or substance abuse, provided that detention in a jail or other facility intended for confinement of those accused or convicted of crime shall not be ordered.

2. The clerk shall furnish copies of any orders to the respondent and to the applicant if the applicant files a written waiver signed by the respondent.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §225
Section amended

229.12 Hearing procedure.

1. At the hospitalization hearing, evidence in support of the contentions made in the application shall be presented by the county attorney. During the hearing the applicant and the respondent shall be afforded an opportunity to testify and to present and cross-examine witnesses, and the court may receive the testimony of any other interested person. The respondent has the right to be present at the hearing. If the respondent exercises that right and has been medicated within twelve hours, or such longer period of time as the court may designate, prior to the beginning of the hearing or an adjourned session thereof, the judge shall be informed of that fact and of the probable effects of the medication upon convening of the hearing.

2. All persons not necessary for the conduct of the proceeding shall be excluded, except that the court may admit persons having a legitimate interest in the proceeding and shall permit the advocate from the respondent's county of legal settlement to attend the hearing. Upon motion of the county attorney, the judge may exclude the respondent from the hearing during the testimony of any particular witness if the judge determines that witness's testimony is likely to cause the respondent severe emotional trauma.

3. *a.* The respondent's welfare shall be paramount and the hearing shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with orderly procedure, but consistent therewith the issue shall be tried as a civil matter. Such discovery as is permitted under the Iowa rules of civil procedure shall be available to the respondent. The

court shall receive all relevant and material evidence which may be offered and need not be bound by the rules of evidence. There shall be a presumption in favor of the respondent, and the burden of evidence in support of the contentions made in the application shall be upon the applicant.

b. The licensed physician or qualified mental health professional who examined the respondent shall be present at the hearing unless the court for good cause finds that the licensed physician's or qualified mental health professional's presence or testimony is not necessary. The applicant, respondent, and the respondent's attorney may waive the presence or the telephonic appearance of the licensed physician or qualified mental health professional who examined the respondent and agree to submit as evidence the written report of the licensed physician or qualified mental health professional. The respondent's attorney shall inform the court if the respondent's attorney reasonably believes that the respondent, due to diminished capacity, cannot make an adequately considered waiver decision. "Good cause" for finding that the testimony of the licensed physician or qualified mental health professional who examined the respondent is not necessary may include but is not limited to such a waiver. If the court determines that the testimony of the licensed physician or qualified mental health professional is necessary, the court may allow the licensed physician or the qualified mental health professional to testify by telephone.

c. If upon completion of the hearing the court finds that the contention that the respondent is seriously mentally impaired has not been sustained by clear and convincing evidence, it shall deny the application and terminate the proceeding.

4. If the respondent is not taken into custody under section 229.11, but the court subsequently finds good cause to believe that the respondent is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the court, the court may order such limited detention of the respondent as is authorized by section 229.11 and is necessary to insure that the respondent will not depart from the jurisdiction of the court without the court's approval until the proceeding relative to the respondent has been concluded.

5. The clerk shall furnish copies of any orders to the respondent and to the applicant if the applicant files a written waiver signed by the respondent.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §226
Subsection 3 amended

229.15 Periodic reports required.

1. Not more than thirty days after entry of an order for continued hospitalization of a patient under section 229.14, subsection 1, paragraph "b", and thereafter at successive intervals of not more than sixty days continuing so long as involuntary hospitalization of the patient continues, the chief

medical officer of the hospital shall report to the court which entered the order. The report shall be submitted in the manner required by section 229.14, shall state whether the patient's condition has improved, remains unchanged, or has deteriorated, and shall indicate if possible the further length of time the patient will be required to remain at the hospital. The chief medical officer may at any time report to the court a finding as stated in section 229.14, subsection 1, and the court shall act upon the finding as required by section 229.14, subsection 2.

2. Not more than sixty days after the entry of a court order for treatment of a patient pursuant to a report issued under section 229.14, subsection 1, paragraph "c", and thereafter at successive intervals as ordered by the court but not to exceed ninety days so long as that court order remains in effect, the medical director of the facility or the psychiatrist or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner treating the patient shall report to the court which entered the order. The report shall state whether the patient's condition has improved, remains unchanged, or has deteriorated, and shall indicate if possible the further length of time the patient will require treatment by the facility. If at any time the patient without good cause fails or refuses to submit to treatment as ordered by the court, the medical director shall at once so notify the court, which shall order the patient hospitalized as provided by section 229.14, subsection 2, paragraph "d", unless the court finds that the failure or refusal was with good cause and that the patient is willing to receive treatment as provided in the court's order, or in a revised order if the court sees fit to enter one. If at any time the medical director reports to the court that in the director's opinion the patient requires full-time custody, care, and treatment in a hospital, and the patient is willing to be admitted voluntarily to the hospital for these purposes, the court may enter an order approving hospitalization for appropriate treatment upon consultation with the chief medical officer of the hospital in which the patient is to be hospitalized. If the patient is unwilling to be admitted voluntarily to the hospital, the procedure for determining involuntary hospitalization, as set out in section 229.14, subsection 2, paragraph "d", shall be followed.

3. a. A psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner treating a patient previously hospitalized under this chapter may complete periodic reports pursuant to this section on the patient if the patient has been recommended for treatment on an outpatient or other appropriate basis pursuant to section 229.14, subsection 1, paragraph "c", and if a psychiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 148 personally evaluates the patient on at least an annual basis.

b. An advanced registered nurse practitioner who is not certified as a psychiatric advanced reg-

istered nurse practitioner but who meets the qualifications set forth in the definition of a mental health professional in section 228.1 on July 1, 2008, may complete periodic reports pursuant to paragraph “a”.

4. When a patient has been placed in an alternative facility other than a hospital pursuant to a report issued under section 229.14, subsection 1, paragraph “d”, a report on the patient’s condition and prognosis shall be made to the court which placed the patient, at least once every six months, unless the court authorizes annual reports. If an evaluation of the patient is performed pursuant to section 227.2, subsection 4, a copy of the evaluation report shall be submitted to the court within fifteen days of the evaluation’s completion. The court may in its discretion waive the requirement of an additional report between the annual evaluations. If the administrator exercises the authority to remove residents from a county care facility or other county or private institution under section 227.6, the administrator shall promptly notify each court which placed in that facility any resident so removed.

5. *a.* When in the opinion of the chief medical officer the best interest of a patient would be served by a convalescent or limited leave, the chief medical officer may authorize the leave and, if authorized, shall promptly report the leave to the court. When in the opinion of the chief medical officer the best interest of a patient would be served by a transfer to a different hospital for continued full-time custody, care, and treatment, the chief medical officer shall promptly send a report to the court. The court shall act upon the report in accordance with section 229.14A.

b. This subsection shall not be construed to add to or restrict the authority otherwise provided by law for transfer of patients or residents among various state institutions administered by the department of human services. If a patient is transferred under this subsection, the treatment provider to whom the patient is transferred shall be provided with copies of relevant court orders by the former treatment provider.

6. Upon receipt of any report required or authorized by this section the court shall furnish a copy to the patient’s attorney, or alternatively to the advocate appointed as required by section 229.19. The court shall examine the report and take the action thereon which it deems appropriate. Should the court fail to receive any report required by this section or section 229.14 at the time the report is due, the court shall investigate the reason for the failure to report and take whatever action may be necessary in the matter.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §85

Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

229.22 Hospitalization — emergency procedure.

1. The procedure prescribed by this section

shall not be used unless it appears that a person should be immediately detained due to serious mental impairment, but that person cannot be immediately detained by the procedure prescribed in sections 229.6 and 229.11 because there is no means of immediate access to the district court.

2. *a.* In the circumstances described in subsection 1, any peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is mentally ill, and because of that illness is likely to physically injure the person’s self or others if not immediately detained, may without a warrant take or cause that person to be taken to the nearest available facility as defined in section 229.11, subsection 1, paragraphs “b” and “c”. A person believed mentally ill, and likely to injure the person’s self or others if not immediately detained, may be delivered to a hospital by someone other than a peace officer. Upon delivery of the person believed mentally ill to the hospital, the examining physician may order treatment of that person, including chemotherapy, but only to the extent necessary to preserve the person’s life or to appropriately control behavior by the person which is likely to result in physical injury to that person or others if allowed to continue. The peace officer who took the person into custody, or other party who brought the person to the hospital, shall describe the circumstances of the matter to the examining physician. If the person is a peace officer, the peace officer may do so either in person or by written report. If the examining physician finds that there is reason to believe that the person is seriously mentally impaired, and because of that impairment is likely to physically injure the person’s self or others if not immediately detained, the examining physician shall at once communicate with the nearest available magistrate as defined in section 801.4, subsection 10. The magistrate shall, based upon the circumstances described by the examining physician, give the examining physician oral instructions either directing that the person be released forthwith or authorizing the person’s detention in an appropriate facility. The magistrate may also give oral instructions and order that the detained person be transported to an appropriate facility.

b. If the magistrate orders that the person be detained, the magistrate shall, by the close of business on the next working day, file a written order with the clerk in the county where it is anticipated that an application may be filed under section 229.6. The order may be filed by facsimile if necessary. The order shall state the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody or otherwise brought to a facility, and the grounds supporting the finding of probable cause to believe that the person is seriously mentally impaired and likely to injure the person’s self or others if not immediately detained. The order shall confirm the oral order authorizing the person’s detention including any order given to transport the person to an appropriate facility. The clerk shall provide a

copy of that order to the chief medical officer of the facility to which the person was originally taken, to any subsequent facility to which the person was transported, and to any law enforcement department or ambulance service that transported the person pursuant to the magistrate's order.

3. The chief medical officer of the hospital shall examine and may detain and care for the person taken into custody under the magistrate's order for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours from the time such order is dated, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless the order is sooner dismissed by a magistrate. The hospital may provide treatment which is necessary to preserve the person's life, or to appropriately control behavior by the person which is likely to result in physical injury to the person's self or others if allowed to continue, but may not otherwise provide treatment to the person without the person's consent. The person shall be discharged from the hospital and released from custody not later than the expiration of that period, unless an application for the person's involuntary hospitalization is sooner filed with the clerk pursuant to section 229.6. The detention of any person by the procedure and not in excess of the period of time prescribed by this section shall not render the peace officer, physician or hospital so detaining that person liable in a criminal or civil action for false arrest or false imprisonment if the peace officer, physician or hospital had reasonable grounds to believe the person so detained was mentally ill and likely to physically injure the person's self or others if not immediately detained.

4. The cost of hospitalization at a public hospital of a person detained temporarily by the procedure prescribed in this section shall be paid in the same way as if the person had been admitted to the hospital by the procedure prescribed in sections 229.6 to 229.13.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §227
Subsection 2 amended

229.25 Medical records to be confidential — exceptions.

1. *a.* The records maintained by a hospital or other facility relating to the examination, custody, care and treatment of any person in that hospital or facility pursuant to this chapter shall be confidential, except that the chief medical officer shall release appropriate information under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The information is requested by a licensed physician, attorney or advocate who provides the chief medical officer with a written waiver signed by the person about whom the information is sought.

(2) The information is sought by a court order.

(3) The person who is hospitalized or that person's guardian, if the person is a minor or is not legally competent to do so, signs an informed consent to release information. Each signed consent

shall designate specifically the person or agency to whom the information is to be sent, and the information may be sent only to that person or agency.

b. Such records may be released by the chief medical officer when requested for the purpose of research into the causes, incidence, nature and treatment of mental illness, however information shall not be provided in a way that discloses patients' names or which otherwise discloses any patient's identity.

2. When the chief medical officer deems it to be in the best interest of the patient and the patient's next of kin to do so, the chief medical officer may release appropriate information during a consultation which the hospital or facility shall arrange with the next of kin of a voluntary or involuntary patient, if requested by the patient's next of kin.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

229.28 Hospitalization in certain federal facilities.

1. When a court finds that the contention that a respondent is seriously mentally impaired has been sustained or proposes to order continued hospitalization of any person, or an alternative placement, as described under section 229.14, subsection 1, paragraph "b" or "d", and the court is furnished evidence that the respondent or patient is eligible for care and treatment in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government and that the facility is willing to receive the respondent or patient, the court may so order.

a. The respondent or patient, when so hospitalized or placed in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government within or outside of this state, shall be subject to the rules of the United States department of veterans affairs or other agency, but shall not thereby lose any procedural rights afforded the respondent or patient by this chapter.

b. The chief officer of the facility shall have, with respect to the person so hospitalized or placed, the same powers and duties as the chief medical officer of a hospital in this state would have in regard to submission of reports to the court, retention of custody, transfer, convalescent leave or discharge.

2. Jurisdiction is retained in the court to maintain surveillance of the person's treatment and care, and at any time to inquire into that person's mental condition and the need for continued hospitalization or care and custody.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §10
Section amended and editorially divided into subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a and b, and subsection 2

229.29 Transfer to certain federal facilities.

1. Upon receipt of a certificate stating that any person involuntarily hospitalized under this chap-

ter is eligible for care and treatment in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government which is willing to receive the person without charge to the state of Iowa or any county in the state, the chief medical officer may transfer the person to that facility. Upon so doing, the chief medical officer shall notify the court which ordered the person's hospitalization in the same manner as would be required in the case of a transfer under section 229.15, subsection 5, and the person transferred shall be entitled to the same rights as the person would have under that subsection.

2. No person shall be transferred under this section who is confined pursuant to conviction of a public offense or whose hospitalization was ordered upon contention of incompetence to stand trial by reason of mental illness, without prior approval of the court which ordered that person's hospitalization.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §11

Section amended and editorially divided into subsections 1 and 2

229.30 Orders of courts in other states.

A judgment or order of hospitalization or com-

mitment by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or the District of Columbia, under which any person is hospitalized or placed in a facility operated by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government, shall have the same force and effect with respect to that person while the person is in this state as the judgment or order would have if the person were in the jurisdiction of the court which issued it. That court shall be deemed to have retained jurisdiction of the person so hospitalized or placed for the purpose of inquiring into that person's mental condition and the need for continued hospitalization or care and custody, as do courts in this state under section 229.28. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the state or district in which is situated the court which issued the judgment or order as regards authority of the chief officer of any facility, operated in this state by the United States department of veterans affairs or another agency of the United States government, to retain custody, transfer, place on convalescent leave or discharge the person so hospitalized or committed.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §12

Section amended

CHAPTER 229A

COMMITMENT OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS

229A.7 Trial, determination, commitment procedure, chapter 28E agreements, mistrials.

1. If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial and the person is about to be released pursuant to chapter 812, or if a petition has been filed seeking the person's commitment under this chapter, the court shall first hear evidence and determine whether the person did commit the act or acts charged. At the hearing on this issue, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases shall apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent, shall apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court shall make specific findings on whether the person did commit the act or acts charged, the extent to which the person's incompetence affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person's ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on the person's own behalf, the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person, and the strength of the prosecution's case. If, after the conclusion of the hearing on this issue, the court finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person did commit the act or acts charged, the court shall enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and

may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this chapter.

2. If a person has been found not guilty by reason of insanity, the court shall determine whether the acts charged were proven as a matter of law. If as a matter of law the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity requires a finding that the underlying elements of the charged offense were proven, then no further fact-finding is required. If as a matter of law the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity does not require a finding that the underlying elements of the charged offense be proven, the case shall proceed in the same manner as if the person were found to be incompetent to stand trial as provided in subsection 1.

3. Within ninety days after either the entry of the order waiving the probable cause hearing or completion of the probable cause hearing held under section 229A.5, the court shall conduct a trial to determine whether the respondent is a sexually violent predator. The respondent or the attorney for the respondent may waive the ninety-day trial requirement as provided in this section; however, the respondent or the attorney for the respondent may reassert a demand and the trial shall be held within ninety days from the date of filing the demand with the clerk of court. The trial may be continued upon the request of either party and a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own

motion in the due administration of justice, and when the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. In determining what constitutes good cause, the court shall consider the length of the pretrial detention of the respondent.

4. The respondent, the attorney general, or the judge shall have the right to demand that the trial be before a jury. Such demand for the trial to be before a jury shall be filed, in writing, at least ten days prior to trial. If no demand is made, the trial shall be before the court. Except as otherwise provided, the Iowa rules of evidence and the Iowa rules of civil procedure shall apply to all civil commitment proceedings initiated pursuant to this chapter.

5. *a.* At trial, the court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, the respondent is a sexually violent predator. If the case is before a jury, the verdict shall be unanimous that the respondent is a sexually violent predator.

b. If the court or jury determines that the respondent is a sexually violent predator, the respondent shall be committed to the custody of the director of the department of human services for control, care, and treatment until such time as the person's mental abnormality has so changed that the person is safe to be placed in a transitional release program or discharged. The determination may be appealed.

6. If the court or jury determines that the respondent is a sexually violent predator, the court shall order the respondent to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

7. The control, care, and treatment of a person determined to be a sexually violent predator shall be provided at a facility operated by the department of human services. At all times prior to placement in a transitional release program or release with or without supervision, persons committed for control, care, and treatment by the department of human services pursuant to this chapter shall be kept in a secure facility and those patients shall be segregated at all times from any other patient under the supervision of the department of human services. A person committed pursuant to this chapter to the custody of the department of human services may be kept in a facility or building separate from any other patient under the supervision of the department of human services. The department of human services may enter into a chapter 28E agreement with the department of corrections or other appropriate agency in this state or another state for the confinement of patients who have been determined to be sexually violent predators. Patients who are in the custody of the director of the department of corrections pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement and who have not been placed in a transitional release program or released with or without supervision shall be housed and managed separately from criminal offenders in the custody of the director of the department of corrections, and except for occasional

instances of supervised incidental contact, shall be segregated from those offenders.

8. If the court makes the determination or the jury determines that the respondent is not a sexually violent predator, the court shall direct the respondent's release. Upon release, the respondent shall comply with any requirements to register as a sex offender as provided in chapter 692A. Upon a mistrial, the court shall direct that the respondent be held at an appropriate secure facility until another trial is conducted. Any subsequent trial following a mistrial shall be held within ninety days of the previous trial, unless such subsequent trial is continued or the ninety days are waived as provided in subsection 3.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §228
Subsection 5 amended

229A.8 Annual examinations and review — discharge or transitional release petitions by persons committed.

1. Upon civil commitment of a person pursuant to this chapter, a rebuttable presumption exists that the commitment should continue. The presumption may be rebutted when facts exist to warrant a hearing to determine whether a committed person no longer suffers from a mental abnormality which makes the person likely to engage in predatory acts constituting sexually violent offenses if discharged, or the committed person is suitable for placement in a transitional release program.

2. A person committed under this chapter shall have a current examination of the person's mental abnormality made once every year. The person may retain, or if the person is indigent and so requests, the court may appoint a qualified expert or professional person to examine such person, and such expert or professional person shall be given access to all records concerning the person.

3. The annual report shall be provided to the court that committed the person under this chapter. The court shall conduct an annual review and, if warranted, set a final hearing on the status of the committed person. The annual review may be based only on written records.

4. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the person from otherwise petitioning the court for discharge or placement in a transitional release program at the annual review. The director of human services shall provide the committed person with an annual written notice of the person's right to petition the court for discharge or placement in a transitional release program without authorization from the director. The notice shall contain a waiver of rights. The director shall forward the notice and waiver form to the court with the annual report.

5. The following provisions apply to an annual review:

a. The committed person shall have a right to

have an attorney represent the person but the person is not entitled to be present at the hearing, if a hearing is held.

b. The Iowa rules of evidence do not apply.

c. The committed person may waive an annual review or may stipulate that the commitment should continue for another year.

d. The court shall review the annual report of the state and the report of any qualified expert or professional person retained by or appointed for the committed person and may receive arguments from the attorney general and the attorney for the committed person if either requests a hearing. The request for a hearing must be in writing, within thirty days of the notice of annual review being provided to counsel for the committed person, or on motion by the court. Such a hearing may be conducted in writing without any attorneys present.

e. (1) The court shall consider all evidence presented by both parties at the annual review. The burden is on the committed person to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that there is relevant and reliable evidence to rebut the presumption of continued commitment, which would lead a reasonable person to believe a final hearing should be held to determine either of the following:

(a) The mental abnormality of the committed person has so changed that the person is not likely to engage in predatory acts constituting sexually violent offenses if discharged.

(b) The committed person is suitable for placement in a transitional release program pursuant to section 229A.8A.

(2) If the committed person shows by a preponderance of the evidence that a final hearing should be held on either determination under subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a) or (b), or both, the court shall set a final hearing within sixty days of the determination that a final hearing be held.

f. If at the time for the annual review the committed person has filed a petition for discharge or placement in a transitional release program with authorization from the director of human services, the court shall set a final hearing within ninety days of the authorization by the director, and no annual review shall be held.

g. If the committed person has not filed a petition, or has filed a petition for discharge or for placement in a transitional release program without authorization from the director of human services, the court shall first conduct the annual review as provided in this subsection.

h. Any petition can summarily be dismissed by the court as provided in section 229A.11.

i. If at the time of the annual review the committed person is in a secure facility and not in the transitional release program, the state shall have the right to demand that both determinations in paragraph “e” be submitted to the court or jury.

6. The following provisions shall apply to a final hearing:

a. The committed person shall be entitled to an attorney and is entitled to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded the person at the original commitment proceeding. The committed person shall be entitled to a jury trial, if such a demand is made in writing and filed with the clerk of court at least ten days prior to the final hearing.

b. The committed person shall have the right to have experts evaluate the person on the person’s behalf. The court shall appoint an expert if the person is indigent and requests an appointment.

c. The attorney general shall represent the state and shall have a right to demand a jury trial. The jury demand shall be filed, in writing, at least ten days prior to the final hearing.

d. The burden of proof at the final hearing shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt either of the following:

(1) The committed person’s mental abnormality remains such that the person is likely to engage in predatory acts that constitute sexually violent offenses if discharged.

(2) The committed person is not suitable for placement in a transitional release program pursuant to section 229A.8A.

e. If the director of human services has authorized the committed person to petition for discharge or for placement in a transitional release program and the case is before a jury, testimony by a victim of a prior sexually violent offense committed by the person is not admissible. If the director has not authorized the petition or the case is before the court, testimony by a victim of a sexually violent offense committed by the person may be admitted.

f. If a mistrial is declared, the confinement or placement status of the committed person shall not change. After a mistrial has been declared, a new trial must be held within ninety days of the mistrial.

7. The state and the committed person may stipulate to a transfer to a transitional release program if the court approves the stipulation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §229; 2009 Acts, ch 116, §1
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Subsection 5, paragraph e amended

CHAPTER 230

SUPPORT OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

230.11 Recovery of costs from state.

Costs and expenses attending the taking into custody, care, and investigation of a person who has been admitted or committed to a state hospital, United States department of veterans affairs hospital, or other agency of the United States government, for persons with mental illness and who has no legal settlement in this state or whose legal settlement is unknown, including cost of commit-

ment, if any, shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, on itemized vouchers executed by the auditor of the county which has paid them, and approved by the administrator.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §13
Appropriation limited for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1993;
see §§.59
Section amended

CHAPTER 231

DEPARTMENT ON AGING — OLDER IOWANS

231.1 Short title.

This chapter, entitled the “*Older Iowans Act*”, sets forth the state’s commitment to its older individuals, their dignity, independence, and rights.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §12
Section amended

231.2 Legislative findings and declaration.

The general assembly finds and declares that:

1. Iowa’s older individuals constitute a fundamental resource which has been undervalued, and the means must be found to recognize and use the competence, wisdom, and experience of such older individuals for the benefit of all Iowans.

2. The number of persons in this state age sixty and older is increasing rapidly, and of these older individuals, the number of women, minorities, and persons eighty-five years of age or older is increasing at an even greater rate.

3. The social and health problems of older individuals and their caregivers are compounded by a lack of access to existing services and by the unavailability of a complete range of services in all areas of the state.

4. The ability of older individuals to maintain self-sufficiency and to live their lives with dignity, productivity, and creativity is a matter of profound importance and concern for this state.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §13
Section amended

231.3 State policy and objectives.

The general assembly declares that it is the policy of the state to work toward attainment of the following objectives for Iowa’s older individuals:

1. An adequate income.
2. Access to physical and mental health care without regard to economic status.
3. Suitable housing that reflects the needs of older people.

4. Full restorative services for those who require institutional care, and a comprehensive array of home and community-based, long-term care services adequate to sustain older people in their communities and, whenever possible, in their homes, including support for caregivers.

5. Pursuit of meaningful activity within the widest range of civic, cultural, educational, recreational, and employment opportunities.

6. Suitable community transportation systems to assist in the attainment of independent movement.

7. Freedom, independence, and the free exercise of individual initiative in planning and managing their own lives.

8. Freedom from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §14
Section amended

231.4 Definitions.

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

1. “*Administrative action*” means an action or decision made by an owner, employee, or agent of a long-term care facility, or by a governmental agency, which affects the service provided to residents covered in this chapter.

2. “*Commission*” means the commission on aging.

3. “*Department*” means the department on aging.

4. “*Director*” means the director of the department on aging.

5. “*Equivalent support*” means in-kind contributions of services, goods, volunteer support time, administrative support, or other support reasonably determined by the department as equivalent to a dollar amount.

6. “*Federal Act*” means the Older Americans Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq., as amended.

7. *“Home and community-based services”* means a continua of services available in an individual’s home or community which include but are not limited to case management, homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day, respite, home delivered meals, nutrition counseling, and other medical and social services which contribute to the health and well-being of individuals and their ability to reside in a home or community-based care setting.

8. *“Long-term care facility”* means a long-term care unit of a hospital or a facility licensed under section 135C.1 whether the facility is public or private.

9. *“Older individual”* means an individual who is sixty years of age or older.

10. *“Resident’s advocate program”* means the state long-term care resident’s advocate program administered by the department on aging.

11. *“Unit of general purpose local government”* means a political subdivision of the state whose authority is general and not limited to one function or combination of related functions.

For the purposes of this chapter, *“focal point”*, *“greatest economic need”*, and *“greatest social need”* mean as those terms are defined in the federal Act.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §15
 Subsections 2 – 4 amended
 Subsection 5 amended and editorially renumbered as 9
 Former subsections 6 – 9 renumbered as 5 – 8
 Subsection 10 amended

SUBCHAPTER II

COMMISSION ON AGING

231.11 Commission established.

The commission on aging is established which shall consist of eleven members. One member each shall be appointed by the president of the senate, after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate, from the members of the senate to serve as ex officio, nonvoting members. One member each shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and by the minority leader of the house of representatives, from the members of the house of representatives to serve as ex officio, nonvoting members. Seven members shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. Not more than a simple majority of the governor’s appointees shall belong to the same political party. At least four of the seven members appointed by the governor shall be fifty-five years of age or older when appointed.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §16
 Confirmation, see §2.32
 Section amended

231.14 Commission duties and authority.

1. The commission is the policymaking body of

the sole state agency responsible for administration of the federal Act. The commission shall:

a. Approve state and area plans on aging.
 b. Adopt policies to coordinate state activities related to the purposes of this chapter.

c. Serve as an effective and visible advocate for older individuals by establishing policies for reviewing and commenting upon all state plans, budgets, and policies which affect older individuals and for providing technical assistance to any agency, organization, association, or individual representing the needs of older individuals.

d. Divide the state into distinct planning and service areas after considering the geographical distribution of older individuals in the state, the incidence of the need for supportive services, nutrition services, multipurpose senior centers, and legal services, the distribution of older individuals who have low incomes residing in such areas, the distribution of resources available to provide such services or centers, the boundaries of existing areas within the state which are drawn for the planning or administration of supportive services programs, the location of units of general purpose, local government within the state, and any other relevant factors.

e. Designate for each planning and service area a public or private nonprofit agency or organization as the area agency on aging for that area.

f. Adopt policies to assure that the department will take into account the views of older individuals in the development of policy.

g. Adopt a formula for the distribution of federal Act, state services for older individuals, and senior living program funds taking into account, to the maximum extent feasible, the best available data on the geographic distribution of older individuals in the state, and publish the formula for review and comment.

h. Adopt policies and measures to assure that preference will be given to providing services to older individuals with the greatest economic or social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority older individuals.

i. Adopt policies to administer state programs authorized by this chapter.

2. The commission shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the duties specified in this chapter and in all other chapters under the department’s jurisdiction.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
 See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
 Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive
 Subsection 1, paragraphs c, d, and f – h amended

SUBCHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT ON AGING

231.21 Department on aging.

An Iowa department on aging is established which shall administer this chapter under the pol-

icy direction of the commission on aging. The department on aging shall be administered by a director.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §18
Section amended

231.22 Director.

1. The governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, shall appoint a director of the department on aging who shall, subject to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, employ and direct staff as necessary to carry out the powers and duties created by this chapter. The director shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. However, the director is subject to reconfirmation by the senate as provided in section 2.32, subsection 4. The governor shall set the salary for the director within the range set by the general assembly.

2. The director shall have the following qualifications and training:

a. Training in the field of gerontology, social work, public health, public administration, or other related fields.

b. Direct experience or extensive knowledge of programs and services related to older individuals.

c. Demonstrated understanding and concern for the welfare of older individuals.

d. Demonstrated competency and recent working experience in an administrative, supervisory, or management position.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §19

State merit system and employee benefits, see chapter 8A, subchapter VI

Section amended

231.23 Department on aging—duties and authority.

The department on aging director shall:

1. Develop and administer a state plan on aging.

2. Assist the commission in the review and approval of area plans.

3. Pursuant to commission policy, coordinate state activities related to the purposes of this chapter and all other chapters under the department's jurisdiction.

4. Advocate for older individuals by reviewing and commenting upon all state plans, budgets, laws, rules, regulations, and policies which affect older individuals and by providing technical assistance to any agency, organization, association, or individual representing the needs of older individuals.

5. Assist the commission in dividing the state into distinct planning and service areas.

6. Assist the commission in designating for each area a public or private nonprofit agency or organization as the area agency on aging for that area.

7. Pursuant to commission policy, take into account the views of older Iowans.

8. Assist the commission in adopting a formula for the distribution of funds available from the federal Act.

9. Assist the commission in assuring that preference will be given to providing services to older individuals with the greatest economic or social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority older individuals.

10. Assist the commission in developing, adopting, and enforcing administrative rules, by issuing necessary forms and procedures.

11. Apply for, receive, and administer grants, devises, donations, gifts, or bequests of real or personal property from any source to conduct projects consistent with the purposes of the department. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys received by the department pursuant to this section are not subject to reversion to the general fund of the state.

12. Administer state authorized programs.

13. Provide annual training for area agency on aging board of directors members.

14. Establish a procedure for an area agency on aging to use in selection of members of the agency's board of directors. The selection procedure shall be incorporated into the bylaws of the board of directors.

15. Provide oversight to ensure that the composition of the area agency on aging board of directors complies with the rules of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §20, 21

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsections 4, 7, 9, and 11 amended

231.23A Programs and services.

The department on aging shall provide or administer, but is not limited to providing or administering, all of the following programs and services:

1. Services for older individuals including but not limited to home and community-based services such as adult day, assessment and intervention, transportation, chore, counseling, homemaker, material aid, personal care, reassurance, respite, visitation, caregiver support, emergency response system, mental health outreach, and home repair.

2. The senior internship program.

3. The case management program for frail elders.

4. The aging and disability resource center program.

5. The legal assistance development program.

6. The nutrition program.

7. Administration relating to the long-term care resident's advocate program and training for resident advocate committees.

8. Administration relating to the area agencies on aging.

9. Elder abuse prevention, detection, intervention, and awareness including neglect and exploitation.

10. Other programs and services authorized by law.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §22
Elder abuse initiative, see §231.56A
Section amended

231.24 Certified retirement communities.

1. Program purpose.

a. The department shall establish a certified retirement communities program to recognize communities in the state that have made themselves attractive destinations for retirees.

b. The purposes of the program shall be to encourage retirees to make their home in Iowa, to help communities promote and market themselves as retirement destinations for retirees, to assist the economic development of rural communities by encouraging retirees to live, work, and volunteer there, and to encourage tourism in Iowa by enhancing the marketing of the state to retirees everywhere.

2. Program fund.

a. A certified retirement communities fund is created in the general fund of the state under the control of the department consisting of fees collected from applicants to the certified retirement communities program.

b. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department for purposes of administering the certified retirement communities program.

c. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

3. Eligibility.

a. A community in the state is eligible to be named a certified retirement community. For purposes of this section, "community" includes but is not limited to a city, county, region, neighborhood, or district. For purposes of this section, a community can, but need not, be coterminous with a political subdivision of the state or with a particular geographic boundary. In an application for recognition as a certified retirement community, the applicant shall clearly articulate how the applicant defines community for purposes of seeking certification.

b. The department is encouraged to collaborate with the Iowa cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics at Iowa state university of science and technology in the development of an outreach program to assist communities seeking certification.

4. *Applications.* Each community seeking certification shall meet the following requirements:

a. The community shall submit an application to the department containing basic demographic and statistical information including crime statistics, tax-related information, recreational opportunities, housing prices and availability, health care and emergency medical service availability, and other factors deemed relevant by the department.

b. The community shall demonstrate the support and active involvement of the local governing body, churches, clubs, businesses, media outlets, or other entities with an interest in the future of the community.

c. The community shall submit with the application a plan describing the community's long-term care facility and service capabilities and the community's strategy for marketing the community to retirees. The plan shall include a target market, a list of competing communities, an analysis of the community's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and dangers, and the steps the community will employ to achieve the goals of the plan.

d. The department may determine and collect a reasonable application fee for the program.

5. Application review.

a. The department shall accept and review applications for certification and determine which communities qualify for certification.

b. In determining which communities qualify, the department shall develop a set of criteria for evaluating and scoring the applicants and comparing each applicant against the other applicants. The criteria developed by the department shall include all of the following:

(1) The competitiveness of the tax burden on residents in the community.

(2) Housing availability and cost.

(3) Climatic factors.

(4) Personal and community safety.

(5) Work, volunteer, and community service opportunities.

(6) Health care and emergency medical services available to residents of the community.

(7) Public transportation and transportation infrastructure.

(8) Educational quality and opportunities.

(9) Recreational and leisure opportunities.

(10) The availability of cultural and performing arts, sporting events, festivals, and other activities.

(11) The availability of services and facilities necessary to assist retirees as they age.

6. *Recognition and assistance.* If the department determines that a community qualifies for certification, the department shall issue to the community a certificate recognizing the status of the community as an attractive destination for retirees.

7. Expiration and recertification.

a. A community's certification expires on the

fifth anniversary of the date of initial certification.

b. To be recertified, a community must submit a new application as described in subsection 4 and include a report on the success or failure of the community's past efforts to market itself to retirees.

8. *Rules.* The department shall adopt rules for the administration of this section.

9. *Program administration deferral.* If in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the department on aging's appropriations or authorized full-time equivalent positions are reduced, the department may defer the implementation of the certified retirement communities program until such time as the department has the resources to administer the program.

2009 Acts, ch 152, §1
NEW section

231.31 State plan on aging.

The department on aging shall develop, and submit to the commission on aging for approval, a multiyear state plan on aging. The state plan on aging shall meet all applicable federal requirements.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §23
Section amended

231.32 Criteria for designation of area agencies on aging.

1. The commission shall designate thirteen area agencies on aging, the same of which existed on July 1, 1985. The commission shall continue the designation until an area agency on aging's designation is removed for cause as determined by the commission or until the agency voluntarily withdraws as an area agency on aging. In that event, the commission shall proceed in accordance with subsections 2, 3, and 4. Designated area agencies on aging shall comply with the requirements of the federal Act.

2. The commission shall designate an area agency to serve each planning and service area, after consideration of the views offered by units of general purpose local government. An area agency may be:

a. An established office of aging which is operating within a planning and service area designated by the commission.

b. Any office or agency of a unit of general purpose local government, which is designated for the purpose of serving as an area agency by the chief elected official of such unit.

c. Any office or agency designated by the appropriate chief elected officials of any combination of units of general purpose local government to act on behalf of the combination for such purpose.

d. Any public or nonprofit private agency in a planning and service area or any separate organizational unit within such agency which is under the supervision or direction for this purpose of the

department on aging and which can engage in the planning or provision of a broad range of supportive services or nutrition services within the planning and service area.

3. When the commission designates a new area agency on aging the commission shall give the right of first refusal to a unit of general purpose local government if:

a. Such unit can meet the requirements of subsection 1.

b. The boundaries of such a unit and the boundaries of the area are reasonably contiguous.

4. Each area agency shall provide assurance, determined adequate by the commission, that the area agency has the ability to develop an area plan and to carry out, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, a program in accordance with the plan within the planning and service area. In designating an area agency on aging within the planning and service area, the commission shall give preference to an established office of aging, unless the commission finds that no such office within the planning and service area has the capacity to carry out the area plan.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §24; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §230; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §218, 219
See Code editor's note
Subsection 2, paragraph d amended
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken
NEW subsection 4

231.33 Area agencies on aging duties.

Each area agency on aging shall:

1. Develop and administer an area plan on aging.

2. Assess the types and levels of services needed by older individuals and their caregivers in the planning and service area, and the effectiveness of other public or private programs serving those needs.

3. Enter into subgrants or contracts to provide services under the plan.

4. Provide technical assistance as needed, document quarterly monitoring, and provide a written report of an annual on-site assessment of all service providers funded by the area agency.

5. Coordinate the administration of its plan with federal programs and with other federal, state, and local resources in order to develop a comprehensive and coordinated service system.

6. Establish an advisory council.

7. Give preference in the delivery of services under the area plan to older individuals with the greatest economic or social need.

8. Assure that older individuals and their caregivers in the planning and service area have reasonably convenient access to information and assistance services.

9. Provide adequate and effective opportunities for older individuals to express their views to the area agency on policy development and program implementation under the area plan.

10. Designate community focal points.
11. Contact outreach efforts, with special emphasis on rural older individuals, to identify older individuals with greatest economic or social needs and inform them of the availability of services under the area plan.
12. Develop and publish the methods that the agency uses to establish preferences and priorities for services.
13. Submit all fiscal and performance reports in accordance with the policies of the commission.
14. Monitor, evaluate, and comment on laws, rules, regulations, policies, programs, hearings, levies, and community actions which significantly affect the lives of older individuals.
15. Conduct public hearings on the needs of older individuals and their caregivers.
16. Represent the interests of older individuals and their caregivers to public officials, public and private agencies, or organizations.
17. Coordinate planning with other agencies and organizations to promote new or expanded benefits and opportunities for older individuals.
18. Coordinate planning with other agencies for assuring the safety of older individuals in a natural disaster or other safety threatening situation.
19. Require the completion by board of directors members, annually, of four hours of training, provided by the department on aging.
20. Incorporate into the bylaws of the area agency's board of directors and comply with the procedure established by the department for selection of members to the board of directors as provided in section 231.23.
21. Provide the opportunity for older individuals residing in the planning and service area to offer substantive suggestions regarding the employment practices of the area agency on aging.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §25

Subsections 2, 7 – 9, 11, 14 – 19, and 21 amended

231.41 Purpose.

The purpose of this subchapter is to establish the long-term care resident's advocate program operated by the Iowa commission on aging in accordance with the requirements of the federal Act, and to adopt the supporting federal regulations and guidelines for its implementation. In accordance with chapter 17A, the commission on aging shall adopt and enforce rules for the implementation of this subchapter.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §26

Section amended

231.42 Long-term care resident's advocate — duties.

1. The Iowa commission on aging, in accordance with section 712 of the federal Act, as codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3058g, shall establish the office of long-term care resident's advocate within the department. The long-term care resident's advo-

cate shall administer and monitor local long-term care resident's advocate programs.

2. *a.* The long-term care resident's advocate and local long-term care resident's advocates shall:

(1) Investigate and resolve complaints about administrative actions that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of residents in long-term care facilities, excluding facilities licensed primarily to serve persons with mental retardation or mental illness.

(2) Monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies that relate to long-term care facilities in Iowa.

(3) Provide information to other agencies and to the public about the problems of residents in long-term care facilities, excluding facilities licensed primarily to serve persons with mental retardation or mental illness.

(4) Train volunteers and assist in the development of citizens' organizations to participate in the long-term care resident's advocate program.

(5) Carry out other activities consistent with the state long-term care ombudsman program provisions of the federal Act.

(6) Administer the resident advocate committee volunteer program.

(7) Report annually to the general assembly on the activities of the resident's advocate office.

b. The long-term care resident's advocate and local long-term care resident's advocates shall have access to long-term care facilities, private access to residents, access to residents' personal and medical records, and access to other records maintained by the facilities or governmental agencies pertaining only to the person on whose behalf a complaint is being investigated.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §27 – 29; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §93

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Section amended

231.43 Authority and responsibilities of the commission.

To ensure compliance with the federal Act the commission on aging shall establish the following:

1. Procedures to protect the confidentiality of a resident's records and files.

2. A statewide uniform reporting system.

3. Procedures to enable the long-term care resident's advocate to elicit, receive, and process complaints regarding administrative actions which may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of older individuals in long-term care facilities.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §30

Unnumbered paragraph 1 and subsection 3 amended

231.44 Resident advocate committee — duties — disclosure — liability.

1. The resident advocate committee volunteer program is administered by the long-term care resident's advocate program.

2. The responsibilities of the resident advocate committee are in accordance with the rules adopted by the commission pursuant to chapter 17A. When adopting the rules, the commission shall consider the needs of residents of elder group homes as defined in section 231B.1 and each category of licensed health care facility as defined in section 135C.1, subsection 6, and the services each facility may render. The commission shall coordinate the development of appropriate rules with other state agencies.

3. A long-term care facility shall disclose the names, addresses, and phone numbers of a resident's family members, if requested, to a resident advocate committee member, unless permission for this disclosure is refused in writing by a family member.

4. The state, any resident advocate committee member, and any local long-term care resident's advocate are not liable for an action undertaken by a resident advocate committee member or a local long-term care resident's advocate in the performance of duty, if the action is undertaken and carried out reasonably and in good faith.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §31
Subsections 1 and 4 amended

231.52 Senior internship program.

1. The department shall administer the senior internship program in consultation with the department of workforce development to encourage and promote work training programs leading to the employment of older individuals.

2. Funds appropriated to the department for this purpose shall be distributed according to administrative rules by the commission.

3. The department shall require such uniform reporting and financial accounting by contractors as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §32
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

231.53 Coordination with Workforce Investment Act.

The senior internship program shall be coordinated with the federal Workforce Investment Act administered by the department of workforce development.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §33
Section amended

231.56 Services and programs.

The department shall administer services and programs to reduce institutionalization and encourage community involvement to help older individuals remain in their own homes. Funds appropriated for this purpose shall be instituted based on administrative rules adopted by the commission. The department shall require such rec-

ords as needed to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §34
Section amended

231.56A Elder abuse initiative, emergency shelter, and support services projects.

1. Through the state's service contract process adopted pursuant to section 8.47, the department shall identify entities that have demonstrated the ability to provide a collaborative response to the immediate needs of older individuals for the purpose of implementing elder abuse initiative, emergency shelter, and support services projects. The projects shall be coordinated in service areas that have a multidisciplinary team established pursuant to section 235B.1, where available.

2. The target population of the projects shall be any older individual residing in Iowa who is at risk of or who is experiencing abuse, neglect, or exploitation which may include but is not limited to an older individual who is the subject of a report of suspected dependent adult abuse pursuant to chapter 235B. This subsection shall not apply to an older individual who is receiving assistance under a county management plan approved pursuant to section 331.439.

3. The contractor implementing the projects shall identify allowable emergency shelter and support services, state funding, outcomes, reporting requirements, and approved community resources from which services may be obtained under the projects.

4. The contractor shall implement the projects and shall coordinate the provider network through the use of referrals or other engagement of community resources to provide services to older individuals.

5. The department shall award funds to the contractor in accordance with the state's service contract process and department rule. Receipt and expenditures of moneys under the projects are subject to examination, including audit, by the department.

6. This section shall not be construed and is not intended as, and shall not imply, a grant of entitlement for services to individuals who are not otherwise eligible for the services or for utilization of services that do not currently exist or are not otherwise available.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §35
Subsections 1 – 5 amended

231.57 Coordination of advocacy.

The department shall administer a program for the coordination of information and assistance provided within the state to assist older individuals and their caregivers in obtaining and protecting their rights and benefits. State and local agencies providing information and assistance to older individuals and their caregivers in seeking their

rights and benefits shall cooperate with the department in administering this program.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §36
Section amended

231.58 Long-term living coordination.

The director may convene meetings, as necessary, of the director and the directors of human services, public health, and inspections and appeals, to assist in the coordination of policy, service delivery, and long-range planning relating to the long-term living system and older Iowans in the state. The group may consult with individuals, institutions and entities with expertise in the area of the long-term living system and older Iowans, as necessary, to facilitate the group's efforts.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §37, 38; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §90
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section stricken and rewritten

231.64 Aging and disability resource center program.

The aging and disability resource center program shall be administered by the department in accordance with the requirements of the federal Act. The purpose of the program is to provide a coordinated local system of information and access in order to minimize confusion, enhance individual choice, and support informed decision making for older individuals, persons with disabilities age eighteen or older, and people who inquire about, or

request assistance on behalf of, members of these groups as they seek long-term care services and supports.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §39
NEW section

231.65 Legal assistance development program.

A legal assistance development program shall be administered by the department in accordance with the requirements of the federal Act. The purpose of the program is to provide leadership for improving the quality and quantity of legal advocacy assistance as a means of ensuring a comprehensive elder rights system for Iowa's older individuals. The extent of implementation of this program shall be based on available resources.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §40
NEW section

231.66 Nutrition program.

A nutrition program shall be administered by the department, in accordance with the requirements of the federal Act, including congregate and home-delivered nutrition programs, nutrition education, nutrition counseling, and evidence-based health promotion programs to promote health and well-being, reduce food insecurity, promote socialization, and maximize independence of older individuals.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §41
NEW section

CHAPTER 231B

ELDER GROUP HOMES

Continuation of effectiveness of rules, regulations, forms, orders, and directives promulgated by the former department of elder affairs under prior law, and validity of licenses, certifications, and permits issued by the department of elder affairs; schedule for updating Iowa administrative code to correspond to administration of chapter by department of inspections and appeals; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §206

231B.19 Resident advocate committees.

The commission on aging shall adopt by rule procedures for appointing members of resident ad-

vocate committees for elder group homes.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §42
Section amended

CHAPTER 231C

ASSISTED LIVING PROGRAMS

Continuation of effectiveness of rules, regulations, forms, orders, and directives promulgated by the former department of elder affairs under prior law, and validity of licenses, certifications, and permits issued by the department of elder affairs; schedule for updating Iowa administrative code to correspond to administration of chapter by department of inspections and appeals; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §206

231C.2 Definitions.

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

1. *“Adult day services”* means adult day services as defined in section 231D.1.
2. *“Assisted living”* means provision of housing with services which may include but are not limited to health-related care, personal care, and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living to three or more tenants in a physical structure which provides a homelike environment. *“Assisted living”* also includes encouragement of family involvement, tenant self-direction, and tenant participation in decisions that emphasize choice, dignity, privacy, individuality, shared risk, and independence. *“Assisted living”* includes the provision of housing and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living only if personal care or health-related care is also included. *“Assisted living”* includes twenty-four hours per day response staff to meet scheduled and unscheduled or unpredictable needs in a manner that promotes maximum dignity and independence and provides supervision, safety, and security.
3. *“Department”* means the department of inspections and appeals or the department’s designee.
4. *“Governmental unit”* means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision or any department, division, board, or other agency of any of these entities.
5. *“Health-related care”* means services provided by a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse, on a part-time or intermittent basis, and services provided by other licensed health care professionals, on a part-time or intermittent basis.
6. *“Instrumental activities of daily living”* means those activities that reflect the tenant’s ability to perform household and other tasks necessary to meet the tenant’s needs within the community, which may include but are not limited to shopping, cooking, housekeeping, chores, and traveling within the community.
7. *“Medication setup”* means assistance with various steps of medication administration to support a tenant’s autonomy, which may include but is not limited to routine prompting, cueing and reminding, opening containers or packaging at the direction of the tenant, reading instructions or other label information, or transferring medications from the original container into suitable medication dispensing containers, reminder containers, or medication cups.
8. *“Occupancy agreement”* means a written agreement entered into between an assisted living program and a tenant that clearly describes the rights and responsibilities of the assisted living program and a tenant, and other information required by rule. *“Occupancy agreement”* may include a separate signed lease and signed service agreement.
9. *“Personal care”* means assistance with the essential activities of daily living which may include but are not limited to transferring, bathing, personal hygiene, dressing, grooming, and housekeeping that are essential to the health and welfare of the tenant.
10. *“Recognized accrediting entity”* means a nationally recognized accrediting entity that the department recognizes as having specific assisted living program standards equivalent to the standards established by the department for assisted living programs.
11. *“Significant change”* means a major decline or improvement in the tenant’s status which does not normally resolve itself without further interventions by staff or by implementing standard disease-related clinical interventions that have an impact on the tenant’s mental, physical, or functional health status.
12. *“Substantial compliance”* means a level of compliance with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter such that any identified insufficiencies pose no greater risk to tenant health or safety than the potential for causing minimal harm. *“Substantial compliance”* constitutes compliance with the rules of this chapter.
13. *“Tenant”* means an individual who receives assisted living services through a certified assisted living program.
14. *“Tenant advocate”* means the office of long-term care resident’s advocate established in section 231.42.
15. *“Tenant’s legal representative”* means a person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a

tenant or a person acting pursuant to a power of attorney.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §11
NEW subsections 11 and 12 and former subsections 11 – 13 renumbered as 13 – 15

231C.3 Certification of assisted living programs.

1. The department shall establish by rule in accordance with chapter 17A minimum standards for certification and monitoring of assisted living programs. The department may adopt by reference with or without amendment, nationally recognized standards and rules for assisted living programs. The rules shall include specification of recognized accrediting entities and provisions related to dementia-specific programs. The standards and rules shall be formulated in consultation with affected state agencies and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups; shall be designed to accomplish the purposes of this chapter; and shall include but are not limited to rules relating to all of the following:

a. Provisions to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the health, safety, and well-being and appropriate treatment of tenants.

b. Requirements that assisted living programs furnish the department with specified information necessary to administer this chapter. All information related to a provider application for an assisted living program submitted to the department shall be considered a public record pursuant to chapter 22.

c. Standards for tenant evaluation or assessment, and service plans, which may vary in accordance with the nature of the services provided or the status of the tenant. When a tenant needs personal care or health-related care, the service plan shall be updated within thirty days of occupancy and as needed with significant change, but not less than annually.

d. Provisions for granting short-term waivers for tenants who exceed occupancy criteria.

2. Each assisted living program operating in this state shall be certified by the department. If an assisted living program is voluntarily accredited by a recognized accrediting entity, the department shall certify the assisted living program on the basis of the voluntary accreditation. An assisted living program that is certified by the department on the basis of voluntary accreditation shall not be subject to payment of the certification fee prescribed in section 231C.18, but shall be subject to an administrative fee as prescribed by rule. An assisted living program certified under this section is exempt from the requirements of section 135.63 relating to certificate of need requirements.

3. The owner or manager of a certified assisted living program shall comply with the rules adopted by the department for an assisted living program. A person including a governmental unit

shall not represent an assisted living program to the public as an assisted living program or as a certified assisted living program unless and until the program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

4. *a.* Services provided by a certified assisted living program may be provided directly by staff of the assisted living program, by individuals contracting with the assisted living program to provide services, or by individuals employed by the tenant or with whom the tenant contracts if the tenant agrees to assume the responsibility and risk of the employment or the contractual relationship.

b. If a tenant is terminally ill and has elected to receive hospice services under the federal Medicare program from a Medicare-certified hospice program, the assisted living program and the Medicare-certified hospice program shall enter into a written agreement under which the hospice program retains professional management responsibility for those services.

5. The department may enter into contracts to provide certification and monitoring of assisted living programs. The department shall:

a. Have full access at reasonable times to all records, materials, and common areas pertaining to the provision of services and care to the tenants of a program during certification, monitoring, and complaint investigations of programs seeking certification, currently certified, or alleged to be uncertified.

b. With the consent of the tenant, visit the tenant's unit.

c. Require that the recognized accrediting entity providing accreditation for a program provide copies to the department of all materials related to the accreditation, monitoring, and complaint processes.

6. The department may also establish by rule in accordance with chapter 17A minimum standards for subsidized and dementia-specific assisted living programs. The rules shall be formulated in consultation with affected state agencies and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

7. A department, agency, or officer of this state or of any governmental unit shall not pay or approve for payment from public funds any amount to an assisted living program for an actual or prospective tenant, unless the program holds a current certificate issued by the department and meets all current requirements for certification.

8. The department shall adopt rules regarding the conducting or operating of another business or activity in the distinct part of the physical structure in which the assisted living program is provided, if the business or activity serves nontenants. The rules shall be developed in consultation with affected state agencies and affected industry, professional, and consumer groups.

9. An assisted living program shall comply

with section 135C.33.

10. The department shall conduct training sessions for personnel responsible for conducting monitoring evaluations and complaint investigations of assisted living programs.

11. Certification of an assisted living program shall be for two years unless certification is revoked for good cause by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §12
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

231C.3A Monitoring — conflicts of interest.

1. Any of the following circumstances disqualifies a monitor from inspecting a particular assisted living program under this chapter:

a. The monitor currently works or, within the past two years, has worked as an employee or employment agency staff at the program, or as an officer, consultant, or agent for the program to be monitored.

b. The monitor has any financial interest or any ownership interest in the program. For purposes of this paragraph, indirect ownership, such as through a broad-based mutual fund, does not constitute financial or ownership interest.

c. The monitor has an immediate family member who has a relationship with the program as described in paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”.

d. The monitor has an immediate family member who currently resides in the program.

2. For purposes of this section, “*immediate family member*” means a husband or wife; natural or adoptive parent, child, or sibling; stepparent, stepchild, or stepsibling; father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law; or grandparent or grandchild.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §13
NEW section

231C.5A Assessment of tenants — program eligibility.

An assisted living program receiving reimbursement through the medical assistance program under chapter 249A shall assist the department of veterans affairs in identifying, upon admission of a tenant, the tenant’s eligibility for benefits through the United States department of veterans affairs. The assisted living program shall also assist the commission of veterans affairs in determining such eligibility for tenants residing in the program on July 1, 2009. The department of inspections and appeals, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to administer this section, including a provision that ensures that if a tenant is eligible for benefits through the United States department of veterans affairs or other third-party payor, the payor of last resort for reimbursement to the assisted living program is the medical assistance program. The

rules shall also require the assisted living program to request information from a tenant or tenant’s personal representative regarding the tenant’s veteran status and to report to the department of veterans affairs only the names of tenants identified as potential veterans along with the names of their spouses and any dependents. Information reported by the assisted living program shall be verified by the department of veterans affairs.

2009 Acts, ch 84, §1
NEW section

231C.10 Denial, suspension, or revocation — conditional operation.

1. The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate in any case where the department finds that there has been a substantial or repeated failure on the part of the assisted living program to comply with this chapter or the rules, or minimum standards adopted under this chapter, or for any of the following reasons:

a. Appropriation or conversion of the property of an assisted living program tenant without the tenant’s written consent or the written consent of the tenant’s legal representative.

b. Permitting, aiding, or abetting the commission of any illegal act in the assisted living program.

c. Obtaining or attempting to obtain or retain a certificate by fraudulent means, misrepresentation, or by submitting false information.

d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs by the applicant, administrator, executive director, manager, or supervisor of the assisted living program.

e. Securing the devise or bequest of the property of a tenant of an assisted living program by undue influence.

f. Failure to protect tenants from dependent adult abuse as defined in section 235E.1.

g. In the case of any officer, member of the board of directors, trustee, or designated manager of the program or any stockholder, partner, or individual who has greater than a five percent equity interest in the program, having or having had an ownership interest in an assisted living program, adult day services program, elder group home, home health agency, residential care facility, or licensed nursing facility in any state which has been closed due to removal of program, agency, or facility licensure or certification or involuntary termination from participation in either the medical assistance or Medicare programs, or having been found to have failed to provide adequate protection or services for tenants to prevent abuse or neglect.

h. In the case of a certificate applicant or an existing certified owner or operator who is an entity other than an individual, the person is in a posi-

tion of control or is an officer of the entity and engages in any act or omission proscribed by this chapter.

i. For any other reason as provided by law or administrative rule.

2. The department may as an alternative to denial, suspension, or revocation conditionally issue or continue a certificate dependent upon the performance by the assisted living program of reasonable conditions within a reasonable period of time as set by the department so as to permit the program to commence or continue the operation of the program pending substantial compliance with this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. If the assisted living program does not make diligent efforts to comply with the conditions prescribed, the department may, under the proceedings prescribed by this chapter, suspend or revoke the certificate. An assisted living program shall not be operated on a conditional certificate for more than one year.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §14, 15

Subsection 1, paragraph f stricken and rewritten

Subsection 2 amended

231C.12 Department notified of casualties.

The department shall be notified no later than the next working day, by the most expeditious means available, of any accident causing major injury or death, and any substantial fire or natural or other disaster occurring at or near an assisted living program.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §16

Section amended

231C.14 Civil penalties.

1. The department may establish by rule, in accordance with chapter 17A, civil penalties for the following violations by an assisted living program:

a. Noncompliance with any regulatory requirements which presents an imminent danger or a substantial probability of resultant death or physical harm to a tenant.

b. Following receipt of notice from the department, continued failure or refusal to comply within a prescribed time frame with regulatory requirements that have a direct relationship to the health, safety, or security of program tenants.

c. Preventing or interfering with or attempting to impede in any way any duly authorized representative of the department in the lawful enforcement of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. As used in this paragraph, “*lawful enforcement*” includes but is not limited to:

(1) Contacting or interviewing any tenant of an assisted living program in private at any reasonable hour and without advance notice.

(2) Examining any relevant records of an assisted living program.

(3) Preserving evidence of any violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2. If a program assessed a penalty does not request a formal hearing pursuant to chapter 17A or withdraws its request for a formal hearing within thirty days of the date the penalty was assessed, the penalty shall be reduced by thirty-five percent, if the penalty is paid within thirty days of the issuance of a demand letter issued by the department. The demand letter, which includes the civil penalty, shall include a statement to this effect.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §17

Former unnumbered paragraph 1, subsections 1 and 2, and subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a – c, editorially redesignated as subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1, paragraphs a and b, and paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) – (3)

NEW subsection 2

231C.17 Coordination of the long-term care system — transitional provisions.

1. A hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, or an adult day services program certified pursuant to chapter 231D may operate an assisted living program if the assisted living program is certified pursuant to this chapter.

2. This chapter shall not be construed to require that a facility licensed as a different type of facility also comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the facility is represented to the public as a certified assisted living program.

3. A certified assisted living program that complies with the requirements of this chapter shall not be required to be licensed or certified as a different type of facility, unless the facility is represented to the public as another type of facility.

4. *a.* A continuing care retirement community, as defined in section 523D.1, may provide limited personal care services and emergency response services to its independent living tenants if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The provision of such personal care services or emergency response services does not result in inadequate staff coverage to meet the service needs of all tenants of the continuing care retirement community.

(2) The staff providing the personal care or emergency response services is trained or qualified to the extent necessary to provide such services.

(3) The continuing care retirement community documents the date, time, and nature of the personal care or emergency response services provided.

(4) Emergency response services are only provided in situations which constitute an urgent need for immediate action or assistance due to unforeseen circumstances.

b. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit an independent living tenant of a continuing care retirement community from contracting

with a third party for personal care or emergency response services.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

231C.20 Limitation on penalties.

The department shall not impose duplicate civil

penalties for the same set of facts and circumstances. All monitoring revisits by the department shall review the program prospectively from the date of the plan of correction to determine compliance.

2009 Acts, ch 156, §18
NEW section

CHAPTER 231D

ADULT DAY SERVICES

Continuation of effectiveness of rules, regulations, forms, orders, and directives promulgated by the former department of elder affairs under prior law, and validity of licenses, certifications, and permits issued by the department of elder affairs; schedule for updating Iowa administrative code to correspond to administration of chapter by department of inspections and appeals; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §206

CHAPTER 231E

SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER ACT

231E.3 Definitions.

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

1. “*Client*” means an individual for whom a representative payee is appointed.
2. “*Commission*” means the commission on aging.
3. “*Conservator*” means conservator as defined in section 633.3.
4. “*Court*” means court as defined in section 633.3.
5. “*Decedent*” means the individual for whom an estate is administered or executed.
6. “*Department*” means the department on aging established in section 231.21.
7. “*Director*” means the director of the department on aging.
8. “*Estate*” means estate as defined in section 633.3.
9. “*Guardian*” means guardian as defined in section 633.3.
10. “*Incompetent*” means incompetent as defined in section 633.3.
11. “*Local office*” means a local office of substitute decision maker.
12. “*Local substitute decision maker*” means an individual under contract with the department to act as a substitute decision maker.
13. “*Personal representative*” means personal representative as defined in section 633.3.
14. “*Planning and service area*” means a geographic area of the state designated by the commission for the purpose of planning, developing, delivering, and administering services for elders.
15. “*Power of attorney*” means a durable power of attorney for health care as defined in section

144B.1 or a power of attorney that becomes effective upon the disability of the principal as described in section 633B.1.

16. “*Principal*” means an individual for whom a power of attorney is established.

17. “*Representative payee*” means an individual appointed by a government entity to receive funds on behalf of a client pursuant to federal regulation.

18. “*State agency*” means any executive department, commission, board, institution, division, bureau, office, agency, or other executive entity of state government.

19. “*State office*” means the state office of substitute decision maker.

20. “*State substitute decision maker*” means the administrator of the state office of substitute decision maker.

21. “*Substitute decision maker*” means a guardian, conservator, representative payee, attorney in fact under a power of attorney, or personal representative.

22. “*Substitute decision making*” or “*substitute decision-making services*” means the provision of services of a guardian, conservator, representative payee, attorney in fact under a power of attorney, or personal representative.

23. “*Ward*” means the individual for whom a guardianship or conservatorship is established.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §43
Subsections 2, 6, and 7 amended

231E.4 State office of substitute decision maker — established — duties — department rules.

1. A state office of substitute decision maker is

established within the department to create and administer a statewide network of substitute decision makers who provide substitute decision-making services if other substitute decision makers are not available to provide the services.

2. The director shall appoint an administrator of the state office who shall serve as the state substitute decision maker. The state substitute decision maker shall be qualified for the position by training and expertise in substitute decision-making law and shall be licensed to practice law in Iowa. The state substitute decision maker shall also have knowledge of social services available to meet the needs of persons adjudicated incompetent or in need of substitute decision making.

3. The state office shall do all of the following:

a. Select persons through a request for proposals process to establish local offices of substitute decision maker in each of the planning and service areas. Local offices shall be established statewide on or before July 1, 2015.

b. Monitor and terminate contracts with local offices based on criteria established by rule of the department.

c. Retain oversight responsibilities for all local substitute decision makers.

d. Act as substitute decision maker if a local office is not available to so act.

e. Work with the department of human services, the Iowa department of public health, the governor's developmental disabilities council, and other agencies to establish a referral system for the provision of substitute decision-making services.

f. Develop and maintain a current listing of public and private services and programs available to assist wards, principals, clients, personal representatives, and their families and establish and maintain relationships with public and private entities to assure the availability of effective substitute decision-making services for wards, principals, clients, and estates.

g. Provide information and referrals to the public regarding substitute decision-making services.

h. Provide personal representatives for estates where a person is not available for that purpose.

i. Maintain statistical data on the local offices including various methods of funding, the types of services provided, and the demographics of the wards, principals, clients, and decedents and report to the general assembly on or before November 1, annually, regarding the local offices and recommend any appropriate legislative action.

j. Develop, in cooperation with the judicial council as established in section 602.1202, a substitute decision-maker education and training program. The program may be offered to both public and private substitute decision makers. The state office shall establish a curriculum commit-

tee, which includes but is not limited to probate judges, to develop the education and training program. The state office shall be the sole authority for certifying additional curriculum trainers.

4. The state office may do any of the following:

a. Accept and receive gifts, grants, or donations from any public or private entity in support of the state office. Such gifts, grants, or donations shall be appropriated pursuant to section 231E.9. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys retained by the department pursuant to this section shall not be subject to reversion to the general fund of the state.

b. Accept the services of individual volunteers and volunteer organizations. Volunteers and volunteer organizations utilized by the state office shall not provide direct substitute decision-making services.

c. Employ staff necessary to administer the state office and enter into contracts as necessary.

5. The department shall provide administrative support to the state office.

6. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A necessary to create and administer the state and local offices, relating to but not limited to all of the following:

a. An application and intake process and standards for receipt of substitute decision-making services from the state or a local office.

b. A process for the removal or termination of the state or a local substitute decision maker.

c. An ideal range of staff-to-client ratios for the state and local substitute decision makers.

d. Minimum training and experience requirements for professional staff and volunteers.

e. A fee schedule. The department may establish by rule a schedule of reasonable fees for the costs of substitute decision-making services provided under this chapter. The fee schedule established may be based upon the ability of the ward, principal, client, or estate to pay for the services but shall not exceed the actual cost of providing the services. The state office or a local office may waive collection of a fee upon a finding that collection is not economically feasible. The rules may provide that the state office or a local office may investigate the financial status of a ward, principal, client, or estate that requests substitute decision-making services or for whom or which the state or a local substitute decision maker has been appointed for the purpose of determining the fee to be charged by requiring the ward, principal, client, or estate to provide any written authorizations necessary to provide access to records of public or private sources, otherwise confidential, needed to evaluate the individual's or estate's financial eligibility. The rules may also provide that the state or a local substitute decision maker may, upon request and without payment of fees otherwise required by law, obtain information necessary to evaluate the individual's or estate's finan-

cial eligibility from any office of the state or of a political subdivision or agency of the state that possesses public records. In estate proceedings, the state or local decision maker shall be compensated pursuant to chapter 633, division III, part 8.

f. Standards and performance measures for evaluation of local offices.

g. Recordkeeping and accounting procedures to ensure that the state office and local offices maintain confidential, accurate, and up-to-date financial, case, and statistical records. The rules shall require each local office to file with the state office, on an annual basis, an account of all public and private funds received and a report regarding the operations of the local office for the preceding fiscal year.

h. Procedures for the sharing of records held by the court or a state agency with the state office, which are necessary to evaluate the state office or local offices, to assess the need for additional substitute decision makers, or to develop required reports.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §44 – 46
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph j amended
Subsection 4, paragraphs a and b amended

231E.6 Court-initiated or petition-initiated appointment of state or local substitute decision maker — guardianship or conservatorship — discharge.

1. The court may appoint on its own motion or upon petition of any person, the state office or local office of substitute decision maker, to serve as guardian or conservator for any proposed ward in cases in which the court determines that the proceeding will establish the least restrictive form of substitute decision making suitable for the proposed ward and if the proposed ward meets all of the following criteria:

a. Is a resident of the planning and service area in which the local office is located from which services would be provided or is a resident of the state, if the state office would provide the services.

b. Is eighteen years of age or older.

c. Does not have suitable family or another appropriate entity willing and able to serve as guardian or conservator.

d. Is incompetent.

e. Is an individual for whom guardianship or conservatorship services are the least restrictive means of meeting the individual's needs.

2. For all appointments made pursuant to this section, notice shall be provided to the state office or local office of substitute decision maker prior to appointment. For appointments made pursuant to this section, the state office or local office of substitute decision maker shall only accept appointments made pursuant to the filing of an involuntary petition for appointment of a conservator or guardianship pursuant to chapter 633.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §47
Section amended

231E.7 Substitute decision maker-initiated appointment — interventions.

The state office or local office may on its own motion or at the request of the court intervene in a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding if the state office or local office or the court considers the intervention to be justified because of any of the following:

1. An appointed guardian or conservator is not fulfilling prescribed duties or is subject to removal under section 633.65.

2. A willing and qualified guardian or conservator is not available.

3. The best interests of the ward require the intervention.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §48
Section headnote amended

231E.8 Provisions applicable to all appointments and designations — discharge.

1. The court shall only appoint or intervene on its own motion or act upon the petition of any person under section 231E.6 or 231E.7 if such appointment or intervention would comply with staffing ratios established by the department and if sufficient resources are available to the state office or local office. Notice of the proposed appointment shall be provided to the state office or local office prior to the granting of such appointment.

2. The state office or local office shall maintain reasonable personal contact with each ward, principal, or client for whom the state office or local office is appointed or designated in order to monitor the ward's, principal's, or client's care and progress. For any estates in which the state office or local office is involved, the state office or local office shall move estate proceedings forward in a reasonable and expeditious manner and shall monitor the progress of any legal counsel retained on a regular basis.

3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the state office or local office appointed by the court or designated under a power of attorney document may access all confidential records concerning the ward or principal for whom the state office or local office is appointed or designated, including medical records and abuse reports.

4. In any proceeding in which the state or local office is appointed or is acting as guardian or conservator, the court shall waive court costs or filing fees, if the state office or local office certifies to the court that the state office or local office has waived its fees in their entirety based upon the ability of the ward to pay for the services of the state office or local office. In any estate proceeding, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with chapter 633, division VII, part 7.

5. The state or a local substitute decision maker shall be subject to discharge or removal, by the court, on the grounds and in the manner in which other guardians, conservators, or personal repre-

sentatives are discharged or removed pursuant to chapter 633.

6. The state or a local substitute decision maker may petition to be removed as guardian or conservator. A petition for removal shall be granted for any of the following reasons:

a. The ward displays assaultive or aggressive behavior that causes the substitute decision maker to fear for their personal safety.

b. The ward refuses the services of the substi-

tute decision maker.

c. The ward refuses to have contact with the substitute decision maker.

d. The ward moves out of Iowa.

7. An appointment nominating the state office or a local office under a power of attorney shall not take effect unless the nominated state or local office has consented to the appointment in writing.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §49
NEW subsections 6 and 7

CHAPTER 232

JUVENILE JUSTICE

232.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Abandonment of a child*” means the relinquishment or surrender, without reference to any particular person, of the parental rights, duties, or privileges inherent in the parent-child relationship. Proof of abandonment must include both the intention to abandon and the acts by which the intention is evidenced. The term does not require that the relinquishment or surrender be over any particular period of time.

2. “*Adjudicatory hearing*” means a hearing to determine if the allegations of a petition are true.

3. “*Adult*” means a person other than a child.

4. “*Case permanency plan*” means the plan, mandated by Pub. L. No. 96-272 and Pub. L. No. 105-89, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 622(b)(10), 671(a)(16), and 675(1),(5), which is designed to achieve placement in the most appropriate, least restrictive, and most family-like setting available and in close proximity to the parent’s home, consistent with the best interests and special needs of the child, and which considers the placement’s proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement. The plan shall be developed by the department or agency involved and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian. The plan shall specifically include all of the following:

a. Plans for carrying out the voluntary placement agreement or judicial determination pursuant to which the child entered care.

b. The type and appropriateness of the placement and services to be provided to the child.

c. The care and services that will be provided to the child, biological parents, and foster parents.

d. How the care and services will meet the needs of the child while in care and will facilitate the child’s return home or other permanent placement.

e. The most recent information available regarding the child’s health and education records, including the date the records were supplied to the

agency or individual who is the child’s foster care provider. If the child remains in foster care until the age of majority, the child is entitled to receive prior to discharge the most recent information available regarding the child’s health and educational records.

f. (1) When a child is sixteen years of age or older, a written transition plan of services which, based upon an assessment of the child’s needs, would assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. The transition plan and needs assessment shall be developed with a focus on the services, other support, and actions necessary to facilitate the child’s successful entry into adulthood. The transition plan shall be personalized at the direction of the child and shall be developed with the child present, honoring the goals and concerns of the child, and shall address the following areas of need when the child becomes an adult, including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) Education.

(b) Employment services and other workforce support.

(c) Health and health care coverage.

(d) Housing.

(e) Relationships, including local opportunities to have a mentor.

(f) If the needs assessment indicates the child is reasonably likely to need or be eligible for services or other support from the adult service system upon reaching age eighteen, the transition plan shall provide for the child’s application for adult services.

(2) The transition plan shall be considered a working document and shall be reviewed and updated for each permanency hearing by the court or other formal case permanency plan review. The transition plan shall also be reviewed and updated during the ninety calendar-day period preceding the child’s eighteenth birthday and during the ninety calendar-day period immediately preceding the date the child is expected to exit foster care, if the child remains in foster care after the child’s

eighteenth birthday. The transition plan may be reviewed and updated more frequently.

(3) The transition plan shall be developed and reviewed by the department in collaboration with a child-centered transition team. The transition team shall be comprised of the child's caseworker and persons selected by the child, persons who have knowledge of services available to the child, and any person who may reasonably be expected to be a service provider for the child when the child becomes an adult or to become responsible for the costs of services at that time. If the child is reasonably likely to need or be eligible for adult services, the transition team membership shall include representatives from the adult services system. The adult services system representatives may include but are not limited to the administrator of county general relief under chapter 251 or 252 or of the central point of coordination process implemented under section 331.440. The membership of the transition team and the meeting dates for the team shall be documented in the transition plan.

(4) The final transition plan shall specifically identify how the need for housing will be addressed.

(5) If the child is interested in pursuing higher education, the transition plan shall provide for the child's participation in the college student aid commission's program of assistance in applying for federal and state aid under section 261.2.

(6) If the needs assessment indicates the child is reasonably likely to need or be eligible for services or other support from the adult service system upon reaching age eighteen, the transition plan shall be reviewed and approved by the transition committee for the area in which the child resides, in accordance with section 235.7, before the child reaches age seventeen and one-half. The transition committee's review and approval shall be indicated in the case permanency plan.

(7) Provision for the department or a designee of the department on or before the date the child reaches age eighteen to provide to the child a certified copy of the child's birth certificate and to facilitate securing a federal social security card. The fee for the certified copy that is otherwise chargeable under section 144.13A, 144.46, or 331.605 shall be waived by the state or county registrar.

g. The actions expected of the parent, guardian, or custodian in order for the department or agency to recommend that the court terminate a dispositional order for the child's out-of-home placement and for the department or agency to end its involvement with the child and the child's family.

h. If reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a guardian are made concurrently with reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.102, the concurrent goals and timelines may be identified. Concurrent case permanency plan

goals for reunification, and for adoption or for other permanent out-of-home placement of a child shall not be considered inconsistent in that the goals reflect divergent possible outcomes for a child in an out-of-home placement.

i. A provision that a designee of the department or other person responsible for placement of a child out-of-state shall visit the child at least once every six months.

j. If it has been determined that the child cannot return to the child's home, documentation of the steps taken to make and finalize an adoption or other permanent placement.

k. If it is part of the child's records or it is otherwise known that the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, that information shall be addressed in the plan and shall be provided to the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child. The information shall be provided whether the child's placement is voluntary or made pursuant to a court determination. The information shall be provided at the time it is learned by the department or agency developing the plan and, if possible, at the time of the child's placement. The information shall only be withheld if ordered by the court or it is determined by the department or agency developing the plan that providing the information would be detrimental to the child or to the family with whom the child is living. In determining whether providing the information would be detrimental, the court, department, or agency shall consider any history of abuse within the child's family or toward the child.

l. The provisions involving sibling visitation or interaction required under section 232.108.

m. Documentation of the educational stability of the child while in foster care. The documentation shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

(1) Evidence there was an evaluation of the appropriateness of the child's educational setting while in placement and of the setting's proximity to the educational setting in which the child was enrolled at the time of placement.

(2) An assurance either that the department coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to identify how the child could remain in the educational setting in which the child was enrolled at the time of placement or, if it was determined it was not in the child's best interest to remain in that setting, that the affected educational agencies would immediately and appropriately enroll the child in another educational setting during the child's placement and ensure that the child's educational records were provided for use in the new educational setting. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "local educational agencies"

means the same as defined in the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, § 9101, as codified in 20 U.S.C. § 7801(26).

5. “Child” means a person under eighteen years of age.

6. “Child in need of assistance” means an unmarried child:

a. Whose parent, guardian, or other custodian has abandoned or deserted the child.

b. Whose parent, guardian, other custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides has physically abused or neglected the child, or is imminently likely to abuse or neglect the child.

c. Who has suffered or is imminently likely to suffer harmful effects as a result of either of the following:

(1) Mental injury caused by the acts of the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian.

(2) The failure of the child’s parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides to exercise a reasonable degree of care in supervising the child.

d. Who has been, or is imminently likely to be, sexually abused by the child’s parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides.

e. Who is in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent serious physical injury or illness and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling or unable to provide such treatment.

f. Who is in need of treatment to cure or alleviate serious mental illness or disorder, or emotional damage as evidenced by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or untoward aggressive behavior toward self or others and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling to provide such treatment.

g. Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails to exercise a minimal degree of care in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, or shelter and refuses other means made available to provide such essentials.

h. Who has committed a delinquent act as a result of pressure, guidance, or approval from a parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household in which the child resides.

i. Who has been the subject of or a party to sexual activities for hire or who poses for live display or for photographic or other means of pictorial reproduction or display which is designed to appeal to the prurient interest and is patently offensive; and taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, scientific, political, or artistic value.

j. Who is without a parent, guardian, or other custodian.

k. Whose parent, guardian, or other custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of the child’s care and custody.

l. Who for good cause desires to have the

child’s parents relieved of the child’s care and custody.

m. Who is in need of treatment to cure or alleviate chemical dependency and whose parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling or unable to provide such treatment.

n. Whose parent’s or guardian’s mental capacity or condition, imprisonment, or drug or alcohol abuse results in the child not receiving adequate care.

o. In whose body there is an illegal drug present as a direct and foreseeable consequence of the acts or omissions of the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian. The presence of the drug shall be determined in accordance with a medically relevant test as defined in section 232.73.

p. Whose parent, guardian, or custodian does any of the following: unlawfully manufactures a dangerous substance in the presence of a child, knowingly allows such manufacture by another person in the presence of a child, or in the presence of a child possesses a product containing ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, with the intent to use the product as a precursor or an intermediary to a dangerous substance.

(1) For the purposes of this paragraph, “*in the presence of a child*” means the physical presence of a child during the manufacture or possession, the manufacture or possession occurred in a child’s home, on the premises, or in a motor vehicle located on the premises, or the manufacture or possession occurred under other circumstances in which a reasonably prudent person would know that the manufacture or possession may be seen, smelled, or heard by a child.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, “*dangerous substance*” means any of the following:

(a) Amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

(b) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.

(c) A chemical or combination of chemicals that poses a reasonable risk of causing an explosion, fire, or other danger to the life or health of persons who are in the vicinity while the chemical or combination of chemicals is used or is intended to be used in any of the following:

(i) The process of manufacturing an illegal or controlled substance.

(ii) As a precursor in the manufacturing of an illegal or controlled substance.

(iii) As an intermediary in the manufacturing of an illegal or controlled substance.

q. Who is a newborn infant whose parent has voluntarily released custody of the child in accordance with chapter 233.

6A. “*Chronic runaway*” means a child who is reported to law enforcement as a runaway more

than once in any thirty-day period or three or more times in any year.

7. “*Complaint*” means an oral or written report which is made to the juvenile court by any person and alleges that a child is within the jurisdiction of the court.

8. “*Court*” means the juvenile court established under section 602.7101.

9. “*Court appointed special advocate*” means a person duly certified by the child advocacy board created in section 237.16 for participation in the court appointed special advocate program and appointed by the court to represent the interests of a child in any judicial proceeding to which the child is a party or is called as a witness or relating to any dispositional order involving the child resulting from such proceeding.

10. “*Criminal or juvenile justice agency*” means any agency which has as its primary responsibility the enforcement of the state’s criminal laws or of local ordinances made pursuant to state law.

11. *a.* “*Custodian*” means a stepparent or a relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity to a child who has assumed responsibility for that child, a person who has accepted a release of custody pursuant to division IV, or a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over a child.

b. The rights and duties of a custodian with respect to a child are as follows:

(1) To maintain or transfer to another the physical possession of that child.

(2) To protect, train, and discipline that child.

(3) To provide food, clothing, housing, and medical care for that child.

(4) To consent to emergency medical care, including surgery.

(5) To sign a release of medical information to a health professional.

c. All rights and duties of a custodian shall be subject to any residual rights and duties remaining in a parent or guardian.

12. “*Delinquent act*” means:

a. The violation of any state law or local ordinance which would constitute a public offense if committed by an adult except any offense which by law is exempted from the jurisdiction of this chapter.

b. The violation of a federal law or a law of another state which violation constitutes a criminal offense if the case involving that act has been referred to the juvenile court.

c. The violation of section 123.47 which is committed by a child.

13. “*Department*” means the department of human services and includes the local, county, and service area officers of the department.

14. “*Desertion*” means the relinquishment or surrender for a period in excess of six months of the parental rights, duties, or privileges inherent

in the parent-child relationship. Proof of desertion need not include the intention to desert, but is evidenced by the lack of attempted contact with the child or by only incidental contact with the child.

15. “*Detention*” means the temporary care of a child in a physically restricting facility designed to ensure the continued custody of the child at any point between the child’s initial contact with the juvenile authorities and the final disposition of the child’s case.

16. “*Detention hearing*” means a hearing at which the court determines whether it is necessary to place or retain a child in detention.

17. “*Director*” means the director of the department of human services or that person’s designee.

18. “*Dismissal of complaint*” means the termination of all proceedings against a child.

19. “*Dispositional hearing*” means a hearing held after an adjudication to determine what dispositional order should be made.

20. “*Family in need of assistance*” means a family in which there has been a breakdown in the relationship between a child and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian.

21. *a.* “*Guardian*” means a person who is not the parent of a child, but who has been appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child, to have a permanent self-sustaining relationship with the child and to make important decisions which have a permanent effect on the life and development of that child and to promote the general welfare of that child. A guardian may be a court or a juvenile court. Guardian does not mean conservator, as defined in section 633.3, although a person who is appointed to be a guardian may also be appointed to be a conservator.

b. Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child or by operation of law, the rights and duties of a guardian with respect to a child shall be as follows:

(1) To consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, or medical, psychiatric, or surgical treatment.

(2) To serve as guardian ad litem, unless the interests of the guardian conflict with the interests of the child or unless another person has been appointed guardian ad litem.

(3) To serve as custodian, unless another person has been appointed custodian.

(4) To make periodic visitations if the guardian does not have physical possession or custody of the child.

(5) To consent to adoption and to make any other decision that the parents could have made when the parent-child relationship existed.

(6) To make other decisions involving protection, education, and care and control of the child.

22. *a.* “*Guardian ad litem*” means a person

appointed by the court to represent the interests of a child in any judicial proceeding to which the child is a party, and includes a court appointed special advocate, except that a court appointed special advocate shall not file motions or petitions pursuant to section 232.54, subsection 1, paragraphs “a” and “d”, section 232.103, subsection 2, paragraph “c”, and section 232.111.

b. Unless otherwise enlarged or circumscribed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child or by operation of law, the duties of a guardian ad litem with respect to a child shall include the following:

(1) Conducting in-person interviews with the child, if the child’s age is appropriate for the interview, and interviewing each parent, guardian, or other person having custody of the child, if authorized by counsel.

(2) Conducting interviews with the child, if the child’s age is appropriate for the interview, prior to any court-ordered hearing.

(3) Visiting the home, residence, or both home and residence of the child and any prospective home or residence of the child, including each time placement is changed.

(4) Interviewing any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child, before any hearing referred to in subparagraph (2).

(5) Obtaining firsthand knowledge, if possible, of the facts, circumstances, and parties involved in the matter in which the person is appointed guardian ad litem.

(6) Attending any hearings in the matter in which the person is appointed as the guardian ad litem.

(7) If the child is required to have a transition plan developed in accordance with the child’s case permanency plan and subject to review and approval of a transition committee under section 235.7, assisting the transition committee in development of the transition plan.

c. The order appointing the guardian ad litem shall grant authorization to the guardian ad litem to interview any relevant person and inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings, if not prohibited by federal law. The order shall specify that the guardian ad litem may interview any person providing medical, mental health, social, educational, or other services to the child, may attend any departmental staff meeting, case conference, or meeting with medical or mental health providers, service providers, organizations, or educational institutions regarding the child, if deemed necessary by the guardian ad litem, and may inspect and copy any records relevant to the proceedings.

d. If authorized by the court, a guardian ad litem may continue a relationship with and provide advice to a child for a period of time beyond the child’s eighteenth birthday.

23. “*Health practitioner*” means a licensed physician or surgeon, osteopathic physician or surgeon, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or chiropractor, a resident or intern of any such profession, and any registered nurse or licensed practical nurse.

24. “*Informal adjustment*” means the disposition of a complaint without the filing of a petition and may include but is not limited to the following:

a. Placement of the child on nonjudicial probation.

b. Provision of intake services.

c. Referral of the child to a public or private agency other than the court for services.

25. “*Informal adjustment agreement*” means an agreement between an intake officer, a child who is the subject of a complaint, and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian providing for the informal adjustment of the complaint.

26. “*Intake*” means the preliminary screening of complaints by an intake officer to determine whether the court should take some action and if so, what action.

27. “*Intake officer*” means a juvenile court officer or other officer appointed by the court to perform the intake function.

28. “*Judge*” means the judge of a juvenile court.

29. “*Juvenile*” means the same as “*child*”. However, in the interstate compact on juveniles, sections 232.171 and 232.172, “*juvenile*” means a person defined as a juvenile in the law of a state which is a party to the compact.

30. “*Juvenile court officer*” means a person appointed as a juvenile court officer under section 602.7202 and a chief juvenile court officer appointed under section 602.1217.

31. “*Juvenile court social records*” or “*social records*” means all records made with respect to a child in connection with proceedings over which the court has jurisdiction under this chapter other than official records and includes but is not limited to the records made and compiled by intake officers, predisposition reports, and reports of physical and mental examinations.

32. “*Juvenile detention home*” means a physically restricting facility used only for the detention of children.

33. “*Juvenile parole officer*” means a person representing an agency which retains jurisdiction over the case of a child adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, placed in a secure facility and subsequently released, who supervises the activities of the child until the case is dismissed.

34. “*Juvenile shelter care home*” means a physically unrestricting facility used only for the shelter care of children.

35. “*Mental injury*” means a nonorganic injury to a child’s intellectual or psychological capacity as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in the child’s ability to function within

the child's normal range of performance and behavior, considering the child's cultural origin.

36. "*Nonjudicial probation*" means the informal adjustment of a complaint which involves the supervision of the child who is the subject of the complaint by an intake officer or juvenile court officer for a period during which the child may be required to comply with specified conditions concerning the child's conduct and activities.

37. "*Nonsecure facility*" means a physically unrestricting facility in which children may be placed pursuant to a dispositional order of the court made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

38. "*Official juvenile court records*" or "*official records*" means official records of the court of proceedings over which the court has jurisdiction under this chapter which includes but is not limited to the following:

- a. The docket of the court and entries therein.
- b. Complaints, petitions, other pleadings, motions, and applications filed with a court.
- c. Any summons, notice, subpoena, or other process and proofs of publication.
- d. Transcripts of proceedings before the court.
- e. Findings, judgments, decrees, and orders of the court.

39. "*Parent*" means a biological or adoptive mother or father of a child but does not include a mother or father whose parental rights have been terminated.

40. "*Peace officer*" means a law enforcement officer or a person designated as a peace officer by a provision of the Code.

41. "*Petition*" means a pleading the filing of which initiates formal judicial proceedings in the juvenile court.

42. "*Physical abuse or neglect*" or "*abuse or neglect*" means any nonaccidental physical injury suffered by a child as the result of the acts or omissions of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian or other person legally responsible for the child.

42A. "*Preadoptive care*" means the provision of parental nurturing on a full-time basis to a child in foster care by a person who has signed a pre-adoptive placement agreement with the department for the purposes of proceeding with a legal adoption of the child. Parental nurturing includes but is not limited to furnishing of food, lodging, training, education, treatment, and other care.

43. "*Predisposition investigation*" means an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court's fashioning of an appropriate disposition of a delinquency case over which the court has jurisdiction.

44. "*Predisposition report*" is a report furnished to the court which contains the information collected during a predisposition investigation.

45. "*Probation*" means a legal status which is created by a dispositional order of the court in a case where a child has been adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, which exists for a

specified period of time, and which places the child under the supervision of a juvenile court officer or other person or agency designated by the court. The probation order may require a child to comply with specified conditions imposed by the court concerning conduct and activities, subject to being returned to the court for violation of those conditions.

46. "*Registry*" means the central registry for child abuse information as established under chapter 235A.

47. "*Residual parental rights and responsibilities*" means those rights and responsibilities remaining with the parent after transfer of legal custody or guardianship of the person of the child. These include but are not limited to the right of visitation, the right to consent to adoption, and the responsibility for support.

48. "*Secure facility*" means a physically restricting facility in which children adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act may be placed pursuant to a dispositional order of the court.

49. "*Sexual abuse*" means the commission of a sex offense as defined by the penal law.

50. "*Shelter care*" means the temporary care of a child in a physically unrestricting facility at any time between a child's initial contact with juvenile authorities and the final judicial disposition of the child's case.

51. "*Shelter care hearing*" means a hearing at which the court determines whether it is necessary to place or retain a child in shelter care.

52. "*Sibling*" means an individual who is related to another individual by blood, adoption, or affinity through a common legal or biological parent.

53. "*Social investigation*" means an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court's fashioning of an appropriate disposition of a child in need of assistance case over which the court has jurisdiction.

54. "*Social report*" means a report furnished to the court which contains the information collected during a social investigation.

55. "*Taking into custody*" means an act which would be governed by the laws of arrest under the criminal code if the subject of the act were an adult. The taking into custody of a child is subject to all constitutional and statutory protections which are afforded an adult upon arrest.

56. "*Termination hearing*" means a hearing held to determine whether the court should terminate a parent-child relationship.

57. "*Termination of the parent-child relationship*" means the divestment by the court of the parent's and child's privileges, duties, and powers with respect to each other.

58. "*Voluntary placement*" means a foster care placement in which the department provides foster care services to a child according to a signed placement agreement between the department and the child's parent or guardian.

59. "*Waiver hearing*" means a hearing at

which the court determines whether it shall waive its jurisdiction over a child alleged to have committed a delinquent act so that the state may prosecute the child as if the child were an adult.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §231, 232; 2009 Acts, ch 120, §1, 2
 Subsection 4, paragraph f amended
 Subsection 4, NEW paragraph m
 Subsections 11 and 21 amended
 Subsection 22, paragraph a amended

232.8 Jurisdiction.

1. *a.* The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings concerning a child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act unless otherwise provided by law, and has exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings concerning an adult who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act prior to having become an adult, and who has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to an order under section 803.5.

b. Violations by a child of provisions of chapter 321, 321G, 321I, 453A, 461A, 461B, 462A, 481A, 481B, 483A, 484A, or 484B, which would be simple misdemeanors if committed by an adult, and violations by a child of county or municipal curfew or traffic ordinances, are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and shall be prosecuted as simple misdemeanors as provided by law. A child convicted of a violation excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under this paragraph shall be sentenced pursuant to section 805.8, where applicable, and pursuant to section 903.1, subsection 3, for all other violations.

c. Violations by a child, aged sixteen or older, which subject the child to the provisions of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “e” or “f”, or violations of section 723A.2 which involve a violation of chapter 724, or violation of chapter 724 which constitutes a felony, or violations which constitute a forcible felony are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and shall be prosecuted as otherwise provided by law unless the court transfers jurisdiction of the child to the juvenile court upon motion and for good cause. A child over whom jurisdiction has not been transferred to the juvenile court, and who is convicted of a violation excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under this paragraph, shall be sentenced pursuant to section 124.401B, 902.9, or 903.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, the court may accept from a child a plea of guilty, or may instruct the jury on a lesser included offense to the offense excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under this section, in the same manner as regarding an adult. However, the juvenile court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in a proceeding concerning an offense of animal torture as provided in section 717B.3A alleged to have been committed by a child under the age of seventeen.

d. The juvenile court shall have jurisdiction in proceedings commenced against a child pursuant

to section 236.3 over which the district court has waived its jurisdiction. The juvenile court shall hear the action in the manner of an adjudicatory hearing under section 232.47, subject to the following:

(1) The juvenile court shall abide by the provisions of sections 236.4 and 236.6 in holding hearings and making a disposition.

(2) The plaintiff is entitled to proceed pro se under sections 236.3A and 236.3B.

2. A case involving a person charged in a court other than the juvenile court with the commission of a public offense not exempted by law from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and who is within the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall immediately be transferred to the juvenile court. The transferring court shall order a transfer and shall forward the transfer order together with all papers, documents and a transcript of all testimony filed or admitted into evidence in connection with the case to the clerk of the juvenile court. The jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall attach immediately upon the signing of an order of transfer. From the time of transfer, the custody, shelter care and detention of the person alleged to have committed a delinquent act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the case shall be processed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

3. *a.* The juvenile court, after a hearing and in accordance with the provisions of section 232.45, may waive jurisdiction of a child alleged to have committed a public offense so that the child may be prosecuted as an adult or youthful offender for such offense in another court. If the child, except a child being prosecuted as a youthful offender, pleads guilty or is found guilty of a public offense other than a class “A” felony in another court of this state, that court may suspend the sentence or, with the consent of the child, defer judgment and without regard to restrictions placed upon deferred judgments for adults, place the child on probation for a period of not less than one year upon such conditions as it may require. Upon fulfillment of the conditions of probation, a child who receives a deferred judgment shall be discharged without entry of judgment.

b. This subsection does not apply in a proceeding concerning an offense of animal torture as provided in section 717B.3A alleged to have been committed by a child under the age of seventeen.

4. In a proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed a second delinquent act or a second violation excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the court or the juvenile court shall determine whether there is reason to believe that the child regularly abuses alcohol or other controlled substance and may be in need of treatment. If the court so determines, the court shall advise appropriate juvenile authorities and refer such offenders to the juvenile court for disposition pursuant to section 232.52A.

5. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted as affecting the statutory limitations on prosecutions for murder in the first or second degree.

6. The supreme court shall prescribe rules under section 602.4202 to resolve jurisdictional and venue issues when juveniles who are placed in another court's jurisdiction are alleged to have committed subsequent delinquent acts.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 3 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.21 Placement in shelter care.

1. No child shall be placed in shelter care unless one of the following circumstances applies:

a. The child has no parent, guardian, custodian, responsible adult relative or other adult approved by the court who will provide proper shelter, care and supervision.

b. The child desires to be placed in shelter care.

c. It is necessary to hold the child until the child's parent, guardian, or custodian has been contacted and has taken custody of the child.

d. It is necessary to hold the child for transfer to another jurisdiction.

e. The child is being placed pursuant to an order of the court.

2. *a.* A child may be placed in shelter care as provided in this section only in one of the following facilities:

(1) A juvenile shelter care home.

(2) A licensed foster home.

(3) An institution or other facility operated by the department of human services, or one which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for the child.

(4) Any other suitable place designated by the court provided that no place used for the detention of a child may be so designated.

b. Placement shall be made in the least restrictive facility available consistent with the best interests and special needs of the child. Foster family care shall be used for a child unless the child has problems requiring specialized service or supervision which cannot be provided in a family living arrangement.

3. When there is reason to believe that a child placed in shelter care pursuant to section 232.19, subsection 1, paragraph "c", would not voluntarily remain in the shelter care facility, the shelter care facility shall impose reasonable restrictions necessary to ensure the child's continued custody.

4. A child placed in a shelter care facility under this section shall not be held for a period in excess of forty-eight hours without an oral or written court order authorizing the shelter care. When the action is authorized by an oral court order, the court shall enter a written order before the end of the next day confirming the oral order and indicating the reasons for the order. A child placed in shelter care pursuant to section 232.19, subsection 1, paragraph "c", shall not be held in excess of

seventy-two hours in any event. If deemed appropriate by the court, an order authorizing shelter care placement may include a determination that continuation of the child in the child's home is contrary to the child's welfare and that reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.57 have been made. The inclusion of such a determination shall not under any circumstances be deemed a prerequisite for entering an order pursuant to this section. However, the inclusion of such a determination, supported by the record, may be used by the department to assist in obtaining federal funding for the child's placement.

5. If no satisfactory provision is made for uniting a child placed in shelter care pursuant to section 232.19, subsection 1, paragraph "c", with the child's family, a child in need of assistance complaint may be filed pursuant to section 232.81. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the right of a child to file a family in need of assistance petition under section 232.125.

6. A child twelve years of age or younger shall not be placed in a group shelter care home, unless there have been reasonable but unsuccessful efforts to place the child in an emergency foster family home which is able to meet the needs of the child. The efforts shall be documented at the shelter care hearing.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.22 Placement in detention.

1. A child shall not be placed in detention unless one of the following conditions is met:

a. The child is being held under warrant for another jurisdiction.

b. The child is an escapee from a juvenile correctional or penal institution.

c. There is probable cause to believe that the child has violated conditions of release imposed under section 232.44, subsection 5, paragraph "b", or section 232.52 or 232.54, and there is a substantial probability that the child will run away or otherwise be unavailable for subsequent court appearance.

d. There is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act, and one of the following conditions is met:

(1) There is a substantial probability that the child will run away or otherwise be unavailable for subsequent court appearance.

(2) There is a serious risk that the child if released may commit an act which would inflict serious bodily harm on the child or on another.

(3) There is a serious risk that the child if released may commit serious damage to the property of others.

e. There is probable cause to believe that the child has committed a delinquent act involving possession with intent to deliver any of the following controlled substances:

(1) A mixture or substance containing cocaine

base, also known as crack cocaine, and if the act was committed by an adult, it would be a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (3), paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), or paragraph “c”, subparagraph (3).

(2) A mixture or substance containing cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers, and if the act was committed by an adult, it would be a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), paragraph “b”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), or paragraph “c”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b).

(3) A mixture or substance containing methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or analogs of methamphetamine, and if the act was committed by an adult, it would be a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1.

f. A dispositional order has been entered under section 232.52 placing the child in secure custody in a facility defined in subsection 3, paragraph “a” or “b”.

g. There is probable cause to believe that the child has committed a delinquent act which would be domestic abuse under chapter 236 or a domestic abuse assault under section 708.2A if committed by an adult.

2. If deemed appropriate by the court, an order for placement of a child in detention may include a determination that continuation of the child in the child’s home is contrary to the child’s welfare and that reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.57 have been made. The inclusion of such a determination shall not under any circumstances be deemed a prerequisite for entering an order pursuant to this section. However, the inclusion of such a determination, supported by the record, may assist the department in obtaining federal funding for the child’s placement.

3. Except as provided in subsection 7, a child may be placed in detention as provided in this section in one of the following facilities only:

a. A juvenile detention home.

b. Any other suitable place designated by the court other than a facility under paragraph “c”.

c. (1) A room in a facility intended or used for the detention of adults if there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed a delinquent act which if committed by an adult would be a felony, or aggravated misdemeanor under section 708.2 or 709.11, a serious or aggravated misdemeanor under section 321J.2, or a violation of section 123.46, and if all of the following apply:

(a) The child is at least fourteen years of age.

(b) The child has shown by the child’s conduct, habits, or condition that the child constitutes an immediate and serious danger to another or to the property of another, and a facility or place enumerated in paragraph “a” or “b” is unavailable, or the court determines that the child’s conduct or condi-

tion endangers the safety of others in the facility.

(c) The facility has an adequate staff to supervise and monitor the child’s activities at all times.

(d) The child is confined in a room entirely separated from detained adults, is confined in a manner which prohibits communication with detained adults, and is permitted to use common areas of the facility only when no contact with detained adults is possible.

(2) However, if the child is to be detained for a violation of section 123.46 or section 321J.2, placement in a facility pursuant to this paragraph “c” shall be made only after an attempt has been made to notify the parents or legal guardians of the child and request that the parents or legal guardians take custody of the child. If the parents or legal guardians cannot be contacted, or refuse to take custody of the child, an attempt shall be made to place the child in another facility, including but not limited to a local hospital or shelter care facility. Also, a child detained for a violation of section 123.46 or section 321J.2 pursuant to this paragraph “c” shall only be detained in a facility with adequate staff to provide continuous visual supervision of the child.

d. A place used for the detention of children prior to an adjudicatory hearing may also be used for the detention of a child awaiting disposition to a placement under section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph “e”, while the adjudicated child is awaiting transfer to the disposition placement.

4. A child shall not be held in a facility under subsection 3, paragraph “a” or “b”, for a period in excess of twenty-four hours without an oral or written court order authorizing the detention. When the detention is authorized by an oral court order, the court shall enter a written order before the end of the next day confirming the oral order and indicating the reasons for the order.

5. a. A child shall not be detained in a facility under subsection 3, paragraph “c”, for a period of time in excess of six hours without the oral or written order of a judge or a magistrate authorizing the detention. A judge or magistrate may authorize detention in a facility under subsection 3, paragraph “c”, for a period of time in excess of six hours but less than twenty-four hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, but only if all of the following occur or exist:

(1) The facility serves a geographic area outside a standard metropolitan statistical area as determined by the United States census bureau.

(2) The court determines that an acceptable alternative placement does not exist pursuant to criteria developed by the department of human services.

(3) The facility has been certified by the department of corrections as being capable of sight and sound separation pursuant to this section and section 356.3.

(4) The child is awaiting an initial hearing be-

fore the court pursuant to section 232.44.

b. The restrictions contained in this subsection relating to the detention of a child in a facility under subsection 3, paragraph “c”, do not apply if the court has waived its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of a felony offense pursuant to section 232.45.

6. An adult within the jurisdiction of the court under section 232.8, subsection 1, who has been placed in detention, is not bailable under chapter 811. If such an adult is detained in a room in a facility intended or used for the detention of adults, the adult shall be confined in a room entirely separated from adults not within the jurisdiction of the court under section 232.8, subsection 1.

7. If the court has waived its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of a forcible felony offense pursuant to section 232.45 or 232.45A, and there is a serious risk that the child may commit an act which would inflict serious bodily harm on another person, the child may be held in the county jail, notwithstanding section 356.3. However, wherever possible the child shall be held in sight and sound separation from adult offenders. A child held in the county jail under this subsection shall have all the rights of adult post-arrest or pretrial detainees.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, a child shall not be placed in detention for a violation of section 123.47, or for failure to comply with a dispositional order which provides for performance of community service for a violation of section 123.47.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §233, 234, 263
Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended
Subsection 5 amended

**232.44 Detention or shelter care hearing
— release from detention upon change of circumstance.**

1. *a.* A hearing shall be held within forty-eight hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the time of the child’s admission to a shelter care facility, and within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the time of a child’s admission to a detention facility. If the hearing is not held within the time specified in this paragraph, the child shall be released from shelter care or detention.

b. Prior to the hearing a petition shall be filed, except where the child is already under the supervision of a juvenile court under a prior judgment.

c. If the child is placed in a detention facility in a county other than the county in which the child resides or in which the delinquent act allegedly occurred but which is within the same judicial district, the hearing may take place in the county in which the detention facility is located.

d. The child shall appear in person at the hearing required by this subsection.

2. The county attorney or a juvenile court offi-

cer may apply for a hearing at any time after the petition is filed to determine whether the child who is the subject of the petition should be placed in detention or shelter care. The court may upon the application or upon its own motion order such hearing. The court shall order a detention hearing for a child waived under section 232.45, subsection 7, at the time of waiver.

3. A notice shall be served upon the child, the child’s attorney, the child’s guardian ad litem if any, and the child’s known parent, guardian, or custodian not less than twelve hours before the time the hearing is scheduled to begin and in a manner calculated fairly to apprise the parties of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing. In the case of a hearing for a child waived for prosecution as a youthful offender, this notice may accompany the waiver order. If the court finds that there has been reasonably diligent effort to give notice to a parent, guardian, or custodian and that the effort has been unavailing, the hearing may proceed without the notice having been served.

4. At the hearing to determine whether detention or shelter care is authorized under section 232.21 or 232.22 the court shall admit only testimony and other evidence relevant to the determination of whether there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act as alleged in the petition and to the determination of whether the placement of the child in detention or shelter care is authorized under section 232.21 or 232.22. At the hearing to determine whether a child who has been waived for prosecution as a youthful offender should be released from detention the court shall also admit evidence of the kind admissible to determine bond or bail under chapter 811, notwithstanding section 811.1. Any written reports or records made available to the court at the hearing shall be made available to the parties. A copy of the petition or waiver order shall be given to each of the parties at or before the hearing.

5. The court shall find release to be proper under the following circumstances:

a. If the court finds that there is not probable cause to believe that the child is a child within the jurisdiction of the court under this chapter, it shall release the child and dismiss the petition.

b. If the court finds that detention or shelter care is not authorized under section 232.21 or 232.22, or is authorized but not warranted in a particular case, the court shall order the child’s release, and in so doing, may impose one or more of the following conditions:

(1) Place the child in the custody of a parent, guardian or custodian under that person’s supervision, or under the supervision of an organization which agrees to supervise the child.

(2) Place restrictions on the child’s travel, association, or place of residence during the period of release.

(3) Impose any other condition deemed rea-

sonably necessary and consistent with the grounds for detaining children specified in section 232.21 or 232.22, including a condition requiring that the child return to custody as required.

(4) In the case of a child waived for prosecution as a youthful offender, require bail, an appearance bond, or set other conditions consistent with this section or section 811.2.

c. An order releasing a child on conditions specified in this section may be amended at any time to impose equally or less restrictive conditions. The order may be amended to impose additional or more restrictive conditions, or to revoke the release, if the child has failed to conform to the conditions originally imposed.

6. If the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the child is within the jurisdiction of the court under this chapter and that full-time detention or shelter care is authorized under section 232.21 or 232.22 or that detention is authorized under section 232.23, it may issue an order authorizing either shelter care or detention until the adjudicatory hearing or trial is held or for a period not exceeding seven days, whichever is shorter. However, in the case of a child placed in detention under section 232.23, this period may be extended by agreement of the parties and the court.

7. If a child held in shelter care or detention by court order has not been released after a detention hearing or has not appeared at an adjudicatory hearing before the expiration of the order of detention, an additional hearing shall automatically be scheduled for the next court day following the expiration of the order. The child, the child's counsel, the child's guardian ad litem, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian shall be notified of this hearing not less than twenty-four hours before the hearing is scheduled to take place. The hearing required by this subsection may be held by telephone conference call.

8. A child held in a detention or shelter care facility pursuant to section 232.21 or 232.22 under order of court after a hearing may be released upon a showing that a change of circumstances makes continued detention unnecessary.

9. A written request for the release of the child, setting forth the changed circumstances, may be filed by the child, by a responsible adult on the child's behalf, by the child's custodian, or by the juvenile court officer.

10. Based upon the facts stated in the request for release the court may grant or deny the request without a hearing, or may order that a hearing be held at a date, time and place determined by the court. Notice of the hearing shall be given to the child and the child's custodian or counsel. Upon receiving evidence at the hearing, the court may release the child to the child's custodian or other suitable person, or may deny the request and remand the child to the detention or shelter care facility.

11. This section does not apply to a child placed in accordance with section 232.78, 232.79, or 232.95.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §94
Subsection 1 amended

232.45 Waiver hearing and waiver of jurisdiction.

1. After the filing of a petition which alleges that a child has committed a delinquent act on the basis of an alleged commission of a public offense and before an adjudicatory hearing on the merits of the petition is held, the county attorney or the child may file a motion requesting the court to waive its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense or for the purpose of prosecution of the child as an adult or a youthful offender. If the county attorney and the child agree, a motion for waiver for the purpose of being prosecuted as a youthful offender may be heard by the district court as part of the proceedings under section 907.3A, or by the juvenile court as provided in this section. If the motion for waiver for the purpose of being prosecuted as a youthful offender is made as a result of a conditional agreement between the county attorney and the child, the conditions of the agreement shall be disclosed to the court in the same manner as provided in rules of criminal procedure 2.8 and 2.10.

2. The court shall hold a waiver hearing on all such motions.

3. Reasonable notice that states the time, place, and purpose of the waiver hearing shall be provided to the persons required to be provided notice for adjudicatory hearings under section 232.37. Summons, subpoenas, and other process may be issued and served in the same manner as for adjudicatory hearings as provided in section 232.37.

4. Prior to the waiver hearing, the juvenile probation officer or other person or agency designated by the court shall conduct an investigation for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court's decision to waive its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense and shall submit a report concerning the investigation to the court. The report shall include any recommendations made concerning waiver. Prior to the hearing the court shall provide the child's counsel and the county attorney with access to the report and to all written material to be considered by the court.

5. At the waiver hearing all relevant and material evidence shall be admitted.

6. At the conclusion of the waiver hearing the court may waive its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense if all of the following apply:

a. The child is fourteen years of age or older.

b. The court determines, or has previously determined in a detention hearing under section 232.44, that there is probable cause to believe that

the child has committed a delinquent act which would constitute the public offense.

c. The court determines that the state has established that there are not reasonable prospects for rehabilitating the child if the juvenile court retains jurisdiction over the child and the child is adjudicated to have committed the delinquent act, and that waiver of the court's jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense would be in the best interests of the child and the community.

7. a. At the conclusion of the waiver hearing and after considering the best interests of the child and the best interests of the community the court may, in order that the child may be prosecuted as a youthful offender, waive its jurisdiction over the child if all of the following apply:

(1) The child is fifteen years of age or younger.
 (2) The court determines, or has previously determined in a detention hearing under section 232.44, that there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed a delinquent act which would constitute a public offense under section 232.8, subsection 1, paragraph "c", notwithstanding the application of that paragraph to children aged sixteen or older.

(3) The court determines that the state has established that there are not reasonable prospects for rehabilitating the child, prior to the child's eighteenth birthday, if the juvenile court retains jurisdiction over the child and the child enters into a plea agreement, is a party to a consent decree, or is adjudicated to have committed the delinquent act.

b. The court shall retain jurisdiction over the child for the purpose of determining whether the child should be released from detention under section 232.23. If the court has been apprised of conditions of an agreement between the county attorney and the child which resulted in a motion for waiver for purposes of the child being prosecuted as a youthful offender, and the court finds that the conditions are in the best interests of the child, the conditions of the agreement shall constitute conditions of the waiver order.

8. In making the determination required by subsection 6, paragraph "c", the factors which the court shall consider include but are not limited to the following:

a. The nature of the alleged delinquent act and the circumstances under which it was committed.

b. The nature and extent of the child's prior contacts with juvenile authorities, including past efforts of such authorities to treat and rehabilitate the child and the response to such efforts.

c. The programs, facilities and personnel available to the juvenile court for rehabilitation and treatment of the child, and the programs, facilities and personnel which would be available to the court that would have jurisdiction in the event

the juvenile court waives its jurisdiction so that the child can be prosecuted as an adult.

9. In making the determination required by subsection 7, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), the factors which the court shall consider include but are not limited to the following:

a. The nature of the alleged delinquent act and the circumstances under which it was committed.

b. The nature and extent of the child's prior contacts with juvenile authorities, including past efforts of such authorities to treat and rehabilitate the child and the response to such efforts.

c. The age of the child, the programs, facilities, and personnel available to the juvenile court for rehabilitation and treatment of the child, and the programs, facilities, and personnel which would be available to the district court after the child reaches the age of eighteen in the event the child is given youthful offender status.

10. If at the conclusion of the hearing the court waives its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense, the court shall make and file written findings as to its reasons for waiving its jurisdiction.

11. a. If the court waives jurisdiction, statements made by the child after being taken into custody and prior to intake are admissible as evidence in chief against the child in subsequent criminal proceedings provided that the statements were made with the advice of the child's counsel or after waiver of the child's right to counsel and provided that the court finds the child had voluntarily waived the right to remain silent. Other statements made by a child are admissible as evidence in chief provided that the court finds the statements were voluntary. In making its determination, the court may consider any factors it finds relevant and shall consider the following factors:

(1) Opportunity for the child to consult with a parent, guardian, custodian, lawyer, or other adult.

(2) The age of the child.

(3) The child's level of education.

(4) The child's level of intelligence.

(5) Whether the child was advised of the child's constitutional rights.

(6) Length of time the child was held in shelter care or detention before making the statement in question.

(7) The nature of the questioning which elicited the statement.

(8) Whether physical punishment such as deprivation of food or sleep was used upon the child during the shelter care, detention, or questioning.

b. Statements made by the child during intake or at a waiver hearing held pursuant to this section are not admissible as evidence in chief against the child in subsequent criminal proceedings over the child's objection in any event.

12. If the court waives its jurisdiction over the child for the alleged commission of the public offense so that the child may be prosecuted as an adult or a youthful offender, the judge who made the waiver decision shall not preside at any subsequent proceedings in connection with that prosecution if the child objects.

13. The waiver does not apply to other delinquent acts which are not alleged in the delinquency petition presented at the waiver hearing.

14. *a.* If a child who is alleged to have delivered, manufactured, or possessed with intent to deliver or manufacture, a controlled substance except marijuana, as defined in chapter 124, is waived to district court for prosecution, the mandatory minimum sentence provided in section 124.413 shall not be imposed if a conviction is had; however, each child convicted of such an offense shall be confined for not less than thirty days in a secure facility.

b. Upon application of a person charged or convicted under the authority of this subsection, the district court shall order the records in the case sealed if:

(1) Five years have elapsed since the final discharge of that person; and

(2) The person has not been convicted of a felony or an aggravated or serious misdemeanor, or adjudicated a delinquent for an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony, or an aggravated or serious misdemeanor since the final discharge of that person.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Age of majority deemed attained for certain purposes during incarceration following waiver and conviction; see §599.1
Subsections 7, 11, and 14 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.49 Physical and mental examinations.

1. Following the entry of an order of adjudication under section 232.47 the court may, after a hearing which may be simultaneous with the adjudicatory hearing, order a physical or mental examination of the child if it finds that an examination is necessary to determine the child's physical or mental condition. The court may consider chemical dependency as either a physical or mental condition and may consider a chemical dependency evaluation as either a physical or mental examination. If the examination indicates the child has behaved in a manner that threatened the safety of another person, has committed a violent act causing bodily injury to another person, or has been a victim or perpetrator of sexual abuse, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent or other person with custody of the child shall be provided with that information.

2. When possible an examination shall be conducted on an outpatient basis, but the court may, if it deems necessary, commit the child to a suitable hospital, facility or institution for the purpose

of examination. Commitment for examination shall not exceed thirty days and the civil commitment provisions of chapter 229 shall not apply.

3. *a.* At any time after the filing of a delinquency petition the court may order a physical or mental examination of the child if the following circumstances apply:

(1) The court finds such examination to be in the best interest of the child; and

(2) The parent, guardian, or custodian and the child's counsel agree.

b. An examination shall be conducted on an outpatient basis unless the court, the child's counsel, and the parent, guardian, or custodian agree that it is necessary the child be committed to a suitable hospital, facility, or institution for the purpose of examination. Commitment for examination shall not exceed thirty days and the civil commitment provisions of chapter 229 shall not apply.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §235
Subsection 3 amended

232.52 Disposition of child found to have committed a delinquent act.

1. Pursuant to a hearing as provided in section 232.50, the court shall enter the least restrictive dispositional order appropriate in view of the seriousness of the delinquent act, the child's culpability as indicated by the circumstances of the particular case, the age of the child, the child's prior record, or the fact that the child has received a youthful offender deferred sentence under section 907.3A. The order shall specify the duration and the nature of the disposition, including the type of residence or confinement ordered and the individual, agency, department or facility in whom custody is vested. In the case of a child who has received a youthful offender deferred sentence, the initial duration of the dispositional order shall be until the child reaches the age of eighteen.

2. The dispositional orders which the court may enter subject to its continuing jurisdiction are as follows:

a. An order prescribing one or more of the following:

(1) A work assignment of value to the state or to the public.

(2) Restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the victim.

(3) If the child is fourteen years of age or older, restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the county or to the public for fees of attorneys appointed to represent the child at public expense pursuant to section 232.11.

(4) (a) The suspension or revocation of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child, for a period of one year, for the commission of delinquent acts which are a violation of any of the following:

- (i) Section 123.46.
 - (ii) Section 123.47 regarding the purchase or attempt to purchase of alcoholic beverages.
 - (iii) Chapter 124.
 - (iv) Section 126.3.
 - (v) Chapter 453B.
 - (vi) Two or more violations of section 123.47 regarding the possession of alcoholic beverages.
 - (vii) Section 708.1, if the assault is committed upon an employee of the school at which the child is enrolled, and the child intended to inflict serious injury upon the school employee or caused bodily injury or mental illness.
 - (viii) Section 724.4, if the child carried the dangerous weapon on school grounds.
 - (ix) Section 724.4B.
- (b) The child may be issued a temporary restricted license or school license if the child is otherwise eligible.
- (5) The suspension of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child for a period not to exceed one year. The order shall state whether a work permit may or shall not be issued to the child.
- b.* An order placing the child on probation and releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
- c.* An order providing special care and treatment required for the physical, emotional, or mental health of the child, and
- (1) Placing the child on probation or other supervision; and
 - (2) If the court deems appropriate, ordering the parent, guardian, or custodian to reimburse the county for any costs incurred as provided in section 232.141, subsection 1, or to otherwise pay or provide for such care and treatment.
- d.* An order transferring the legal custody of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court for purposes of section 232.54, to one of the following:
- (1) An adult relative or other suitable adult and placing the child on probation.
 - (2) A child-placing agency or other suitable private agency or facility which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children and placing the child on probation or other supervision.
 - (3) The department of human services for purposes of foster care and prescribing the type of placement which will serve the best interests of the child and the means by which the placement shall be monitored by the court. The court shall consider ordering placement in family foster care as an alternative to group foster care.
 - (4) The chief juvenile court officer or the officer's designee for placement in a program under section 232.191, subsection 4. The chief juvenile court officer or the officer's designee may place a child in group foster care for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the supervised community treatment program for up to seventy-two

hours without notice to the court or for more than seventy-two hours if the court is notified of the placement within seventy-two hours of placement, subject to a hearing before the court on the placement within ten days.

e. An order transferring the guardianship of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction and custody of the court for the purposes of section 232.54, to the director of the department of human services for purposes of placement in the state training school or other facility, provided that the child is at least twelve years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary for the protection of the public, and that the child has been found to have committed an act which is a forcible felony, as defined in section 702.11, or a felony violation of section 124.401 or chapter 707, or the court finds any three of the following conditions exist:

(1) The child is at least fifteen years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary to the protection of the public.

(2) The child has committed an act which is a crime against a person and which would be an aggravated misdemeanor or a felony if the act were committed by an adult.

(3) The child has previously been found to have committed a delinquent act.

(4) The child has previously been placed in a treatment facility outside the child's home or in a supervised community treatment program established pursuant to section 232.191, subsection 4, as a result of a prior delinquency adjudication.

f. An order committing the child to a mental health institute or other appropriate facility for the purpose of treatment of a mental or emotional condition after making findings pursuant to the standards set out for involuntary commitment in chapter 229.

g. An order placing a child, other than a child who has committed a violation of section 123.47, in secure custody for not more than two days in a facility under section 232.22, subsection 3, paragraph "a" or "b".

h. In the case of a child adjudicated delinquent for an act which would be a violation of chapter 236 or section 708.2A if committed by an adult, an order requiring the child to attend a batterers' treatment program under section 708.2B.

3. *a.* An order under subsection 2, paragraph "a", may be the sole disposition or may be included as an element in other dispositional orders.

b. A parent or guardian may be required by the juvenile court to participate in educational or treatment programs as part of a probation plan. A parent or guardian who does not participate in the probation plan when required to do so by the court may be held in contempt.

c. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the court shall not order group foster care placement of the

child which is a charge upon the state if that placement is not in accordance with the service area plan for group foster care established pursuant to section 232.143 for the departmental service area in which the court is located.

4. When the court enters an order placing a child on probation pursuant to this section, the court may in cases of change of residency transfer jurisdiction of the child to the juvenile court of the county where the child's residence is established. The court to which the jurisdiction of the child is transferred shall have the same powers with respect to the child as if the petition had originally been filed in that court.

5. When the court enters an order transferring the legal and physical custody of a child to an agency, facility, department, or institution, the court shall transmit its order, its finding, and a summary of its information concerning the child to such agency, facility, department, or institution.

6. If the court orders the transfer of custody of the child to the department of human services or other agency for placement, the department or agency responsible for the placement of the child shall submit a case permanency plan to the court and shall make every effort to return the child to the child's home as quickly as possible.

7. *a.* When the court orders the transfer of legal custody of a child pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "d", "e", or "f", the order shall state that reasonable efforts as defined in section 232.57 have been made. If deemed appropriate by the court, the order may include a determination that continuation of the child in the child's home is contrary to the child's welfare. The inclusion of such a determination shall not under any circumstances be deemed a prerequisite for entering an order pursuant to this section. However, the inclusion of such a determination, supported by the record, may be used to assist the department in obtaining federal funding for the child's placement. If such a determination is included in the order, unless the court makes a determination that further reasonable efforts are not required, reasonable efforts shall be made to prevent permanent removal of a child from the child's home and to encourage reunification of the child with the child's parents and family. The reasonable efforts may include but are not limited to early intervention and follow-up programs implemented pursuant to section 232.191.

b. When the court orders the transfer of legal custody of a child pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "d", and the child is sixteen years of age or older, the order shall specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the child has a case permanency plan, the court shall consider the written transition plan of services and needs assessment developed for the child's case permanency plan. If the child does not have a case perma-

nency plan containing the transition plan and needs assessment at the time the transfer order is entered, the written transition plan and needs assessment shall be developed and submitted for the court's consideration no later than six months from the date of the transfer order. The court shall modify the initial transfer order as necessary to specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the transition plan identifies services or other support needed to assist the child when the child becomes an adult and the court deems it to be beneficial to the child, the court may authorize the individual who is the child's guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate to continue a relationship with and provide advice to the child for a period of time beyond the child's eighteenth birthday.

8. If the court orders the transfer of the custody of the child to the department of human services or to another agency for placement in group foster care, the department or agency shall make every reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive, most family-like, and most appropriate setting available and in close proximity to the parents' home, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and shall consider the placement's proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.

9. If a child has previously been adjudicated as a child in need of assistance, and a social worker or other caseworker from the department of human services has been assigned to work on the child's case, the court may order the department of human services to assign the same social worker or caseworker to work on any matters related to the child arising under this division.

10. *a.* Upon receipt of an application from the director of the department of human services, the court shall enter an order to temporarily transfer a child who has been placed in the state training school pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "e", to a facility which has been designated to be an alternative placement site for the state training school, provided the court finds that all of the following conditions exist:

(1) There is insufficient time to file a motion and hold a hearing for a substitute dispositional order under section 232.54.

(2) Immediate removal of the child from the state training school is necessary to safeguard the child's physical or emotional health.

(3) That reasonable attempts to notify the parents, guardian ad litem, and attorney for the child have been made.

b. If the court finds the conditions in paragraph "a" exist and there is insufficient time to provide notice as required under rule of juvenile procedure 8.12, the court may enter an ex parte order temporarily transferring the child to the alternative placement site.

c. Within three days of the child's transfer, the director shall file a motion for a substitute dispositional order under section 232.54 and the court shall hold a hearing concerning the motion within fourteen days of the child's transfer.

11. The court shall order a juvenile adjudicated a delinquent for an offense that requires DNA profiling under section 81.2 to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §236; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §220, 221

Juvenile victim restitution, see chapter 232A

Subsection 2, paragraphs a and c amended

Subsection 2A amended and renumbered as 3 and former subsections 3 – 10 renumbered as 4 – 11

Subsection 7 amended

232.52A Disposition of certain juvenile offenders.

1. In addition to any other order of the juvenile court, a person under age eighteen, who may be in need of treatment as determined under section 232.8, may be ordered to participate in an alcohol or controlled substance education or evaluation program approved by the juvenile court. If recommended after evaluation, the court may also order the person to participate in a treatment program approved by the court. The juvenile court may also require the custodial parent or parents or other legal guardian to participate in an educational program with the person under age eighteen if the court determines that such participation is in the best interests of the person under age eighteen.

2. If the duration of a dispositional order is extended pursuant to section 232.53, subsection 3, the court may continue or extend supervision by an electronic tracking and monitoring system in addition to any other conditions of supervision.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §35

Unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1

NEW subsection 2

232.53 Duration of dispositional orders.

1. Any dispositional order entered by the court pursuant to section 232.52 shall remain in force for an indeterminate period or until the child becomes eighteen years of age unless otherwise specified by the court or unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of section 232.54. No dispositional order made under section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph "e", shall remain in force longer than the maximum possible duration of the sentence which may be imposed on an adult for the commission of the act which the child has been found by the court to have committed.

2. All dispositional orders entered prior to the child attaining the age of seventeen years shall automatically terminate when the child becomes eighteen years of age, except as provided in subsection 3. Dispositional orders entered subsequent to the child attaining the age of seventeen years and prior to the child's eighteenth birthday shall automatically terminate one year and six months after the date of disposition. In the case of an adult within the jurisdiction of the court under

the provisions of section 232.8, subsection 1, the dispositional order shall automatically terminate one year and six months after the last date upon which jurisdiction could attach.

3. A dispositional order entered prior to the child attaining the age of seventeen, for a child required to register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, may be extended one year and six months beyond the date the child becomes eighteen years of age.

4. Notwithstanding section 233A.13, a child committed to the training school subsequent to the child attaining the age of seventeen years and prior to the child's eighteenth birthday may be held at the school beyond the child's eighteenth birthday pursuant to subsection 2 or 3, provided that the training school makes application to and receives permission from the committing court. This extension shall be for the purpose of completion by the child of a course of instruction established for the child pursuant to section 233A.4 and cannot extend for more than one year and six months beyond the date of disposition unless the duration of the dispositional order was extended pursuant to subsection 3.

5. a. Any person supervising but not having custody of the child pursuant to such an order shall file a written report with the court at least every six months concerning the status and progress of the child.

b. Any agency, facility, institution, or person to whom custody of the child has been transferred pursuant to such order shall file a written report with the court at least every six months concerning the status and progress of the child.

c. Any report prepared pursuant to this subsection shall be included in the record considered by the court in a permanency hearing conducted pursuant to section 232.58.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §34, 36

Subsection 2 amended

NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 and 4 renumbered as 4 and 5

Subsection 4 amended

232.54 Termination, modification, or vacation and substitution of dispositional order.

1. At any time prior to its expiration, a dispositional order may be terminated, modified, or vacated and another dispositional order substituted therefor only in accordance with the following provisions:

a. With respect to a dispositional order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph "a", "b", or "c", and upon the motion of a child, a child's parent or guardian, a child's guardian ad litem, a person supervising the child under a dispositional order, a county attorney, or upon its own motion, the court may terminate the order and discharge the child, modify the order, or vacate the order and substitute another order pursuant to the provisions of section 232.52. Notice

shall be afforded all parties, and a hearing shall be held at the request of any party.

b. With respect to a dispositional order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraphs “d” and “e”, the court shall grant a motion of the person to whom custody has been transferred for termination of the order and discharge of the child, for modification of the order by imposition of less restrictive conditions, or for vacation of the order and substitution of a less restrictive order unless there is clear and convincing evidence that there has not been a change of circumstance sufficient to grant the motion. Notice shall be afforded all parties, and a hearing shall be held at the request of any party or upon the court’s own motion.

c. With respect to a dispositional order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, or “e”, or “f”, the court shall grant a motion of a person or agency to whom custody has been transferred for modification of the order by transfer to an equally restrictive placement, unless there is clear and convincing evidence that there has not been a change of circumstance sufficient to grant the motion. Notice shall be afforded all parties, and a hearing shall be held at the request of any party or upon the court’s own motion.

d. With respect to a dispositional order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, “e”, or “f”, the court may, after notice and hearing, either grant or deny a motion of the child, the child’s parent or guardian, or the child’s guardian ad litem, to terminate the order and discharge the child, to modify the order either by imposing less restrictive conditions or by transfer to an equally or less restrictive placement, or to vacate the order and substitute a less restrictive order. A motion may be made pursuant to this paragraph no more than once every six months.

e. With respect to a dispositional order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraphs “d” and “e”, the court may, after notice and a hearing at which there is presented clear and convincing evidence to support such an action, either grant or deny a motion by a county attorney or by a person or agency to whom custody has been transferred, to modify an order by imposing more restrictive conditions or to vacate the order and substitute a more restrictive order.

f. With respect to a temporary transfer order made pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 10, if the court finds that removal of a child from the state training school is necessary to safeguard the child’s physical or emotional health and is in the best interests of the child, the court shall grant the director’s motion for a substitute dispositional order to place the child in a facility which has been designated to be an alternative placement site for the state training school.

g. With respect to a juvenile court dispositional order entered regarding a child who has re-

ceived a youthful offender deferred sentence under section 907.3A, the dispositional order may be terminated prior to the child reaching the age of eighteen upon motion of the child, the person or agency to whom custody of the child has been transferred, or the county attorney following a hearing before the juvenile court if it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interests of the child and the community to terminate the order. The hearing may be waived if all parties to the proceeding agree. The dispositional order regarding a child who has received a youthful offender deferred sentence may also be terminated prior to the child reaching the age of eighteen upon motion of the county attorney, if the waiver of the child to district court was conditioned upon the terms of an agreement between the county attorney and the child, and the child violates the terms of the agreement after the waiver order has been entered. The district court shall discharge the child’s youthful offender status upon receiving a termination order under this section.

h. With respect to a dispositional order entered regarding a child who has received a youthful offender deferred sentence under section 907.3A, the juvenile court may, in the case of a child who violates the terms of the order, modify or terminate the order in accordance with the following:

(1) After notice and hearing at which the facts of the child’s violation of the terms of the order are found, the juvenile court may refuse to modify the order, modify the order and impose a more restrictive order, or, after an assessment of the child by a juvenile court officer in consultation with the judicial district department of correctional services and if the child is age fourteen or over, terminate the order and return the child to the supervision of the district court under chapter 907.

(2) The juvenile court shall only terminate an order under this paragraph “h” if after considering the best interests of the child and the best interests of the community the court finds that the child should be returned to the supervision of the district court.

(3) A youthful offender over whom the juvenile court has terminated the dispositional order under this paragraph “h” shall be treated in the manner of an adult who has been arrested for a violation of probation under section 908.11 for sentencing purposes only.

i. With respect to a dispositional order requiring a child to register as a sex offender pursuant to chapter 692A, the juvenile court shall determine whether the child shall remain on the sex offender registry prior to termination of the dispositional order.

2. Notice requirements of this section shall be satisfied by providing reasonable notice to the persons required to be provided notice for adjudicato-

ry hearings under section 232.37, except that notice shall be waived regarding a person who was notified of the adjudicatory hearing and who failed to appear. At a hearing under this section all relevant and material evidence shall be admitted.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §237; 2009 Acts, ch 119, §37
Section amended

232.55 Effect of adjudication and disposition.

1. An adjudication or disposition in a proceeding under this division shall not be deemed a conviction of a crime and shall not impose any civil disabilities or operate to disqualify the child in any civil service application or appointment.

2. *a.* Adjudication and disposition proceedings under this division are not admissible as evidence against a person in a subsequent proceeding in any other court before or after the person reaches majority except in a sentencing proceeding after conviction of the person for an offense other than a simple or serious misdemeanor.

b. Adjudication and disposition proceedings may properly be included in a presentence investigation report prepared pursuant to chapter 901 and section 906.5.

c. However, the use of adjudication and disposition proceedings pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the restrictions contained in section 232.150.

3. This section does not apply to dispositional orders entered regarding a child who has received a youthful offender deferred sentence under section 907.3A who is not discharged from probation before or upon the child's eighteenth birthday.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §238

Subsection 2 amended, divided, and redesignated as subsections 2 and 3

232.68 Definitions.

The definitions in section 235A.13 are applicable to this part 2 of division III. As used in sections 232.67 through 232.77 and 235A.12 through 235A.24, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Child*" means any person under the age of eighteen years.

2. "*Child abuse*" or "*abuse*" means:

a. Any nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given of it, suffered by a child as the result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child.

b. Any mental injury to a child's intellectual or psychological capacity as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within the child's normal range of performance and behavior as the result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child, if the impairment is diagnosed and confirmed by a licensed physician or qualified mental health professional as defined in section 622.10.

c. The commission of a sexual offense with or to a child pursuant to chapter 709, section 726.2, or section 728.12, subsection 1, as a result of the acts or omissions of the person responsible for the care of the child. Notwithstanding section 702.5, the commission of a sexual offense under this paragraph includes any sexual offense referred to in this paragraph with or to a person under the age of eighteen years.

d. The failure on the part of a person responsible for the care of a child to provide for the adequate food, shelter, clothing or other care necessary for the child's health and welfare when financially able to do so or when offered financial or other reasonable means to do so. A parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child for that reason alone shall not be considered abusing the child, however this provision shall not preclude a court from ordering that medical service be provided to the child where the child's health requires it.

e. The acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of a child which allow, permit, or encourage the child to engage in acts prohibited pursuant to section 725.1. Notwithstanding section 702.5, acts or omissions under this paragraph include an act or omission referred to in this paragraph with or to a person under the age of eighteen years.

f. An illegal drug is present in a child's body as a direct and foreseeable consequence of the acts or omissions of the person responsible for the care of the child.

g. The person responsible for the care of a child has, in the presence of the child, as defined in section 232.2, subsection 6, paragraph "p", manufactured a dangerous substance, as defined in section 232.2, subsection 6, paragraph "p", or in the presence of the child possesses a product containing ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, or pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, salts of optical isomers, with the intent to use the product as a precursor or an intermediary to a dangerous substance.

h. The commission of bestiality in the presence of a minor under section 717C.1 by a person who resides in a home with a child, as a result of the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the care of the child.

i. Knowingly allowing a person custody or control of, or unsupervised access to a child or minor, after knowing the person is required to register or is on the sex offender registry under chapter 692A for a violation of section 726.6.

2A. "*Child protection worker*" means an individual designated by the department to perform an assessment in response to a report of child abuse.

3. "*Confidential access to a child*" means access to a child, during an assessment of an alleged

act of child abuse, who is alleged to be the victim of the child abuse. The access may be accomplished by interview, observation, or examination of the child. As used in this subsection and this part:

a. “*Interview*” means the verbal exchange between the child protection worker and the child for the purpose of developing information necessary to protect the child. A child protection worker is not precluded from recording visible evidence of abuse.

b. “*Observation*” means direct physical viewing of a child under the age of four by the child protection worker where the viewing is limited to the child’s body other than the genitalia and pubes. “*Observation*” also means direct physical viewing of a child aged four or older by the child protection worker without touching the child or removing an article of the child’s clothing, and doing so without the consent of the child’s parent, custodian, or guardian. A child protection worker is not precluded from recording evidence of abuse obtained as a result of a child’s voluntary removal of an article of clothing without inducement by the child protection worker. However, if prior consent of the child’s parent or guardian, or an ex parte court order, is obtained, “*observation*” may include viewing the child’s unclothed body other than the genitalia and pubes.

c. “*Physical examination*” means direct physical viewing, touching, and medically necessary manipulation of any area of the child’s body by a physician licensed under chapter 148.

4. “*Department*” means the state department of human services and includes the local, county, and service area offices of the department.

5. “*Health practitioner*” includes a licensed physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or chiropractor; a resident or intern in any of such professions; a licensed dental hygienist, a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse; a physician assistant; and an emergency medical care provider certified under section 147A.6.

6. “*Mental health professional*” means a person who meets the following requirements:

a. Holds at least a master’s degree in a mental health field, including but not limited to psychology, counseling, nursing, or social work; or is licensed to practice medicine pursuant to chapter 148.

b. Holds a license to practice in the appropriate profession.

c. Has at least two years of postdegree experience, supervised by a mental health professional, in assessing mental health problems and needs of individuals used in providing appropriate mental health services for those individuals.

7. “*Person responsible for the care of a child*” means:

a. A parent, guardian, or foster parent.

b. A relative or any other person with whom the child resides and who assumes care or supervision of the child, without reference to the length of time or continuity of such residence.

c. An employee or agent of any public or private facility providing care for a child, including an institution, hospital, health care facility, group home, mental health center, residential treatment center, shelter care facility, detention center, or child care facility.

d. Any person providing care for a child, but with whom the child does not reside, without reference to the duration of the care.

8. “*Registry*” means the central registry for child abuse information established in section 235A.14.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §64
Subsection 2, paragraph i amended

232.71B Duties of the department upon receipt of report.

1. Commencement of assessment — purpose.

a. If the department determines a report constitutes a child abuse allegation, the department shall promptly commence an appropriate assessment within twenty-four hours of receiving the report.

b. The primary purpose of the assessment shall be the protection of the child named in the report. The secondary purpose of the assessment shall be to engage the child’s family in services to enhance family strengths and to address needs.

2. Notification of parents. The department, within five working days of commencing the assessment, shall provide written notification of the assessment to the child’s parents. If a parent is alleged to have committed the child abuse, the notice shall inform the parents regarding the complaint or allegation made regarding the parent. The parents shall be informed in a manner that protects the confidentiality rights of an individual who reported the child abuse or provided information as part of the assessment process. However, if the department shows the court to the court’s satisfaction that notification is likely to endanger the child or other persons, the court shall orally direct the department to withhold notification. Within one working day of issuing an oral directive, the court shall issue a written order restraining the notification. The department shall not reveal in the written notification to the parents or otherwise the identity of the reporter of child abuse to a subject of a child abuse report listed in section 235A.15, subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

3. Involvement of law enforcement. The department shall apply protocols, developed with the local child protection assistance team established pursuant to section 915.35, to prioritize the actions taken in response to child abuse reports and to work jointly with child protection assistance teams and law enforcement agencies in per-

forming assessment and investigative processes for child abuse reports in which a criminal act harming a child is alleged. The county attorney and appropriate law enforcement agencies shall also take any other lawful action which may be necessary or advisable for the protection of the child. If a report is determined not to constitute a child abuse allegation, but a criminal act harming a child is alleged, the department shall immediately refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

4. *Assessment process.* The assessment is subject to all of the following:

a. Identification of the nature, extent, and cause of the injuries, if any, to the child named in the report.

b. Identification of the person or persons responsible for the alleged child abuse.

c. A description of the name, age, and condition of other children in the same home as the child named in the report.

d. An evaluation of the home environment. If concerns regarding protection of children are identified by the child protection worker, the child protection worker shall evaluate the child named in the report and any other children in the same home as the parents or other persons responsible for their care.

e. An interview of the person alleged to have committed the child abuse, if the person's identity and location are known. The offer of an interview shall be made to the person prior to any consideration or determination being made that the person committed the alleged abuse. The person shall be informed of the complaint or allegation made regarding the person. The person shall be informed in a manner that protects the confidentiality rights of the individual who reported the child abuse or provided information as part of the assessment process. The purpose of the interview shall be to provide the person with the opportunity to explain or rebut the allegations of the child abuse report or other allegations made during the assessment. The court may waive the requirement to offer the interview only for good cause. The person offered an interview, or the person's attorney on the person's behalf, may decline the offer of an interview of the person.

f. Unless otherwise prohibited under section 234.40 or 280.21, the use of corporal punishment by the person responsible for the care of a child which does not result in a physical injury to the child shall not be considered child abuse.

5. *Home visit.* The assessment may, with the consent of the parent or guardian, include a visit to the home of the child named in the report and an interview or observation of the child may be conducted. If permission to enter the home to interview or observe the child is refused, the juvenile court or district court upon a showing of probable

cause may authorize the person making the assessment to enter the home and interview or observe the child.

6. *Facility or school visit.* The assessment may include a visit to a facility providing care to the child named in the report or to any public or private school subject to the authority of the department of education where the child named in the report is located. The administrator of a facility, or a public or private school shall cooperate with the child protection worker by providing confidential access to the child named in the report for the purpose of interviewing the child, and shall allow the child protection worker confidential access to other children for the purpose of conducting interviews in order to obtain relevant information. The child protection worker may observe a child named in a report in accordance with the provisions of section 232.68, subsection 3, paragraph "b". A witness shall be present during an observation of a child. Any child aged ten years of age or older can terminate contact with the child protection worker by stating or indicating the child's wish to discontinue the contact. The immunity granted by section 232.73 applies to acts or omissions in good faith of administrators and their facilities or school districts for cooperating in an assessment and allowing confidential access to a child.

7. *Information requests.*

a. The department may request information from any person believed to have knowledge of a child abuse case. The county attorney, any law enforcement or social services agency in the state, and any mandatory reporter, whether or not the reporter made the specific child abuse report, shall cooperate and assist in the assessment upon the request of the department.

b. In performing an assessment, the department may request criminal history data from the department of public safety on any person believed to be responsible for an injury to a child which, if confirmed, would constitute child abuse. The department shall establish procedures for determining when a criminal history records check is necessary.

8. *Protective disclosure.* If the department determines that disclosure is necessary for the protection of a child, the department may disclose to a subject of a child abuse report referred to in section 235A.15, subsection 2, paragraph "a", that an individual is listed in the child or dependent adult abuse registry or is required to register with the sex offender registry in accordance with chapter 692A.

9. *Physical examination.* If the department refers a child to a physician for a physical examination, the department shall contact the physician regarding the examination within twenty-four hours of making the referral. If the physician

who performs the examination upon referral by the department reasonably believes the child has been abused, the physician shall report to the department within twenty-four hours of performing the examination.

10. *Multidisciplinary team.* In each county or multicounty area in which more than fifty child abuse reports are made per year, the department shall establish a multidisciplinary team, as defined in section 235A.13, subsection 8. Upon the department's request, a multidisciplinary team shall assist the department in the assessment, diagnosis, and disposition of a child abuse report.

11. *Facility protocol.*

a. The department shall apply a protocol, developed in consultation with facilities providing care to children, for conducting an assessment of reports of abuse of children allegedly caused by employees of facilities providing care to children. As part of such an assessment, the department shall notify the licensing authority for the facility, the governing body of the facility, and the administrator in charge of the facility of any of the following:

(1) A violation of facility policy noted in the assessment.

(2) An instance in which facility policy or lack of facility policy may have contributed to the reported incident of alleged child abuse.

(3) An instance in which general practice in the facility appears to differ from the facility's written policy.

b. The licensing authority, the governing body, and the administrator in charge of the facility shall take any lawful action which may be necessary or advisable to protect children receiving care.

12. *Assessment report.* The department, upon completion of the assessment, shall make a written report of the assessment, in accordance with all of the following:

a. The written assessment shall incorporate the information required by subsection 4.

b. The written assessment shall be completed within twenty business days of the receipt of the report.

c. The written assessment shall include a description of the child's condition, identification of the injury or risk to which the child was exposed, the circumstances which led to the injury or risk to the child, and the identity of any person alleged to be responsible for the injury or risk to the child.

d. The written assessment shall identify the strengths and needs of the child, and of the child's parent, home, and family.

e. The written assessment shall identify services available from the department and informal and formal services and other support available in the community to address the strengths and needs identified in the assessment.

f. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall consult with the child's family in offering services to the child and the child's family to address strengths and needs identified in the assessment.

g. The department shall notify each subject of the child abuse report, as identified in section 235A.15, subsection 2, paragraph "a", of the results of the assessment, of the subject's right, pursuant to section 235A.19, to correct the report data or disposition data which refers to the subject, and of the procedures to correct the data.

h. If after completing the assessment process the child protection worker determines, with the concurrence of the worker's supervisor and the department's area administrator, that a report is a spurious report or that protective concerns are not present, the portions of the assessment report described under paragraphs "d" and "e" shall not be required.

13. *Court-ordered and voluntary services.* The department shall provide or arrange for and monitor services for abused children and their families on a voluntary basis or under a final or intermediate order of the juvenile court.

14. *County attorney — juvenile court.* The department shall provide the juvenile court and the county attorney with a copy of the portion of the written assessment pertaining to the child abuse report. The juvenile court and the county attorney shall notify the department of any action taken concerning an assessment provided by the department.

15. *False reports.* If a fourth report is received from the same person who made three earlier reports which identified the same child as a victim of child abuse and the same person responsible for the care of the child as the alleged abuser and which were determined by the department to be entirely false or without merit, the department may determine that the report is again false or without merit due to the report's spurious or frivolous nature and may in its discretion terminate its assessment of the report. If the department receives more than three reports which identify the same child as a victim of child abuse or the same person as the alleged abuser of a child, or which were made by the same person, and the department determined the reports to be entirely false or without merit, the department shall provide information concerning the reports to the county attorney for consideration of criminal charges under section 232.75, subsection 3.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §239

Written assessment made for a child abuse report shall include a determination as to whether or not substance abuse by the person responsible for the child's care was a factor in the report and finding of abuse; joint study by departments of public health and human services to collect related data and develop and implement a protocol on or before July 1, 2009, to jointly address child abuse cases wholly or partially caused by substance abuse; reports due on or before December 15, 2009, and December 15, 2010; 2008 Acts, ch 1121, §1

Subsection 11 amended

232.84 Transfer of custody — notice to adult relatives.

1. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “agency” means the department, juvenile court services, or a private agency.

2. Within thirty days after the entry of an order under this chapter transferring custody of a child to an agency for placement, the agency shall exercise due diligence in identifying and providing notice to the child’s grandparents, aunts, uncles, adult siblings, and adult relatives suggested by the child’s parents, subject to exceptions due to the presence of family or domestic violence.

3. The notice content shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

a. A statement that the child has been or is being removed from the custody of the child’s parent or parents.

b. An explanation of the options the relative has under federal, state, and other law to participate in the care and placement of the child on a temporary or permanent basis. The options addressed shall include but are not limited to assistance and support options, options for participating in legal proceedings, and any options that may be lost by failure to respond to the notice.

c. A description of the requirements for the relative to serve as a foster family home provider or other type of care provider for the child and the additional services, training, and other support available for children receiving such care.

d. Information concerning the option to apply for kinship guardianship assistance payments.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §3
NEW section

232.85 and 232.86 Reserved.

232.98 Physical and mental examinations.

1. Except as provided in section 232.78, subsection 5, a physical or mental examination of the child may be ordered only after the filing of a petition pursuant to section 232.87 and after a hearing to determine whether an examination is necessary to determine the child’s physical or mental condition. The court may consider chemical dependency as either a physical or mental condition and may consider a chemical dependency evaluation as either a physical or mental examination.

a. The hearing required by this section may be held simultaneously with the adjudicatory hearing.

b. An examination ordered prior to the adjudication shall be conducted on an outpatient basis when possible, but if necessary the court may commit the child to a suitable nonsecure hospital, facility, or institution for the purpose of examination for a period not to exceed fifteen days if all of the following are found to be present:

(1) Probable cause exists to believe that the child is a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.2, subsection 6, paragraph “e” or “f”.

(2) Commitment is necessary to determine whether there is clear and convincing evidence that the child is a child in need of assistance.

(3) The child’s attorney agrees to the commitment.

c. An examination ordered after adjudication shall be conducted on an outpatient basis when possible, but if necessary the court may commit the child to a suitable nonsecure hospital, facility, or institution for the purpose of examination for a period not to exceed thirty days.

d. The child’s parent, guardian, or custodian shall be included in counseling sessions offered during the child’s stay in a hospital, facility, or institution when feasible, and when in the best interests of the child and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian. If separate counseling sessions are conducted for the child and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian, a joint counseling session shall be offered prior to the release of the child from the hospital, facility, or institution. The court shall require that notice be provided to the child’s guardian ad litem of the counseling sessions and of the participants and results of the sessions.

2. Following an adjudication that a child is a child in need of assistance, the court may after a hearing order the physical or mental examination of the parent, guardian or custodian if that person’s ability to care for the child is at issue.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.102 Transfer of legal custody of child and placement.

1. *a.* After a dispositional hearing the court may enter an order transferring the legal custody of the child to one of the following for purposes of placement:

(1) A parent who does not have physical care of the child, other relative, or other suitable person.

(2) A child-placing agency or other suitable private agency, facility, or institution which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for the child.

(3) The department of human services.

b. If the child is sixteen years of age or older, the order shall specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the child has a case permanency plan, the court shall consider the written transition plan of services and needs assessment developed for the child’s case permanency plan. If the child does not have a case permanency plan containing the transition plan and needs assessment at the time the order is entered, the written transition plan and needs assessment shall be developed and submitted for the court’s consideration no later than six months from the date of the transfer order. The court shall modify the initial

transfer order as necessary to specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the transition plan identifies services or other support needed to assist the child when the child becomes an adult and the court deems it to be beneficial to the child, the court may authorize the individual who is the child's guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate to continue a relationship with and provide advice to the child for a period of time beyond the child's eighteenth birthday.

1A. The court shall not order group foster care placement of the child which is a charge upon the state if that placement is not in accordance with the service area plan for group foster care established pursuant to section 232.143 for the departmental service area in which the court is located.

2. After a dispositional hearing and upon the request of the department, the court may enter an order appointing the department as the guardian of an unaccompanied refugee child or of a child without parent or guardian.

3. After a dispositional hearing and upon written findings of fact based upon evidence in the record that an alternative placement set forth in subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), has previously been made and is not appropriate the court may enter an order transferring the guardianship of the child for the purposes of subsection 8, to the director of human services for the purposes of placement in the Iowa juvenile home at Toledo.

4. *a.* Upon receipt of an application from the director of the department of human services, the court shall enter an order to temporarily transfer a child who has been placed in the Iowa juvenile home at Toledo pursuant to subsection 3, to a facility which has been designated to be an alternative placement site for the juvenile home, provided the court finds that all of the following conditions exist:

(1) There is insufficient time to file a motion and hold a hearing for a new dispositional order under section 232.103.

(2) Immediate removal of the child from the juvenile home is necessary to safeguard the child's physical or emotional health.

(3) That reasonable attempts to notify the parents, guardian ad litem, and attorney for the child have been made.

b. If the court finds the conditions in paragraph "a" exist and there is insufficient time to provide notice as required under rule of juvenile procedure 8.12, the court may enter an ex parte order temporarily transferring the child to the alternative placement site.

c. Within three days of the child's transfer, the director shall file a motion for a new dispositional order under section 232.103 and the court shall hold a hearing concerning the motion within four-

teen days of the child's transfer.

5. *a.* Whenever possible the court should permit the child to remain at home with the child's parent, guardian, or custodian. Custody of the child should not be transferred unless the court finds there is clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) The child cannot be protected from physical abuse without transfer of custody; or

(2) The child cannot be protected from some harm which would justify the adjudication of the child as a child in need of assistance and an adequate placement is available.

b. In order to transfer custody of the child under this subsection, the court must make a determination that continuation of the child in the child's home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, and shall identify the reasonable efforts that have been made. The court's determination regarding continuation of the child in the child's home, and regarding reasonable efforts, including those made to prevent removal and those made to finalize any permanency plan in effect, as well as any determination by the court that reasonable efforts are not required, must be made on a case-by-case basis. The grounds for each determination must be explicitly documented and stated in the court order. However, preserving the safety of the child is the paramount consideration. If imminent danger to the child's life or health exists at the time of the court's consideration, the determinations otherwise required under this paragraph shall not be a prerequisite for an order for removal of the child. If the court transfers custody of the child, unless the court waives the requirement for making reasonable efforts or otherwise makes a determination that reasonable efforts are not required, reasonable efforts shall be made to make it possible for the child to safely return to the family's home.

6. The child shall not be placed in the state training school.

7. In any order transferring custody to the department or an agency, or in orders pursuant to a custody order, the court shall specify the nature and category of disposition which will serve the best interests of the child, and shall prescribe the means by which the placement shall be monitored by the court. If the court orders the transfer of the custody of the child to the department of human services or other agency for placement, the department or agency shall submit a case permanency plan to the court and shall make every reasonable effort to return the child to the child's home as quickly as possible consistent with the best interests of the child. When the child is not returned to the child's home and if the child has been previously placed in a licensed foster care facility, the department or agency shall consider placing the child in the same licensed foster care facility. If the court orders the transfer of custody to a parent who does not have physical care of the child, other

relative, or other suitable person, the court may direct the department or other agency to provide services to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian in order to enable them to resume custody of the child. If the court orders the transfer of custody to the department of human services or to another agency for placement in group foster care, the department or agency shall make every reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive, most family-like, and most appropriate setting available, and in close proximity to the parents' home, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and shall consider the placement's proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.

8. Any order transferring custody to the department or an agency shall include a statement informing the child's parent that the consequences of a permanent removal may include the termination of the parent's rights with respect to the child.

9. An agency, facility, institution, or person to whom custody of the child has been transferred pursuant to this section shall file a written report with the court at least every six months concerning the status and progress of the child. The court shall hold a periodic dispositional review hearing for each child in placement pursuant to this section in order to determine whether the child should be returned home, an extension of the placement should be made, a permanency hearing should be held, or a termination of the parent-child relationship proceeding should be instituted. The placement shall be terminated and the child returned to the child's home if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the child will not suffer harm in the manner specified in section 232.2, subsection 6. If the placement is extended, the court shall determine whether additional services are necessary to facilitate the return of the child to the child's home, and if the court determines such services are needed, the court shall order the provision of such services. When the child is not returned to the child's home and if the child has been previously placed in a licensed foster care facility, the department or agency responsible for the placement of the child shall consider placing the child in the same licensed foster care facility.

a. The initial dispositional review hearing shall not be waived or continued beyond six months after the date of the dispositional hearing.

b. Subsequent dispositional review hearings shall not be waived or continued beyond twelve months after the date of the most recent dispositional review hearing.

c. For purposes of this subsection, a hearing held pursuant to section 232.103 satisfies the requirements for initial dispositional review or subsequent permanency hearing.

10. a. As used in this division, "*reasonable efforts*" means the efforts made to preserve and unify a family prior to the out-of-home placement of

a child in foster care or to eliminate the need for removal of the child or make it possible for the child to safely return to the family's home. Reasonable efforts shall include but are not limited to giving consideration, if appropriate, to interstate placement of a child in the permanency planning decisions involving the child and giving consideration to in-state and out-of-state placement options at a permanency hearing and when using concurrent planning. If returning the child to the family's home is not appropriate or not possible, reasonable efforts shall include the efforts made in a timely manner to finalize a permanency plan for the child. A child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern in making reasonable efforts. Reasonable efforts may include but are not limited to family-centered services, if the child's safety in the home can be maintained during the time the services are provided. In determining whether reasonable efforts have been made, the court shall consider both of the following:

(1) The type, duration, and intensity of services or support offered or provided to the child and the child's family. If family-centered services were not provided, the court record shall enumerate the reasons the services were not provided, including but not limited to whether the services were not available, not accepted by the child's family, judged to be unable to protect the child and the child's family during the time the services would have been provided, judged to be unlikely to be successful in resolving the problems which would lead to removal of the child, or other services were found to be more appropriate.

(2) The relative risk to the child of remaining in the child's home versus removal of the child.

b. As used in this section, "*family-centered services*" means services and other support intended to safely maintain a child with the child's family or with a relative, to safely and in a timely manner return a child to the home of the child's parent or relative, or to promote achievement of concurrent planning goals by identifying and helping the child secure placement for adoption, with a guardian, or with other alternative permanent family connections. Family-centered services are adapted to the individual needs of a family in regard to the specific services and other support provided to the child's family and the intensity and duration of service delivery. Family-centered services are intended to preserve a child's connections to the child's neighborhood, community, and family and to improve the overall capacity of the child's family to provide for the needs of the children in the family.

11. The performance of reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a guardian may be made concurrently with making reasonable efforts as defined in this section.

12. If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that aggravated circumstances

exist, with written findings of fact based upon evidence in the record, the court may waive the requirement for making reasonable efforts. The existence of aggravated circumstances is indicated by any of the following:

- a. The parent has abandoned the child.
- b. The court finds the circumstances described in section 232.116, subsection 1, paragraph “i”, are applicable to the child.
- c. The parent’s parental rights have been terminated under section 232.116 or involuntarily terminated by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in another state with respect to another child who is a member of the same family, and there is clear and convincing evidence to show that the offer or receipt of services would not be likely within a reasonable period of time to correct the conditions which led to the child’s removal.
- d. The parent has been convicted of the murder of another child of the parent.
- e. The parent has been convicted of the voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent.
- f. The parent has been convicted of aiding or abetting, attempting, conspiring in, or soliciting the commission of the murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent.
- g. The parent has been convicted of a felony assault which resulted in serious bodily injury of the child or of another child of the parent.

13. Unless prohibited by the court order transferring custody of the child for placement or other court order or the department or agency that received the custody transfer finds that allowing the visitation would not be in the child’s best interest, the department or agency may authorize reasonable visitation with the child by the child’s grandparent, great-grandparent, or other adult relative who has established a substantial relationship with the child.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Copy of dispositional order under subsection 9 to be submitted to foster care review boards; 84 Acts, ch 1279, §42
Limitation on placing child in mental health institute; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §305

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.116 Grounds for termination.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, the court may order the termination of both the parental rights with respect to a child and the relationship between the parent and the child on any of the following grounds:

- a. The parents voluntarily and intelligently consent to the termination of parental rights and the parent-child relationship and for good cause desire the termination.
- b. The court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the child has been abandoned or deserted.
- c. The court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the child is a newborn infant whose parent has voluntarily released custody of

the child in accordance with chapter 233.

d. The court finds that both of the following have occurred:

(1) The court has previously adjudicated the child to be a child in need of assistance after finding the child to have been physically or sexually abused or neglected as the result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents, or the court has previously adjudicated a child who is a member of the same family to be a child in need of assistance after such a finding.

(2) Subsequent to the child in need of assistance adjudication, the parents were offered or received services to correct the circumstance which led to the adjudication, and the circumstance continues to exist despite the offer or receipt of services.

e. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96.

(2) The child has been removed from the physical custody of the child’s parents for a period of at least six consecutive months.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parents have not maintained significant and meaningful contact with the child during the previous six consecutive months and have made no reasonable efforts to resume care of the child despite being given the opportunity to do so. For the purposes of this subparagraph, “*significant and meaningful contact*” includes but is not limited to the affirmative assumption by the parents of the duties encompassed by the role of being a parent. This affirmative duty, in addition to financial obligations, requires continued interest in the child, a genuine effort to complete the responsibilities prescribed in the case permanency plan, a genuine effort to maintain communication with the child, and requires that the parents establish and maintain a place of importance in the child’s life.

f. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child is four years of age or older.

(2) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96.

(3) The child has been removed from the physical custody of the child’s parents for at least twelve of the last eighteen months, or for the last twelve consecutive months and any trial period at home has been less than thirty days.

(4) There is clear and convincing evidence that at the present time the child cannot be returned to the custody of the child’s parents as provided in section 232.102.

g. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96.

(2) The court has terminated parental rights pursuant to section 232.117 with respect to another

er child who is a member of the same family or a court of competent jurisdiction in another state has entered an order involuntarily terminating parental rights with respect to another child who is a member of the same family.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parent continues to lack the ability or willingness to respond to services which would correct the situation.

(4) There is clear and convincing evidence that an additional period of rehabilitation would not correct the situation.

h. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child is three years of age or younger.

(2) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96.

(3) The child has been removed from the physical custody of the child's parents for at least six months of the last twelve months, or for the last six consecutive months and any trial period at home has been less than thirty days.

(4) There is clear and convincing evidence that the child cannot be returned to the custody of the child's parents as provided in section 232.102 at the present time.

i. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child meets the definition of child in need of assistance based on a finding of physical or sexual abuse or neglect as a result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents.

(2) There is clear and convincing evidence that the abuse or neglect posed a significant risk to the life of the child or constituted imminent danger to the child.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the offer or receipt of services would not correct the conditions which led to the abuse or neglect of the child within a reasonable period of time.

j. The court finds that both of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 and custody has been transferred from the child's parents for placement pursuant to section 232.102.

(2) The parent has been imprisoned for a crime against the child, the child's sibling, or another child in the household, or the parent has been imprisoned and it is unlikely that the parent will be released from prison for a period of five or more years.

k. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 and custody has been transferred from the child's parents for placement pursuant to section 232.102.

(2) The parent has a chronic mental illness and has been repeatedly institutionalized for mental illness, and presents a danger to self or others

as evidenced by prior acts.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parent's prognosis indicates that the child will not be able to be returned to the custody of the parent within a reasonable period of time considering the child's age and need for a permanent home.

l. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 and custody has been transferred from the child's parents for placement pursuant to section 232.102.

(2) The parent has a severe, chronic substance abuse problem, and presents a danger to self or others as evidenced by prior acts.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parent's prognosis indicates that the child will not be able to be returned to the custody of the parent within a reasonable period of time considering the child's age and need for a permanent home.

m. The court finds that both of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 after finding that the child has been physically or sexually abused or neglected as a result of the acts or omissions of a parent.

(2) The parent found to have physically or sexually abused or neglected the child has been convicted of a felony and imprisoned for physically or sexually abusing or neglecting the child, the child's sibling, or any other child in the household.

n. The court finds that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96.

(2) The parent has been convicted of child endangerment resulting in the death of the child's sibling, has been convicted of three or more acts of child endangerment involving the child, the child's sibling, or another child in the household, or has been convicted of child endangerment resulting in a serious injury to the child, the child's sibling, or another child in the household.

(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the circumstances surrounding the parent's conviction for child endangerment would result in a finding of imminent danger to the child.

o. The parent has been convicted of a felony offense that is a sex offense against a minor as defined in section 692A.101, the parent is divorced from or was never married to the minor's other parent, and the parent is serving a minimum sentence of confinement of at least five years for that offense.

2. In considering whether to terminate the rights of a parent under this section, the court shall give primary consideration to the child's safety, to the best placement for furthering the long-term nurturing and growth of the child, and to the physical, mental, and emotional condition

and needs of the child. This consideration may include any of the following:

a. Whether the parent’s ability to provide the needs of the child is affected by the parent’s mental capacity or mental condition or the parent’s imprisonment for a felony.

b. For a child who has been placed in foster family care by a court or has been voluntarily placed in foster family care by a parent or by another person, whether the child has become integrated into the foster family to the extent that the child’s familial identity is with the foster family, and whether the foster family is able and willing to permanently integrate the child into the foster family. In considering integration into a foster family, the court shall review the following:

(1) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining that environment and continuity for the child.

(2) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court determines that the child has sufficient capacity to express a reasonable preference.

c. The relevant testimony or written statement that a foster parent, relative, or other individual with whom the child has been placed for preadoptive care or other care has a right to provide to the court.

3. The court need not terminate the relationship between the parent and child if the court finds any of the following:

a. A relative has legal custody of the child.

b. The child is over ten years of age and objects to the termination.

c. There is clear and convincing evidence that the termination would be detrimental to the child at the time due to the closeness of the parent-child relationship.

d. It is necessary to place the child in a hospital, facility, or institution for care and treatment and the continuation of the parent-child relationship is not preventing a permanent family placement for the child.

e. The absence of a parent is due to the parent’s admission or commitment to any institution, hospital, or health facility or due to active service in the state or federal armed forces.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §38
Subsection 1, paragraph o amended

232.125 Petition.

1. A family in need of assistance proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition alleging that a child and the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian are a family in need of assistance.

2. Such a petition may be filed by the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian, by the child, or on the court’s own motion as provided in section 232C.2. The judge, county attorney, or juvenile court officer may authorize such parent, guardian, custodian, or child to file a petition with the clerk of the court without the payment of a filing fee.

3. The petition and subsequent court documents shall be entitled “In re the family of”

4. The petition shall state the names and residences of the child, and the child’s living parents, guardian, custodian, and guardian ad litem, if any and the age of the child.

5. The petition shall allege that there has been a breakdown in the familial relationship and that the petitioner has sought services from public or private agencies to maintain and improve the familial relationship.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §1
Subsection 2 amended

232.127 Hearing — adjudication — disposition.

1. Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall fix a time for a hearing and give notice thereof to the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian.

2. A parent without custody may petition the court to be made a party to proceedings under this division.

3. The court shall exclude the general public from such hearing except the court in its discretion may admit persons having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court.

4. The hearing shall be informal and all relevant and material evidence shall be admitted.

5. The court may adjudicate the family to be a family in need of assistance and enter an appropriate dispositional order if the court finds:

a. There has been a breakdown in the relationship between the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; and

b. The child or the child’s parent, guardian or custodian has sought services from public or private agencies to maintain and improve the familial relationship; and

c. The court has at its disposal services for this purpose which can be made available to the family.

6. If the court makes such a finding the court may order any or all of the parties to accept counseling and to comply with any other reasonable orders designed to maintain and improve the familial relationship. At the conclusion of any counseling ordered by the court, or at any other time deemed necessary, the parties shall be required to meet together and be apprised of the findings and recommendations of such counseling. Such an order shall remain in force for a period not to exceed one year unless the court otherwise specifies or sooner terminates the order.

7. The court may not order the child placed on probation, in a foster home or in a nonsecure facility unless the child requests and agrees to such supervision or placement. In no event shall the court order the child placed in the state training school or other secure facility.

8. The court shall not order group foster care placement of the child which is a charge upon the

state if that placement is not in accordance with the service area plan for group foster care established pursuant to section 232.143 for the departmental service area in which the court is located.

9. A child found in contempt of court because of violation of conditions imposed under this section shall not be considered delinquent. Such a contempt may be punished by imposition of a work assignment or assignments to benefit the state or a governmental subdivision of the state. In addition to or in lieu of such an assignment or assignments, the court may impose one of the dispositions set out in sections 232.100 to 232.102.

10. If the child is sixteen years of age or older and an order for an out-of-home placement is entered, the order shall specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the child has a case permanency plan, the court shall consider the written transition plan of services and needs assessment developed for the child's case permanency plan. If the child does not have a case permanency plan containing the transition plan and needs assessment at the time the order is entered, the written transition plan and needs assessment shall be developed and submitted for the court's consideration no later than six months from the date of the transfer order. The court shall modify the initial transfer order as necessary to specify the services needed to assist the child in preparing for the transition from foster care to adulthood. If the transition plan identifies services or other support needed to assist the child when the child becomes an adult and the court deems it to be beneficial to the child, the court may authorize the individual who is the child's guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate to continue a relationship with and provide advice to the child for a period of time beyond the child's eighteenth birthday.

11. If after hearing pursuant to this section, the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that no remedy is available that would result in strengthening or maintaining the familial relationship, the court may order the minor emancipated pursuant to section 232C.3, subsection 4.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §2
NEW subsection 11

232.143 Service area group foster care budget targets.

1. *a.* A statewide expenditure target for children in group foster care placements in a fiscal year, which placements are a charge upon or are paid for by the state, shall be established annually in an appropriation bill by the general assembly. Representatives of the department and juvenile court services shall jointly develop a formula for allocating a portion of the statewide expenditure target established by the general assembly to each of the department's service areas. The formula shall be based upon the service area's proportion of the state population of children and of the state-

wide usage of group foster care in the previous five completed fiscal years and upon other indicators of need. The expenditure amount determined in accordance with the formula shall be the group foster care budget target for that service area.

b. A service area may exceed the service area's budget target for group foster care by not more than five percent in a fiscal year, provided the overall funding allocated by the department for all child welfare services in the service area is not exceeded.

c. If all of the following circumstances are applicable, a service area may temporarily exceed the service area's budget target as necessary for placement of a child in group foster care:

(1) The child is thirteen years of age or younger.

(2) The court has entered a dispositional order for placement of the child in group foster care.

(3) The child is placed in a juvenile detention facility awaiting placement in group foster care.

d. If a child is placed pursuant to paragraph "c", causing a service area to temporarily exceed the service area's budget target, the department and juvenile court services shall examine the cases of the children placed in group foster care and counted in the service area's budget target at the time of the placement pursuant to paragraph "c". If the examination indicates it may be appropriate to terminate the placement for any of the cases, the department and juvenile court services shall initiate action to set a dispositional review hearing under this chapter for such cases. In such a dispositional review hearing, the court shall determine whether needed aftercare services are available following termination of the placement and whether termination of the placement is in the best interests of the child and the community.

2. For each of the department's service areas, representatives appointed by the department and juvenile court services shall establish a plan for containing the expenditures for children placed in group foster care ordered by the court within the budget target allocated to that service area pursuant to subsection 1. The plan shall be established in a manner so as to ensure the budget target amount will last the entire fiscal year. The plan shall include monthly targets and strategies for developing alternatives to group foster care placements in order to contain expenditures for child welfare services within the amount appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose. Funds for a child placed in group foster care shall be considered encumbered for the duration of the child's projected or actual length of stay, whichever is applicable. Each service area plan shall be established within sixty days of the date by which the group foster care budget target for the service area is determined. To the extent possible, the department and juvenile court services shall coordinate the planning required under this subsection with planning for services paid under section 232.141,

subsection 4. The department's service area manager shall communicate regularly, as specified in the service area plan, with the chief juvenile court officers within that service area concerning the current status of the service area plan's implementation.

3. State payment for group foster care placements shall be limited to those placements which are in accordance with the service area plans developed pursuant to subsection 2.

Statewide expenditure target for group foster maintenance and services for 2009-2010 fiscal year; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §16, 42
Section not amended; footnote revised

232.147 Confidentiality of juvenile court records.

1. Juvenile court records shall be confidential. They shall not be inspected and their contents shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section.

2. Official juvenile court records in cases alleging delinquency, including complaints under section 232.28, shall be public records, subject to the following restrictions:

a. Official juvenile court records containing a petition or complaint alleging delinquency filed prior to January 1, 2007, shall be public records subject to a confidentiality order under section 232.149A or sealing under section 232.150.

b. Official juvenile court records containing a petition or complaint alleging delinquency filed on or after January 1, 2007, shall be public records subject to a confidentiality order under section 232.149A or sealing under section 232.150. The official records shall not be available to the public or any governmental agency through the internet or in an electronic customized data report unless the child has been adjudicated delinquent. However, the following shall have access to official juvenile court records through the internet or in an electronic customized data report prior to the child being adjudicated delinquent:

(1) The judge and professional court staff, including juvenile court officers.

(2) The child's counsel or guardian ad litem.

(3) The county attorney and the county attorney's assistants.

(4) A court, court professional staff, and adult probation officers in connection with the preparation of a presentence report concerning a person who prior thereto had been the subject of a juvenile court proceeding.

(5) A state or local law enforcement agency.

(6) The state public defender.

(7) The division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights.

c. If the court has excluded the public from a hearing under division II of this chapter, the transcript of the proceedings shall not be deemed a public record and inspection and disclosure of the contents of the transcript shall not be permitted except pursuant to court order or unless otherwise

provided in this chapter.

d. Complaints under section 232.28 shall be released in accordance with section 915.25. Other official juvenile court records may be released under this section by a juvenile court officer.

3. Official juvenile court records in all cases except those alleging delinquency may be inspected and their contents shall be disclosed to the following without court order:

a. The judge and professional court staff, including juvenile court officers.

b. The child and the child's counsel.

c. The child's parent, guardian or custodian, court appointed special advocate, and guardian ad litem, and the members of the child advocacy board created in section 237.16 or a local citizen foster care review board created in accordance with section 237.19 who are assigning or reviewing the child's case.

d. The county attorney and the county attorney's assistants.

e. An agency, association, facility or institution which has custody of the child, or is legally responsible for the care, treatment or supervision of the child.

f. A court, court professional staff, and adult probation officers in connection with the preparation of a presentence report concerning a person who prior thereto had been the subject of a juvenile court proceeding.

g. The child's foster parent or an individual providing preadoptive care to the child.

4. Official juvenile court records enumerated in section 232.2, subsection 38, paragraph "e", relating to paternity, support, or the termination of parental rights, shall be disclosed, upon request, to the child support recovery unit without court order.

5. Pursuant to court order official records may be inspected by and their contents may be disclosed to:

a. A person conducting bona fide research for research purposes under whatever conditions the court may deem proper, provided that no personal identifying data shall be disclosed to such a person.

b. Persons who have a direct interest in a proceeding or in the work of the court.

6. *a.* Inspection of social records and disclosure of their contents shall not be permitted except pursuant to court order or unless otherwise provided in this subsection or chapter.

b. If an informal adjustment of a complaint is made pursuant to section 232.29, the intake officer shall disclose to the victim of the delinquent act, upon the request of the victim, the name and address of the child who committed the delinquent act.

7. Social records prior to adjudication may be disclosed without court order to the superintendent or superintendent's designee of a school dis-

trict, authorities in charge of an accredited non-public school, or any other state or local agency that is part of the juvenile justice system, in accordance with an interagency agreement established under section 280.25. The disclosure shall only include identifying information that is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the disclosure. The social records disclosed shall be used solely for the purpose of determining the programs and services appropriate to the needs of the child or the family of the child and shall not be disclosed for any other purpose unless otherwise provided by law.

8. All juvenile court records shall be made available for inspection and their contents shall be disclosed to any party to the case and the party's counsel and to any trial or appellate court in connection with an appeal pursuant to division VI of this chapter.

9. The clerk of the district court shall enter information from the juvenile record on the judgment docket and lien index, but only as necessary to record support judgments.

10. The state agency designated to enforce support obligations may release information as necessary in order to meet statutory responsibilities.

11. Release of official juvenile court records to a victim of a delinquent act is subject to the provisions of section 915.24, notwithstanding contrary provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 6 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

232.182 Initial determination.

1. Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall fix a time for an initial determination hearing and give notice of the hearing to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, counsel or guardian ad litem, and the department.

2. A parent who does not have custody of the child may petition the court to be made a party to proceedings under this division.

3. An initial determination hearing is open to the public unless the court, on the motion of any of the parties or upon the court's own motion, excludes the public. The court shall exclude the public from a hearing only if the court determines that the possibility of damage or harm to the child outweighs the public's interest in having an open hearing. Upon closing the hearing to the public,

the court may admit those persons who have direct interest in the case or in the work of the court.

4. The hearing shall be informal and all relevant and material evidence shall be admitted.

5. After the hearing is concluded, the court shall make and file written findings as to whether reasonable efforts, as defined in section 232.102, subsection 10, have been made and whether the voluntary foster family care placement is in the child's best interests.

a. The court shall order foster family care placement in the child's best interests if the court finds that all of the following conditions exist:

(1) The child has an emotional, physical, or intellectual disability which requires care and treatment.

(2) The child's parent, guardian, or custodian has demonstrated a willingness or ability to fulfill the responsibilities defined in the case permanency plan.

(3) Reasonable efforts have been made and the placement is in the child's best interests.

(4) A determination that services or support provided to the family of a child with mental retardation, other developmental disability, or organic mental illness will not enable the family to continue to care for the child in the child's home.

b. If the court finds that reasonable efforts have not been made and that services or support are available to prevent the placement, the court may order the services or support to be provided to the child and the child's family.

c. If the court finds that the foster care placement is necessary and the child's parent, guardian, or custodian has not demonstrated a commitment to fulfill the responsibilities defined in the child's case permanency plan, the court shall cause a child in need of assistance petition to be filed.

5A. If the court orders placement of the child into foster care, the court or the department shall establish a support obligation for the costs of the placement pursuant to section 234.39.

6. The hearing may be waived and the court may issue the findings and order required under subsection 5 on the basis of the department's written report if all parties agree to the hearing's waiver and the department's written report.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §240
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 232C

EMANCIPATION OF MINORS

232C.1 Emancipation petition — hearing.

1. A minor who desires to become emancipated may file a petition for an order of emancipation in juvenile court if all of the following apply:

a. The minor is sixteen years of age or older.

b. The minor is a resident of this state.

c. The minor is not in the care, custody, or control of the state.

2. A petition filed pursuant to this section shall contain the following:

a. The petitioner's name, mailing address, and date of birth.

b. The name and mailing address of the petitioner's parents or legal guardian.

c. Specific facts to support the petition including but not limited to the following:

(1) The minor has demonstrated financial self-sufficiency, including proof of employment or other means of support, which does not include assistance or subsidies from a federal, state, or local governmental agency.

(2) The minor has demonstrated an ability to manage the personal affairs of the minor.

(3) The minor has demonstrated an ability and commitment to obtain and maintain education, vocational training, or employment.

(4) Any other information considered necessary to support the petition.

d. Any one of the following:

(1) Documentation that the minor has been living on the minor's own for at least three consecutive months.

(2) A statement explaining the reasons the minor believes the home of the minor's parents or legal guardian is not a healthy or safe environment.

(3) A notarized statement that contains written consent to emancipation by the minor's parents or legal guardian.

3. The court shall hold a hearing on the petition within ninety days of the filing of the petition. Notice of the hearing, with a copy of the petition attached, shall be served by personal service on the minor's parent or legal guardian at least thirty days prior to the hearing date. Any other parties shall be notified as provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice.

4. The minor may participate in the court proceedings on the minor's own behalf, or may be represented by the minor's own counsel, or the court may appoint a guardian ad litem on behalf of the minor.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §3
NEW section

232C.2 Stay — mediation — referral to family in need of assistance.

1. Prior to an emancipation hearing held pursuant to section 232C.1, the court, on its own motion, may stay the proceedings, and refer the parties to mediation or request that the department of human services investigate any allegations of child abuse or neglect contained in the petition, and order that a written report be prepared and filed by the department.

2. If a minor's parent or guardian objects to the petition filed pursuant to section 232C.1, the juvenile court shall stay the proceedings and refer the parties to mediation unless the juvenile court finds that mediation would not be in the best interests of the minor.

3. If an agreement is reached through mediation, the parties shall file the signed agreement

with the juvenile court.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 3, the juvenile court, on its own motion, may discontinue emancipation proceedings pursuant to this chapter and interpret the petition as a petition to initiate family in need of assistance proceedings and consider the petition under sections 232.122 through 232.127.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §4
NEW section

232C.3 Determination of emancipation — best interests of the minor.

1. The juvenile court shall determine emancipation based on the best interests of the minor and shall consider all relevant factors including the following:

a. The potential risks and consequences of emancipation and whether the minor understands the risks and consequences of emancipation.

b. The ability of the minor to be financially self-sufficient.

c. The education level of the minor and success achieved in school.

d. The criminal record of the minor.

e. The desires of the minor.

f. The recommendations of the parents or guardian of the minor.

2. The minor has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements for ordering emancipation under this section have been met.

3. The juvenile court shall carefully consider the best interests of the minor and after hearing and consideration of the factors enumerated in this section, the juvenile court may order the minor emancipated or deny the petition for emancipation.

4. If, after referral of a petition for the initiation of family in need of assistance proceedings pursuant to section 232C.2, the juvenile court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that no remedy is available that would result in strengthening or maintaining the familial relationship under the family in need of assistance proceedings pursuant to sections 232.122 through 232.127, the juvenile court may order the minor emancipated as provided in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §5
NEW section

232C.4 Effect of emancipation order.

1. An emancipation order shall have the same effect as a child reaching the age of majority with respect to but not limited to the following:

a. The ability to sue or be sued in the child's own name.

b. The right to enter into a binding contract.

c. The right to establish a legal residence.

d. The right to incur debts.

e. The right to consent to medical, dental, or psychiatric care.

2. An emancipation order shall have the same effect as the child reaching the age of majority and the parents are exempt from the following:

a. Future child support obligations for the emancipated child.

b. An obligation to provide medical support for the emancipated child, unless deemed necessary by the court.

c. A right to the income or property of the emancipated child.

d. A responsibility for the debts of the emancipated child.

3. An emancipated minor shall remain subject to voting restrictions under chapter 48A, gambling restrictions under chapter 99B, 99D, 99F, 99G, or 725, alcohol restrictions under chapter

123, compulsory attendance requirements under chapter 299, and cigarette tobacco restrictions under chapter 453A.

4. An emancipated child shall not be considered an adult for prosecution except as provided in section 232.8.

5. Notwithstanding sections 232.147 through 232.151, the emancipation order shall be released by the juvenile court subject to rules prescribed by the supreme court.

6. A parent who is absolved of child support obligations pursuant to an emancipation order shall notify the child support recovery unit of the department of human services of the emancipation.

2009 Acts, ch 153, §6
NEW section

CHAPTER 234

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

234.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Administrator*” means the administrator of the division.

2. a. “*Child*” means either a person less than eighteen years of age or a person eighteen or nineteen years of age who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Is in full-time attendance at an accredited school pursuing a course of study leading to a high school diploma.

(2) Is attending an instructional program leading to a high school equivalency diploma.

(3) Has been identified by the director of special education of the area education agency as a child requiring special education as defined in section 256B.2, subsection 1.

b. A person over eighteen years of age who has received a high school diploma or a high school equivalency diploma is not a “child” within the definition in this subsection.

3. “*Division*” or “*state division*” means that division of the department of human services to which the director has assigned responsibility for income and service programs.

4. “*Food assistance program*” means the benefits provided through the United States department of agriculture program administered by the department of human services in accordance with 7 C.F.R. pts. 270 – 283.

5. “*Food programs*” means the food stamp and donated foods programs authorized by federal law under the United States department of agriculture.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

234.4 Education of children in departmental programs.

If the department of human services has custody or has other responsibility for a child based upon the child’s involvement in a departmental program involving foster care, preadoption or adoption, or subsidized guardianship placement and the child is subject to the compulsory attendance law under chapter 299, the department shall fulfill the responsibilities outlined in section 299.1 and other responsibilities under federal and state law regarding the child’s school attendance. As part of fulfilling the responsibilities described in this section, if the department has custody or other responsibility for placement and care of a child and the child transfers to a different school during or immediately preceding the period of custody or other responsibility, within the first six weeks of the transfer date the department shall assess the student’s degree of success in adjusting to the different school.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §4
NEW section

234.5 Reserved.

234.12A Electronic benefits transfer program.

1. The department of human services shall maintain an electronic benefits transfer program utilizing electronic funds transfer systems for the food assistance program. The electronic benefits transfer program implemented under this section shall not require a retailer to make cash disbursements or to provide, purchase, or upgrade electronic funds transfer system equipment as a con-

dition of participation in the program.

2. A point-of-sale terminal which is used only for purchases from a retailer by electronic benefits transfer utilizing electronic funds transfer systems is not a satellite terminal as defined in section 527.2.

3. For the purposes of this section, “retailer” means a business authorized by the United States department of agriculture to accept food assistance program benefits.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §130
 Subsection 1 amended

234.35 When state to pay foster care costs.

1. The department of human services is responsible for paying the cost of foster care for a child, according to rates established pursuant to section 234.38, under any of the following circumstances:

a. When a court has committed the child to the director of human services or the director’s designee.

b. When a court has transferred legal custody of the child to the department of human services.

c. When the department has agreed to provide foster care services for the child for a period of not more than ninety days on the basis of a signed placement agreement between the department and the child’s parent or guardian.

d. When the child has been placed in emergency care for a period of not more than thirty days upon approval of the director or the director’s designee.

e. When a court has entered an order transferring the legal custody of the child to a foster care placement pursuant to section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph “d”, or section 232.102, subsection 1. However, payment for a group foster care placement shall be limited to those placements which conform to a service area group foster care plan established pursuant to section 232.143.

f. When the department has agreed to provide foster care services for a child who is eighteen years of age or older on the basis of a signed placement agreement between the department and the child or the person acting on behalf of the child.

g. When the department has agreed to provide foster care services for the child on the basis of a signed placement agreement initiated before July 1, 1992, between the department and the child’s parent or guardian.

h. When the child is placed in shelter care pursuant to section 232.20, subsection 1, or section 232.21.

i. When the court has entered an order in a voluntary foster care placement proceeding pursuant to section 232.182, subsection 5, placing the child into foster care.

2. Except as provided under section 234.38 for direct payment of foster parents, payment for foster care costs shall be limited to foster care providers with whom the department has a contract in force.

3. Payment for foster care services provided to a child who is eighteen years of age or older shall be limited to the following:

a. For a child who is eighteen years of age, family foster care or independent living arrangements.

b. For a child who is nineteen years of age, independent living arrangements.

c. For a child who is at imminent risk of becoming homeless or failing to graduate from high school or to obtain a graduate equivalency diploma, if the services are in the child’s best interests, funding is available for the services, and an appropriate alternative service is unavailable.

4. The department shall report annually to the governor and general assembly by January 1 on the numbers of children for whom the state paid for independent living services during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The report shall detail the number of children, by county, who received such services, were discharged from such services, the voluntary or involuntary status of such services, and the reasons for discharge. The department shall assess the report data as part of any evaluation of independent living services or consideration for improving the services.

See Iowa Acts for special provisions relating to foster care payments in a given fiscal year

Limitations on funding for state shelter care; expansion of child welfare emergency services; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §16, 79, 97; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §16
 Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 235

CHILD WELFARE

235.1 Definitions.

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

1. “Administrator” means the same as defined in section 234.1.

2. “Child” means the same as defined in section 234.1.

3. “Child welfare services” means social wel-

fare services for the protection and care of children who are homeless, dependent or neglected, or in danger of becoming delinquent, or who have a mental illness or mental retardation or other developmental disability, including, when necessary, care and maintenance in a foster care facility. Child welfare services are designed to serve a child in the child’s home whenever possible. If not pos-

sible, and the child is placed outside the child's home, the placement should be in the least restrictive setting available and in close proximity to the child's home.

4. "State division" means the same as defined in section 234.1.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §86
Section amended

CHAPTER 235A

CHILD ABUSE

235A.1 Child abuse prevention program.

1. *a.* A program for the prevention of child abuse is established within the state department of human services. Any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for child abuse prevention shall be used by the department of human services solely for the purposes of child abuse prevention and shall not be expended for treatment or other service delivery programs regularly maintained by the department. Moneys appropriated for child abuse prevention shall be used by the department through contract with an agency or organization which shall administer the funds with maximum use of voluntary administrative services for the following:

(1) Matching federal funds to purchase services relating to community-based programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

(2) Funding the establishment or expansion of community-based prevention projects or educational programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

(3) To study and evaluate community-based prevention projects and educational programs for the problems of families and children.

b. Funds for the programs or projects shall be applied for and received by a community-based volunteer coalition or council.

2. The director of human services may accept grants, gifts, and bequests from any source for the purposes designated in subsection 1. The director shall remit funds so received to the treasurer of state who shall deposit them in the general fund of the state for the use of the child abuse prevention program.

3. The child abuse prevention program advisory council is created consisting of five members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor. Two members shall be appointed on the basis of expertise in the area of child abuse and neglect, and three members shall be private citizens. The council shall select its own chairperson. Members of the council are entitled to receive actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. A member of the council may also be eligible to receive an additional expense allowance as provided in section 7E.6.

4. The advisory council shall:

a. Advise the director of human services and the administrator of the division of the depart-

ment of human services responsible for child and family programs regarding expenditures of funds received for the child abuse prevention program.

b. Review the implementation and effectiveness of legislation and administrative rules concerning the child abuse prevention program.

c. Recommend changes in legislation and administrative rules to the general assembly and the appropriate administrative officials.

d. Require reports from state agencies and other entities as necessary to perform its duties.

e. Receive and review complaints from the public concerning the operation and management of the child abuse prevention program.

f. Approve grant proposals.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

235A.15 Authorized access — procedures involving other states.

1. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the confidentiality of all child abuse information shall be maintained, except as specifically provided by this section.

2. Access to report data and disposition data subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D is authorized only to the following persons or entities:

a. Subjects of a report as follows:

(1) To a child named in a report as a victim of abuse or to the child's attorney or guardian ad litem.

(2) To a parent or to the attorney for the parent of a child named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(3) To a guardian or legal custodian, or that person's attorney, of a child named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(4) To a person or the attorney for the person named in a report as having abused a child.

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child abuse as follows:

(1) To a health practitioner or mental health professional who is examining, attending, or treating a child whom such practitioner or professional believes or has reason to believe has been the victim of abuse or to a health practitioner or mental health professional whose consultation with respect to a child believed to have been the victim of abuse is requested by the department.

(2) To an employee or agent of the department

of human services responsible for the assessment of a child abuse report.

(3) To a law enforcement officer responsible for assisting in an assessment of a child abuse allegation or for the temporary emergency removal of a child from the child's home.

(4) To a multidisciplinary team, or to parties to an interagency agreement entered into pursuant to section 280.25, if the department of human services approves the composition of the multidisciplinary team or the relevant provisions of the interagency agreement and determines that access to the team or to the parties to the interagency agreement is necessary to assist the department in the diagnosis, assessment, and disposition of a child abuse case.

(5) In an individual case, to each mandatory reporter who reported the child abuse.

(6) To the county attorney.

(7) To the juvenile court.

(8) To a licensing authority for a facility providing care to a child named in a report, if the licensing authority is notified of a relationship between facility policy and the alleged child abuse under section 232.71B.

(9) To the child protection assistance team established in accordance with section 915.35 for the county in which the report was made.

c. Individuals, agencies, or facilities providing care to a child, but only with respect to disposition data and, if authorized in law to the extent necessary for purposes of an employment evaluation, report data, for cases of founded child abuse placed in the central registry in accordance with section 232.71D as follows:

(1) To an administrator of a psychiatric medical institution for children licensed under chapter 135H.

(2) To an administrator of a child foster care facility licensed under chapter 237 if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the facility.

(3) To an administrator of a child care facility registered or licensed under chapter 237A if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by or living in the facility.

(4) To the superintendent of the Iowa braille and sight saving school if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment or living in the school.

(5) To the superintendent of the school for the deaf if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment or living in the school.

(6) To an administrator of a community mental health center accredited under chapter 230A if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the center.

(7) To an administrator of a facility or program operated by the state, a city, or a county which provides services or care directly to children, if the

data concerns a person employed by or being considered for employment by the facility or program.

(8) To an administrator of an agency certified by the department of human services to provide services under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver, if the data concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(9) To the administrator of an agency providing mental health, mental retardation, or developmental disability services under a county management plan developed pursuant to section 331.439, if the data concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(10) To an administrator of a child care resource and referral agency which has entered into an agreement authorized by the department to provide child care resource and referral services. Access is authorized if the data concerns a person providing child care services or a person employed by a provider of such services and the agency includes the provider as a referral or the provider has requested to be included as a referral.

(11) To an administrator of a hospital licensed under chapter 135B if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the hospital.

(12) To an area education agency or other person responsible for providing early intervention services to children that is funded under part C of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(13) To a federal, state, or local governmental unit, or agent of the unit, that has a need for the information in order to carry out its responsibilities under law to protect children from abuse and neglect.

(14) To a nursing program that is approved by the state board of nursing under section 152.5, if the data relates to a record check performed pursuant to section 152.5.

d. Report data and disposition data, and assessment data to the extent necessary for resolution of the proceeding, relating to judicial and administrative proceedings as follows:

(1) To a juvenile court involved in an adjudication or disposition of a child named in a report.

(2) To a district court upon a finding that data is necessary for the resolution of an issue arising in any phase of a case involving child abuse.

(3) To a court or the department hearing an appeal for correction of report data and disposition data as provided in section 235A.19.

(4) To an expert witness at any stage of an appeal necessary for correction of report data and disposition data as provided in section 235A.19.

(5) To a probation or parole officer, juvenile court officer, court appointed special advocate as defined in section 232.2, or adult correctional officer having custody or supervision of, or conducting an investigation for a court or the board of parole

regarding, a person named in a report as a victim of child abuse or as having abused a child.

(6) To the department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor's review committee or the commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

(7) Each licensing board specified under chapter 147 and the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of licensure, certification or registration, disciplinary investigation, or the renewal of licensure, certification or registration, or disciplinary proceedings of health care professionals.

e. Others as follows, but only with respect to report data and disposition data for cases of founded child abuse subject to placement in the registry pursuant to section 232.71D:

(1) To a person conducting bona fide research on child abuse, but without data identifying individuals named in a child abuse report, unless having that data open to review is essential to the research or evaluation and the authorized registry officials give prior written approval and the child, the child's guardian or guardian ad litem and the person named in a report as having abused a child give permission to release the data.

(2) To registry or department personnel when necessary to the performance of their official duties or to a person or agency under contract with the department to carry out official duties and functions of the department.

(3) To the department of justice for the sole purpose of the filing of a claim for restitution or compensation pursuant to sections 915.21 and 915.84. Data provided pursuant to this subparagraph is subject to the provisions of section 915.90.

(4) To a legally constituted child protection agency of another state which is investigating or assessing or treating a child named in a report as having been abused or which is investigating or assessing or treating a person named as having abused a child.

(5) To a public or licensed child-placing agency of another state responsible for an adoptive or foster care preplacement or placement evaluation.

(6) To the attorney for the department of human services who is responsible for representing the department.

(7) To the child advocacy and local citizen foster care review boards created pursuant to sections 237.16 and 237.19.

(8) To an employee or agent of the department of human services regarding a person who is providing child care if the person is not registered or licensed to operate a child care facility.

(9) To the board of educational examiners created under chapter 272 for purposes of determining whether a license, certificate, or authorization should be issued, denied, or revoked.

(10) To a legally constituted child protection agency in another state if the agency is conducting a records check of a person who is providing care

or has applied to provide care to a child in the other state.

(11) To the legally authorized protection and advocacy agency recognized in section 135C.2, if a person identified in the information as a victim or a perpetrator of abuse resides in or receives services from a facility or agency because the person is diagnosed as having a developmental disability or a mental illness.

(12) To the department of human services for a record check relating to employment or residence pursuant to section 218.13.

(13) To the Iowa board for the treatment of sexual abusers for purposes of certifying sex offender treatment providers.

(14) To an employee or agent of the department responsible for registering or licensing or approving the registration or licensing of an agency or facility, or to an individual providing care to a child and regulated by the department.

(15) To an employee of the department responsible for an adoptive placement, a certified adoption investigator, or licensed child-placing agency responsible for an adoptive placement.

(16) To the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a school district or to the authorities in charge of an accredited nonpublic school for purposes of a volunteer or employment record check.

(17) To the department of inspections and appeals for purposes of record checks of applicants for employment with the department of inspections and appeals.

(18) To a person or agency responsible for the care or supervision of a child named in a report as an alleged victim of abuse or a person named in a report as having allegedly abused a child, if the juvenile court or department deems access to report data and disposition data by the person or agency to be necessary.

(19) To the Iowa veterans home for purposes of record checks of potential volunteers and volunteers in the Iowa veterans home.

f. Only with respect to disposition data for cases of founded child abuse subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, to a person who submits written authorization from an individual allowing the person access to data pursuant to this subsection on behalf of the individual in order to verify whether the individual is named in a founded child abuse report as having abused a child.

3. Access to report data and disposition data for a case of child abuse determined to meet the definition of child abuse, which data is not subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, is authorized only to the following persons:

a. Subjects of a report identified in subsection 2, paragraph "a".

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child

abuse identified in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7).

c. Others identified in subsection 2, paragraph “e”, subparagraphs (2), (3), (6), and (18).

d. The department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor’s review committee or the commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

4. Access to report data for a case of child abuse determined to not meet the definition of child abuse, which data is not subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, is authorized only to the following:

a. Subjects of a report identified in subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

b. Persons involved in an assessment of child abuse identified in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraphs (2), (6), and (7).

c. Others identified in subsection 2, paragraph “e”, subparagraphs (2) and (18).

d. The department of justice for purposes of review by the prosecutor’s review committee or the commitment of sexually violent predators as provided in chapter 229A.

5. Access to disposition data subject to placement in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D is authorized to the department of administrative services or to the personnel office of a public employer, as defined in section 20.3, as necessary for presentation in grievance or arbitration procedures provided for in sections 8A.415 and 20.18. Disposition data introduced into a grievance or arbitration proceeding shall not be considered a part of the public record of a case.

6. a. If a child who is a legal resident of another state is present in this state and a report of child abuse is made concerning the child, the department shall act to ensure the safety of the child. The department shall contact the child’s state of legal residency to coordinate the assessment of the report. If the child’s state of residency refuses to conduct an assessment, the department shall commence an appropriate assessment.

b. If a report of child abuse is made concerning an alleged perpetrator who resides in this state and a child who resides in another state, the department shall assist the child’s state of residency in conducting an assessment of the report. The assistance shall include but is not limited to an offer to interview the alleged perpetrator and any other relevant source. If the child’s state of residency refuses to conduct an assessment of the report, the department shall commence an appropriate assessment. The department shall seek to develop protocols with states contiguous to this state for coordination in the assessment of a report of child abuse when a person involved with the report is a resident of another state.

7. If the director of human services receives a written request for information regarding a specif-

ic case of child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child from the majority or minority leader of the senate or the speaker or the minority leader of the house of representatives, the director or the director’s designee shall arrange for a confidential meeting with the requestor or the requestor’s designee. In the confidential meeting the director or the director’s designee shall share all pertinent information concerning the case, including but not limited to child abuse information. Any written document distributed by the director or the director’s designee at the confidential meeting shall not be removed from the meeting and a participant in the meeting shall be subject to the restriction on redissemination of confidential information applicable to a person under section 235A.17, subsection 3, for confidential information disclosed to the participant at the meeting. A participant in the meeting may issue a report to the governor or make general public statements concerning the department’s handling of the case of child abuse.

8. Upon the request of the governor, the department shall disclose child abuse information to the governor or the governor’s designee relating to a specific case of child abuse reported to the department.

9. If, apart from a request made pursuant to subsection 7 or 8, the department receives from a member of the public a request for information relating to a case of founded child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child, the response to the request shall be made in accordance with this subsection and subsections 10 and 11. If the request is received before or during performance of an assessment of the case in accordance with section 232.71B, the director of human services or the director’s designee shall initially disclose whether or not the assessment will be or is being performed. Otherwise, within five business days of receiving the request or completing the assessment, whichever is later, the director of human services or the director’s designee shall consult with the county attorney responsible for prosecution of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality and shall disclose information, including but not limited to child abuse information, relating to the case, except for the following:

a. The substance or content of any mental health or psychological information that is confidential under chapter 228.

b. Information that constitutes the substance or contains the content of an attorney work product or is a privileged communication under section 622.10.

c. Information that would reveal the identity of any individual who provided information relating to a report of child abuse or an assessment of such a report involving the child.

d. Information that the director or the direc-

tor's designee reasonably believes is likely to cause mental or physical harm to a sibling of the child or to another child residing in the child's household.

e. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to jeopardize the prosecution of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality.

f. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to jeopardize the rights of any alleged perpetrator of the fatality or near fatality to a fair trial.

g. Information that the director or the director's designee reasonably believes is likely to undermine an ongoing or future criminal investigation.

h. Information, the release of which is a violation of federal law or regulation.

10. The information released by the director of human services or the director's designee pursuant to a request made under subsection 9 relating to a case of founded child abuse involving a fatality or near fatality to a child shall include all of the following, unless such information is excepted from disclosure under subsection 9:

a. Any relevant child abuse information concerning the child or the child's family and the department's response and findings.

b. A summary of information, that would otherwise be confidential under section 217.30, as to whether or not the child or a member of the child's family was utilizing social services provided by the department at the time of the child fatality or near fatality or within the five-year period preceding the fatality or near fatality.

c. Any recommendations made by the department to the county attorney or the juvenile court.

d. If applicable, a summary of an evaluation of the department's responses in the case.

11. *a.* If a person who made a request for infor-

mation under subsection 9 does not believe the department has substantially complied with the request, the person may apply to the juvenile court under section 235A.24 for an order for disclosure of additional information.

b. If release of social services information in addition to that released under subsection 10, paragraph "b", is believed to be in the public's interest and right to know, the director of human services or the director's designee may apply to the court under section 235A.24 requesting a review of the information proposed for release and an order authorizing release of the information. A release of information that would otherwise be confidential under section 217.30 concerning social services provided to the child or the child's family shall not include information concerning financial or medical assistance provided to the child or the child's family.

12. If an individual who is the subject of a child abuse report listed in subsection 2, paragraph "a", or another party involved in a child abuse assessment under section 232.71B releases in a public forum or to the media information concerning a case of child abuse including but not limited to child abuse information which would otherwise be confidential, the director of human services, or the director's designee, may respond with relevant information concerning the case of child abuse that was the subject of the release. Prior to releasing the response, the director or the director's designee shall consult with the child's parent or guardian, or the child's guardian ad litem, and apply to the court under section 235A.24 requesting a review of the information proposed for release and an order authorizing release of the information.

2009 Acts, ch 93, §2

See §235A.24

Subsection 2, paragraph e, NEW subparagraph (19)

CHAPTER 235B

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE SERVICES — INFORMATION REGISTRY

See also chapter 235E

Legislative services agency to monitor reporting, investigations, workload and performance of personnel, and report annually by February 1;

department on aging and departments of human services and inspections and appeals to cooperate;

87 Acts, ch 182, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49;

2009 Acts, ch 182, §137

235B.1 Dependent adult abuse services.

The department shall establish and operate a dependent adult abuse services program. The program shall emphasize the reporting and evaluation of cases of abuse of a dependent adult who is unable to protect the adult's own interests or unable to perform activities necessary to meet essential human needs. The program shall include but

is not limited to:

1. The establishment of local or regional multidisciplinary teams to assist in assessing the needs of, formulating and monitoring a treatment plan for, and coordinating services to victims of dependent adult abuse. The membership of a team shall include individuals who possess knowledge and skills related to the diagnosis, assessment,

and disposition of dependent adult abuse cases and who are professionals practicing in the disciplines of medicine, public health, mental health, social work, law, law enforcement, or other disciplines relative to dependent adults. Members of a team shall include but are not limited to persons representing the area agencies on aging, county attorneys, health care providers, and other persons involved in advocating or providing services to dependent adults.

2. Provisions for information sharing and case consultation among service providers, care providers, and victims of dependent adult abuse.

3. Procedures for referral of cases among service providers, including the referral of victims of dependent adult abuse residing in licensed health care facilities.

4. *a.* The establishment of a dependent adult protective advisory council. The advisory council shall do all of the following:

(1) Advise the director of human services, the director of elder affairs, the director of inspections and appeals, the director of public health, the director of the department of corrections, and the director of human rights regarding dependent adult abuse.

(2) Evaluate state law and rules and make recommendations to the general assembly and to executive branch departments regarding laws and rules concerning dependent adults.

(3) Receive and review recommendations and complaints from the public, health care facilities, and health care programs concerning the dependent adult abuse services program.

b. (1) The advisory council shall consist of twelve members. Six members shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. Four of the members appointed shall be appointed on the basis of knowledge and skill related to expertise in the area of dependent adult abuse including professionals practicing in the disciplines of medicine, public health, mental health, long-term care, social work, law, and law enforcement. Two of the members appointed shall be members of the general public with an interest in the area of dependent adult abuse and two of the members appointed shall be members of the Iowa caregivers association. In addition, the membership of the council shall include the director or the director's designee of the department of human services, the department on aging, the Iowa department of public health, and the department of inspections and appeals.

(2) The members of the advisory council shall be appointed to terms of four years beginning May 1. Appointments shall comply with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(3) Members shall receive actual expenses incurred while serving in their official capacity.

(4) The advisory council shall select a chairperson, annually, from its membership.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §50
Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

235B.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Caretaker*” means a related or nonrelated person who has the responsibility for the protection, care, or custody of a dependent adult as a result of assuming the responsibility voluntarily, by contract, through employment, or by order of the court.

2. “*Court*” means the district court.

3. “*Department*” means the department of human services.

4. “*Dependent adult*” means a person eighteen years of age or older who is unable to protect the person's own interests or unable to adequately perform or obtain services necessary to meet essential human needs, as a result of a physical or mental condition which requires assistance from another, or as defined by departmental rule.

5. *a.* “*Dependent adult abuse*” means:

(1) Any of the following as a result of the willful or negligent acts or omissions of a caretaker:

(a) Physical injury to, or injury which is at a variance with the history given of the injury, or unreasonable confinement, unreasonable punishment, or assault of a dependent adult.

(b) The commission of a sexual offense under chapter 709 or section 726.2 with or against a dependent adult.

(c) Exploitation of a dependent adult which means the act or process of taking unfair advantage of a dependent adult or the adult's physical or financial resources for one's own personal or pecuniary profit, without the informed consent of the dependent adult, including theft, by the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, false representation, or false pretenses.

(d) The deprivation of the minimum food, shelter, clothing, supervision, physical or mental health care, or other care necessary to maintain a dependent adult's life or health.

(2) The deprivation of the minimum food, shelter, clothing, supervision, physical or mental health care, and other care necessary to maintain a dependent adult's life or health as a result of the acts or omissions of the dependent adult.

(3) (a) Sexual exploitation of a dependent adult by a caretaker.

(b) “*Sexual exploitation*” means any consensual or nonconsensual sexual conduct with a dependent adult which includes but is not limited to kissing; touching of the clothed or unclothed inner thigh, breast, groin, buttock, anus, pubes, or genitals; or a sex act, as defined in section 702.17. “*Sexual exploitation*” includes the transmission,

display, taking of electronic images of the unclothed breast, groin, buttock, anus, pubes, or genitals of a dependent adult by a caretaker for a purpose not related to treatment or diagnosis or as part of an ongoing assessment, evaluation, or investigation. Sexual exploitation does not include touching which is part of a necessary examination, treatment, or care by a caretaker acting within the scope of the practice or employment of the caretaker; the exchange of a brief touch or hug between the dependent adult and a caretaker for the purpose of reassurance, comfort, or casual friendship; or touching spouses.

b. “*Dependent adult abuse*” does not include any of the following:

(1) Circumstances in which the dependent adult declines medical treatment if the dependent adult holds a belief or is an adherent of a religion whose tenets and practices call for reliance on spiritual means in place of reliance on medical treatment.

(2) Circumstances in which the dependent adult’s caretaker, acting in accordance with the dependent adult’s stated or implied consent, declines medical treatment if the dependent adult holds a belief or is an adherent of a religion whose tenets and practices call for reliance on spiritual means in place of reliance on medical treatment.

(3) The withholding or withdrawing of health care from a dependent adult who is terminally ill in the opinion of a licensed physician, when the withholding or withdrawing of health care is done at the request of the dependent adult or at the request of the dependent adult’s next of kin, attorney in fact, or guardian pursuant to the applicable procedures under chapter 125, 144A, 144B, 222, 229, or 633.

6. “*Emergency shelter services*” means and includes, but is not limited to, secure crisis shelters or housing for victims of dependent adult abuse.

7. “*Family or household member*” means a spouse, a person cohabiting with the dependent adult, a parent, or a person related to the dependent adult by consanguinity or affinity, but does not include children of the dependent adult who are less than eighteen years of age.

8. “*Immediate danger to health or safety*” means a situation in which death or severe bodily injury could reasonably be expected to occur without intervention.

9. “*Individual employed as an outreach person*” means a natural person who, in the course of employment, makes regular contacts with dependent adults regarding available community resources.

10. “*Legal holiday*” means a legal public holiday as defined in section 1C.1.

11. “*Person*” means person as defined in section 4.1.

12. “*Recklessly*” means that a person acts or fails to act with respect to a material element of a

public offense, when the person is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from the act or omission. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that disregard of the risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

13. “*Serious injury*” means a disabling mental illness, or a bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

14. “*Support services*” includes but is not limited to community-based services including area agency on aging assistance, mental health services, fiscal management, home health services, housing-related services, counseling services, transportation services, adult day services, respite services, legal services, and advocacy services.

2009 Acts, ch 107, §1

Subsection 5, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

235B.3 Dependent adult abuse reports.

1. a. (1) The department shall receive dependent adult abuse reports and shall collect, maintain, and disseminate the reports by establishing a central registry for dependent adult abuse information. The department shall evaluate the reports expeditiously.

(2) However, the department of inspections and appeals is solely responsible for the evaluation and disposition of dependent adult abuse cases within facilities and programs pursuant to chapter 235E and shall inform the department of human services of such evaluations and dispositions pursuant to section 235E.2.

(3) If, in the course of an assessment or evaluation of a report of dependent adult abuse, the department of human services or the department of inspections and appeals determines the case involves wages, workplace safety, or other labor and employment matters under the jurisdiction of the division of labor services of the department of workforce development, the relevant portions of the case shall be referred to the division.

(4) If, in the course of an assessment or evaluation of a report of dependent adult abuse, the department of human services or the department of inspections and appeals determines that the case involves discrimination under the jurisdiction of the civil rights commission, the relevant portions of the case shall be referred to the commission.

b. Reports of dependent adult abuse which is the result of the acts or omissions of the dependent adult shall be collected and maintained in the files of the dependent adult as assessments only and shall not be included in the central registry.

c. A report of dependent adult abuse that

meets the definition of dependent adult abuse under section 235B.2, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a) or (d), which the department determines is minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur shall be collected and maintained by the department as an assessment only for a five-year period and shall not be included in the central registry and shall not be considered to be founded dependent adult abuse. However, a subsequent report of dependent adult abuse that meets the definition of dependent adult abuse under section 235B.2, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a) or (d), that occurs within the five-year period and that is committed by the caretaker responsible for the act or omission which was the subject of the previous report of dependent adult abuse which the department determined was minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur shall not be considered minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur.

2. A person who, in the course of employment, examines, attends, counsels, or treats a dependent adult and reasonably believes the dependent adult has suffered abuse, shall report the suspected dependent adult abuse to the department. Persons required to report include all of the following:

- a. A member of the staff of a community mental health center.
- b. A peace officer.
- c. An in-home homemaker-home health aide.
- d. An individual employed as an outreach person.
- e. A health practitioner, as defined in section 232.68.
- f. A member of the staff or an employee of a supported community living service, sheltered workshop, or work activity center.
- g. A social worker.
- h. A certified psychologist.

3. a. If a staff member or employee is required to report pursuant to this section, the person shall immediately notify the department and shall also immediately notify the person in charge or the person’s designated agent.

b. The employer or supervisor of a person who is required to or may make a report pursuant to this section shall not apply a policy, work rule, or other requirement that interferes with the person making a report of dependent adult abuse or that results in the failure of another person to make the report.

4. An employee of a financial institution may report suspected financial exploitation of a dependent adult to the department.

5. Any other person who believes that a dependent adult has suffered abuse may report the suspected abuse to the department of human services.

6. Following the reporting of suspected dependent adult abuse, the department of human services or an agency approved by the department

shall complete an assessment of necessary services and shall make appropriate referrals for receipt of these services. The assessment shall include interviews with the dependent adult, and, if appropriate, with the alleged perpetrator of the dependent adult abuse and with any person believed to have knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The department may provide necessary protective services and may establish a sliding fee schedule for those persons able to pay a portion of the protective services.

7. Upon a showing of probable cause that a dependent adult has been abused, a court may authorize a person, also authorized by the department, to make an evaluation, to enter the residence of, and to examine the dependent adult. Upon a showing of probable cause that a dependent adult has been financially exploited, a court may authorize a person, also authorized by the department, to make an evaluation, and to gain access to the financial records of the dependent adult.

8. If the department determines that disclosure is necessary for the protection of a dependent adult, the department may disclose to a subject of a dependent adult abuse report referred to in section 235B.6, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, that an individual is listed in the child or dependent adult abuse registry or is required to register with the sex offender registry in accordance with chapter 692A.

9. The department shall inform the appropriate county attorneys of any reports of dependent adult abuse. The department may request information from any person believed to have knowledge of a case of dependent adult abuse. The person, including but not limited to a county attorney, a law enforcement agency, a multidisciplinary team, a social services agency in the state, or any person who is required pursuant to subsection 2 to report dependent adult abuse, whether or not the person made the specific dependent adult abuse report, shall cooperate and assist in the evaluation upon the request of the department. If the department’s assessment reveals that dependent adult abuse exists which might constitute a criminal offense, a report shall be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency. County attorneys and appropriate law enforcement agencies shall also take any other lawful action necessary or advisable for the protection of the dependent adult.

a. If, upon completion of the evaluation or upon referral from the department of inspections and appeals, the department determines that the best interests of the dependent adult require court action, the department shall initiate action for the appointment of a guardian or conservator or for admission or commitment to an appropriate institution or facility pursuant to the applicable procedures under chapter 125, 222, 229, or 633, or shall pursue other remedies provided by law. The ap-

appropriate county attorney shall assist the department in the preparation of the necessary papers to initiate the action and shall appear and represent the department at all district court proceedings.

b. The department shall assist the court during all stages of court proceedings involving a suspected case of dependent adult abuse.

c. In every case involving abuse which is substantiated by the department and which results in a judicial proceeding on behalf of the dependent adult, legal counsel shall be appointed by the court to represent the dependent adult in the proceedings. The court may also appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the dependent adult if necessary to protect the dependent adult's best interests. The same attorney may be appointed to serve both as legal counsel and as guardian ad litem. Before legal counsel or a guardian ad litem is appointed pursuant to this section, the court shall require the dependent adult and any person legally responsible for the support of the dependent adult to complete under oath a detailed financial statement. If, on the basis of that financial statement, the court deems that the dependent adult or the legally responsible person is able to bear all or a portion of the cost of the legal counsel or guardian ad litem, the court shall so order. In cases where the dependent adult or the legally responsible person is unable to bear the cost of the legal counsel or guardian ad litem, the expense shall be paid by the county.

10. A person participating in good faith in reporting or cooperating with or assisting the department in evaluating a case of dependent adult abuse has immunity from liability, civil or criminal, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed based upon the act of making the report or giving the assistance. The person has the same immunity with respect to participating in good faith in a judicial proceeding resulting from the report or cooperation or assistance or relating to the subject matter of the report, cooperation, or assistance.

11. It shall be unlawful for any person or employer to discharge, suspend, or otherwise discipline a person required to report or voluntarily reporting an instance of suspected dependent adult abuse pursuant to subsection 2 or 5, or cooperating with, or assisting the department of human services in evaluating a case of dependent adult abuse, or participating in judicial proceedings relating to the reporting or cooperation or assistance based solely upon the person's reporting or assistance relative to the instance of dependent adult abuse. A person or employer found in violation of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

12. A person required by this section to report a suspected case of dependent adult abuse who knowingly and willfully fails to do so commits a simple misdemeanor. A person required by this section to report a suspected case of dependent adult abuse who knowingly fails to do so or who

knowingly, in violation of subsection 3, interferes with the making of such a report or applies a requirement that results in such a failure is civilly liable for the damages proximately caused by the failure.

13. The department of inspections and appeals shall adopt rules which require facilities or programs to separate an alleged dependent adult abuser from a victim following an allegation of perpetration of abuse and prior to the completion of an investigation of the allegation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 136, §7
Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

235B.3A Prevention of additional abuse — notification of rights.

If a peace officer has reason to believe that dependent adult abuse, which is criminal in nature, has occurred, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including but not limited to any of the following:

1. If requested, remaining on the scene as long as there is a danger to the dependent adult's physical safety without the presence of a peace officer, including but not limited to staying in the dwelling unit, or if unable to remain at the scene, assisting the dependent adult in leaving the residence and securing support services or emergency shelter services.

2. Assisting the dependent adult in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the dependent adult abuse, including providing assistance to the dependent adult in obtaining transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital.

3. Providing a dependent adult with immediate and adequate notice of the dependent adult's rights. The notice shall consist of handing the dependent adult a document that includes the telephone numbers of shelters, support groups, and crisis lines operating in the area and contains a copy of the following written statement; requesting the dependent adult to read the card; and asking the dependent adult whether the dependent adult understands the rights:

"a. You have the right to ask the court for the following help on a temporary basis:

(1) Keeping the alleged perpetrator away from you, your home, and your place of work.

(2) The right to stay at your home without interference from the alleged perpetrator.

(3) Professional counseling for you, your family, or household members, and the alleged perpetrator of the dependent adult abuse.

b. If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the peace officer present assist you in obtaining transportation to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.

c. If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the peace officer present remain at the

scene until you and other affected parties can leave or safety is otherwise ensured.”

2009 Acts, ch 133, §87, 88
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken

235B.6 Authorized access.

1. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the confidentiality of all dependent adult abuse information shall be maintained, except as specifically provided by subsections 2 and 3.

2. Access to dependent adult abuse information other than unfounded dependent adult abuse information is authorized only to the following persons:

a. A subject of a report including all of the following:

(1) To an adult named in a report as a victim of abuse or to the adult’s attorney or guardian ad litem.

(2) To a guardian or legal custodian, or that person’s attorney, of an adult named in a report as a victim of abuse.

(3) To the person or the attorney for the person named in a report as having abused an adult.

b. A person involved in an investigation of dependent adult abuse including all of the following:

(1) A health practitioner or mental health professional who is examining, attending, or treating an adult whom such practitioner or professional believes or has reason to believe has been the victim of abuse or to a health practitioner or mental health professional whose consultation with respect to an adult believed to have been the victim of abuse is requested by the department.

(2) An employee or agent of the department responsible for the investigation of a dependent adult abuse report or for the purpose of performing record checks as required under section 135C.33.

(3) A representative of the department involved in the certification or accreditation of an agency or program providing care or services to a dependent adult believed to have been a victim of abuse.

(4) A law enforcement officer responsible for assisting in an investigation of a dependent adult abuse allegation.

(5) A multidisciplinary team, if the department of human services approves the composition of the multidisciplinary team and determines that access to the team is necessary to assist the department in the investigation, diagnosis, assessment, and disposition of a case of dependent adult abuse.

(6) The mandatory reporter who reported the dependent adult abuse in an individual case.

(7) Each board specified under chapter 147 and the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of licensure, certification or registration, disciplinary investigation, or the renewal of licensure, certification or registration, or disciplinary

proceedings of health care professionals.

c. A person providing care to an adult including all of the following:

(1) A licensing authority for a facility, including a facility or program defined in section 235E.1, providing care to an adult named in a report.

(2) A person authorized as responsible for the care or supervision of an adult named in a report as a victim of abuse or a person named in a report as having abused an adult if the court or registry deems access to dependent adult abuse information by such person to be necessary.

(3) An employee or agent of the department responsible for registering or licensing or approving the registration or licensing of a person, or to an individual providing care to an adult and regulated by the department.

(4) The legally authorized protection and advocacy agency recognized pursuant to section 135C.2 if a person identified in the information as a victim or a perpetrator of abuse resided in or receives services from a facility, including a facility or program defined in section 235E.1, or agency because the person is diagnosed as having a developmental disability or a mental illness.

(5) To an administrator of an agency certified by the department of human services to provide services under a medical assistance home and community-based services waiver, if the information concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(6) To the administrator of an agency providing mental health, mental retardation, or developmental disability services under a county management plan developed pursuant to section 331.439, if the information concerns a person employed by or being considered by the agency for employment.

(7) To an administrator of a hospital licensed under chapter 135B if the data concerns a person employed or being considered for employment by the hospital.

(8) An employee of an agency requested by the department to provide case management or other services to the dependent adult.

d. Relating to judicial and administrative proceedings, persons including all of the following:

(1) A court upon a finding that information is necessary for the resolution of an issue arising in any phase of a case involving dependent adult abuse.

(2) A court or agency hearing an appeal for correction of dependent adult abuse information as provided in section 235B.10.

(3) An expert witness or a witness who testifies at any stage of an appeal necessary for correction of dependent adult abuse information as provided in section 235B.10.

(4) A court or administrative agency making a determination regarding an unemployment compensation claim pursuant to section 96.6.

e. Other persons including all of the following:

(1) A person conducting bona fide research on dependent adult abuse, but without information identifying individuals named in a dependent adult abuse report, unless having that information open to review is essential to the research or evaluation and the authorized registry officials give prior written approval and the adult, the adult's guardian or guardian ad litem, and the person named in a report as having abused an adult give permission to release the information.

(2) Registry or department personnel when necessary to the performance of their official duties or a person or agency under contract with the department to carry out official duties and functions of the registry.

(3) The department of justice for the sole purpose of the filing of a claim for reparation pursuant to sections 915.21 and 915.84.

(4) A legally constituted adult protection agency of another state which is investigating or treating an adult named in a report as having been abused.

(5) The attorney for the department who is responsible for representing the department.

(6) A health care facility administrator or the administrator's designee, following the appeals process, for the purpose of hiring staff or continued employment of staff.

(7) To the administrator of an agency providing care to a dependent adult in another state, for the purpose of performing an employment background check.

(8) To the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a school district or to the authorities in charge of an accredited nonpublic school for purposes of a volunteer or employment record check.

(9) The department of inspections and appeals for purposes of record checks of applicants for employment with the department of inspections and appeals.

(10) The long-term care resident's advocate if the victim resides in a long-term care facility or the alleged perpetrator is an employee of a long-term care facility.

(11) The state office or a local office of substitute decision maker as defined in section 231E.3, if the information relates to the provision of legal services for a client served by the state or local office of substitute decision maker.

(12) A nursing program that is approved by the state board of nursing under section 152.5, if the information relates to a record check performed pursuant to section 152.5.

(13) To the board of educational examiners created under chapter 272 for purposes of determining whether a license, certificate, or authorization should be issued, denied, or revoked.

(14) The department on aging for the purposes of conducting background checks of applicants for employment with the department on aging.

(15) To the Iowa veterans home for purposes of record checks of potential volunteers and volunteers in the Iowa veterans home.

f. To a person who submits written authorization from an individual allowing the person access to information on the determination only on whether or not the individual who authorized the access is named in a founded dependent adult abuse report as having abused a dependent adult.

3. Access to unfounded dependent adult abuse information is authorized only to those persons identified in subsection 2, paragraph "a", paragraph "b", subparagraphs (2), (5), and (6), and paragraph "e", subparagraphs (2) and (10).

2009 Acts, ch 23, §51, 52; 2009 Acts, ch 93, §3

Subsection 2, paragraph e, subparagraph (11) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph e, NEW subparagraphs (14) and (15)

235B.9 Sealing and expungement of dependent adult abuse information.

1. Dependent adult abuse information which is determined by a preponderance of the evidence to be founded, shall be sealed ten years after the receipt of the initial report of such abuse by the registry unless good cause is shown why the information should remain open to authorized access. If a subsequent report of founded dependent adult abuse involving the adult named in the initial report as the victim of abuse or a person named in such report as having abused an adult is received by the registry within the ten-year period, the information shall be sealed ten years after receipt of the subsequent report unless good cause is shown why the information should remain open to authorized access.

2. *a.* Dependent adult abuse reports that are rejected for evaluation, assessment, or disposition for failure to meet the definition of dependent adult abuse shall be expunged three years from the rejection date.

b. Dependent adult abuse information which is determined by a preponderance of the evidence to be unfounded shall be expunged five years from the date it is determined to be unfounded.

3. However, if a correction of dependent adult abuse information is requested under section 235B.10 and the issue is not resolved at the end of one year the information shall be retained until the issue is resolved and if the dependent adult abuse information is not determined to be founded, the information shall be expunged one year from the date it is determined to be unfounded.

4. The registry, at least annually, shall review and determine the current status of dependent adult abuse reports which are at least one year old and in connection with which no investigatory report has been filed by the department. If no investigatory report has been filed, the registry shall request the department to file a report. If a report is not filed within ninety days subsequent to a request, the report and relative information shall be

sealed and remain sealed unless good cause is shown why the information should remain open to authorized access.

5. Dependent adult abuse information which is determined to be minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur shall be expunged five years after the receipt of the initial report by the department. If a subsequent report of dependent adult abuse committed by the caretaker responsible for the act or omission which was the subject of the previous report of dependent adult abuse which the department determined was minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur is received by the department within the five-year period, the information shall be sealed ten years after receipt of the subsequent report unless good cause can be shown why the information should remain open to authorized access.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §8
Subsection 2 amended

235B.16 Information, education, and training requirements.

1. The department on aging, in cooperation with the department, shall conduct a public information and education program. The elements and goals of the program include but are not limited to:

a. Informing the public regarding the laws governing dependent adult abuse and the reporting requirements for dependent adult abuse.

b. Providing caretakers with information regarding services to alleviate the emotional, psychological, physical, or financial stress associated with the caretaker and dependent adult relationship.

c. Affecting public attitudes regarding the role of a dependent adult in society.

2. The department, in cooperation with the department on aging and the department of inspections and appeals, shall institute a program of education and training for persons, including members of provider groups and family members, who may come in contact with dependent adult abuse. The program shall include but is not limited to instruction regarding recognition of dependent adult abuse and the procedure for the reporting of suspected abuse.

3. The content of the continuing education required pursuant to chapter 272C for a licensed professional providing care or service to a dependent adult shall include, but is not limited to, the responsibilities, obligations, powers, and duties of a person regarding the reporting of suspected dependent adult abuse, and training to aid the professional in identifying instances of dependent adult abuse.

4. The department of inspections and appeals shall provide training to investigators regarding the collection and preservation of evidence in the case of suspected dependent adult abuse.

5. a. For the purposes of this subsection, "licensing board" means a board designated in sec-

tion 147.13, the board of educational examiners created in section 272.2, or a licensing board as defined in section 272C.1.

b. A person required to report cases of dependent adult abuse pursuant to sections 235B.3 and 235E.2, other than a physician whose professional practice does not regularly involve providing primary health care to adults, shall complete two hours of training relating to the identification and reporting of dependent adult abuse within six months of initial employment or self-employment which involves the examination, attending, counseling, or treatment of adults on a regular basis. Within one month of initial employment or self-employment, the person shall obtain a statement of the abuse reporting requirements from the person's employer or, if self-employed, from the department. The person shall complete at least two hours of additional dependent adult abuse identification and reporting training every five years.

c. If the person is an employee of a hospital or similar public or private facility, the employer shall be responsible for providing the training. To the extent that the employer provides approved training on the employer's premises, the hours of training completed by employees shall be included in the calculation of nursing or service hours required to be provided to a patient or resident per day. If the person is self-employed, employed in a licensed or certified profession, or employed by a facility or program that is subject to licensure, regulation, or approval by a state agency, the person shall obtain the training as provided in paragraph "d".

d. The person may complete the initial or additional training requirements as a part of any of the following that are applicable to the person:

(1) A continuing education program required under chapter 272C and approved by the appropriate licensing board.

(2) A training program using a curriculum approved by the abuse education review panel established by the director of public health pursuant to section 135.11.

(3) A training program using such an approved curriculum offered by the department of human services, the department on aging, the department of inspections and appeals, the Iowa law enforcement academy, or a similar public agency.

e. A person required to complete both child abuse and dependent adult abuse mandatory reporter training may complete the training through a program which combines child abuse and dependent adult abuse curricula and thereby meet the training requirements of both this subsection and section 232.69 simultaneously. A person who is a mandatory reporter for both child abuse and dependent adult abuse may satisfy the combined training requirements of this subsection and section 232.69 through completion of a two-hour training program, if the training pro-

gram curriculum is approved by the appropriate licensing board or the abuse education review panel established by the director of public health pursuant to section 135.11.

f. A licensing board with authority over the license of a person required to report cases of dependent adult abuse pursuant to sections 235B.3 and 235E.2 shall require as a condition of licensure that the person is in compliance with the requirements for abuse training under this subsection. The licensing board shall require the person upon licensure renewal to accurately document for the licensing board the person's completion of the training requirements. However, the licensing board may adopt rules providing for waiver or suspension of the compliance requirements, if the waiver or suspension is in the public interest, applicable to a person who is engaged in active duty in the military service of this state or of the United States, to a person for whom compliance with the training requirements would impose a significant hardship, or to a person who is practicing a licensed profession outside this state or is otherwise subject to circumstances that would preclude the person from encountering dependent adult abuse in this state.

g. For persons required to report cases of dependent adult abuse pursuant to sections 235B.3 and 235E.2, who are not engaged in a licensed profession that is subject to the authority of a licensing board but are employed by a facility or program subject to licensure, registration, or approval by a state agency, the agency shall require as a condition of the renewal of the facility's or program's licensure, registration, or approval, that such persons employed by the facility or program are in compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

h. For peace officers, the elected or appointed official designated as the head of the agency employing the peace officer shall ensure compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

i. For persons required to report cases of dependent adult abuse pursuant to sections 235B.3 and 235E.2 who are employees of state departments and political subdivisions of the state, the department director or the chief administrator of the political subdivision shall ensure the persons' compliance with the training requirements of this subsection.

6. The department shall require an educational program for employees of the registry on the proper use and control of dependent adult abuse information.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §53, 54
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
Subsection 5, paragraph d, subparagraph (3) amended

235B.16A Dependent adults — dependency assessments — interagency training.

1. The dependent adult protective advisory

council established pursuant to section 235B.1 shall recommend a uniform assessment instrument and process for adoption and use by the department of human services and other agencies involved with assessing a dependent adult's degree of dependency and determining whether dependent adult abuse has occurred. However, this section shall not apply to dependent adult abuse assessments and determinations made under chapter 235E.

2. The instrument and process design under subsection 1 shall address but is not limited to all of the following:

a. Evaluation of conformity with applicable federal law and regulations on the part of the persons employing, housing, or providing services to the dependent adult.

b. Provision for the final step in the dependency assessment of a dependent adult to be a formal assessment of the existence of risk to the health or safety of the individual or of the degree of the individual's impairment in ability under the definition of dependent adult in section 235B.2.

c. If the assessment under paragraph "b" determines that a risk to the health or safety of the individual exists or the individual has a significant impairment in ability, and the individual being assessed agrees, provision for a case manager to be assigned to assist in preparing and implementing a safety plan which includes protective services for the individual.

d. If the assessment under paragraph "b" determines that a risk to the health or safety of the individual exists or the individual has a significant impairment in ability, the individual being assessed does not agree to the safety plan provisions under paragraph "c" or accept other services, and the options available under sections 235B.17, 235B.18, and 235B.19 are not utilized, provision for the department of human services to maintain periodic contact with the individual in accordance with rules adopted for this purpose. The purpose of the contact is to assess any increased risk or impairment and to monitor the individual's goals, feelings, and concerns so that the department can intervene when necessary or offer services and other support to maintain or sustain the individual's safety and independence when the individual is ready to agree to a safety plan or accept services.

3. The department of human services and other agencies involved with assessing a dependent adult's degree of dependency and whether dependent adult abuse has occurred shall adopt rules and take other steps necessary to implement the uniform assessment instrument and process addressed by this section on or before July 1, 2010.

4. The department of human services shall cooperate with the departments of elder affairs, inspections and appeals, public health, public safety, and workforce development, the civil rights commission, and other state and local agencies per-

forming inspections or otherwise visiting residential settings where dependent adults live, to regularly provide training to the appropriate staff in the agencies concerning each agency's procedures involving dependent adults, and to build awareness concerning dependent adults and reporting of dependent adult abuse.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §9
NEW section

235B.17 Provision of protective services with the consent of dependent adult — caretaker refusal.

1. If a caretaker of a dependent adult, who consents to the receipt of protective services, refuses to allow provision of the services, the department may petition the court with probate jurisdiction in the county in which the dependent adult resides for an order enjoining the caretaker from interfering with the provision of services.

2. The petition shall be verified and shall allege specific facts sufficient to demonstrate that the dependent adult is in need of protective services and consents to the provision of services and that the caretaker refuses to allow provision of the services. The petition shall include all of the following:

a. The name, date of birth, and address of the dependent adult alleged to be in need of protective services.

b. The protective services required.

c. The name and address of the caretaker refusing to allow the provision of services.

3. The court shall set the case for hearing within fourteen days of the filing of the petition. The dependent adult and the caretaker refusing to allow the provision of services shall receive at least five days' notice of the hearing.

4. If the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that the dependent adult is in need of protective services and consents to the services and that the caretaker refuses to allow the services, the judge may issue an order enjoining the caretaker from interfering with the provision of the protective services.

2009 Acts, ch 107, §2
Section amended

235B.18 Provision of services to dependent adult who lacks capacity to consent — hearing — findings.

1. If the department reasonably determines that a dependent adult is a victim of dependent adult abuse and lacks capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services, the department may petition the district court in the county in which the dependent adult resides for an order authorizing the provision of protective services. The petition shall allege specific facts sufficient to demonstrate that the dependent adult is in need of pro-

ective services and lacks capacity to consent to the receipt of services.

2. The petition specified in subsection 1 shall be verified and shall include all of the following:

a. The name, date of birth, and address of the dependent adult alleged to be in need of protective services.

b. The nature of the dependent adult abuse.

c. The protective services required.

3. The court shall set the case for hearing within fourteen days of the filing of the petition. The dependent adult shall receive at least five days' notice of the hearing. The dependent adult has the right to be present and represented by counsel at the hearing. If the dependent adult, in the determination of the judge, lacks the capacity to waive the right of counsel, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the dependent adult.

4. If, at the hearing, the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that the dependent adult is in need of protective services and lacks the capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services, the judge may issue an order authorizing the provision of protective services. The order may include the designation of a person to be responsible for performing or obtaining protective services on behalf of the dependent adult or otherwise consenting to the receipt of protective services on behalf of the dependent adult. Within sixty days of the appointment of such a person the court shall conduct a review to determine if a petition shall be initiated in accordance with section 633.552 for good cause shown. The court may extend the sixty-day period for an additional sixty days, at the end of which the court shall conduct a review to determine if a petition shall be initiated in accordance with section 633.552. A dependent adult shall not be committed to a mental health facility under this section.

5. A determination by the court that a dependent adult lacks the capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services under this chapter shall not affect incompetency proceedings under sections 633.552 through 633.556 or any other proceedings, and incompetency proceedings under sections 633.552 through 633.556 shall not have a conclusive effect on the question of capacity to consent to the receipt of protective services under this chapter. A person previously adjudicated as incompetent under the relevant provisions of chapter 633 is entitled to the care, protection, and services under this chapter.

6. This section shall not be construed and is not intended as and shall not imply a grant of entitlement for services to persons who are not otherwise eligible for the services or for utilization of services which do not currently exist or are not otherwise available.

2009 Acts, ch 107, §3
NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 5 renumbered as 3 – 6

235B.20 Dependent adult abuse — initiation of charges — penalty.

1. Charges of dependent adult abuse may be initiated upon complaint of private individuals or as a result of investigations by social service agencies or on the direct initiative of a county attorney or law enforcement agency.

2. A caretaker who intentionally commits dependent adult abuse on a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a class “C” felony if the intentional dependent adult abuse results in serious injury.

3. A caretaker who recklessly commits dependent adult abuse on a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a class “D” felony if the reckless dependent adult abuse results in serious injury.

4. A caretaker who intentionally commits dependent adult abuse on a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a class “C” felony if the intentional dependent adult abuse results in physical injury.

5. A caretaker who commits dependent adult abuse by exploiting a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a class “D” felony if the

value of the property, assets, or resources exceeds one hundred dollars.

6. A caretaker who recklessly commits dependent adult abuse on a person in violation of this chapter is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor if the reckless dependent adult abuse results in physical injury.

7. A caretaker who otherwise intentionally or knowingly commits dependent adult abuse upon a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

8. A caretaker who commits dependent adult abuse by exploiting a dependent adult in violation of this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor if the value of the property, assets, or resources is one hundred dollars or less.

9. A caretaker alleged to have committed a violation of this chapter shall be charged with the respective offense cited, unless a charge may be brought based upon a more serious offense, in which case the charge of the more serious offense shall supersede the less serious charge.

2009 Acts, ch 107, §4

NEW subsection 7 and former subsections 7 and 8 renumbered as 8 and 9

CHAPTER 235E

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE IN FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

235E.2 Dependent adult abuse reports in facilities and programs.

1. *a.* The department shall receive and evaluate reports of dependent adult abuse in facilities and programs. The department shall inform the department of human services of such evaluations and dispositions for inclusion in the central registry for dependent adult abuse information pursuant to section 235B.5.

b. Reports of dependent adult abuse which is the result of the acts or omissions of the dependent adult shall be collected and maintained in the files of the dependent adult as assessments only and shall not be included in the central registry.

c. A report of dependent adult abuse that meets the definition of dependent adult abuse under section 235E.1, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a) or (d), which the department determines is minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur shall be collected and maintained by the department of human services as an assessment only for a five-year period and shall not be included in the central registry and shall not be considered to be founded dependent adult abuse. A subsequent report of dependent adult abuse that meets the definition of dependent adult abuse under section 235E.1, sub-

section 5, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a) or (d), that occurs within the five-year period, and that is committed by the caretaker responsible for the act or omission which was the subject of the previous report of dependent adult abuse which the department determined was minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur, may be considered minor, isolated, and unlikely to reoccur depending on the circumstances of the report.

2. A staff member or employee of a facility or program who, in the course of employment, examines, attends, counsels, or treats a dependent adult in a facility or program and reasonably believes the dependent adult has suffered dependent adult abuse, shall report the suspected dependent adult abuse to the department.

3. *a.* If a staff member or employee is required to make a report pursuant to this section, the staff member or employee shall immediately notify the person in charge or the person’s designated agent who shall then notify the department within twenty-four hours of such notification. If the person in charge is the alleged dependent adult abuser, the staff member shall directly report the abuse to the department within twenty-four hours.

b. The employer or supervisor of a person who

is required to or may make a report pursuant to this section shall not apply a policy, work rule, or other requirement that interferes with the person making a report of dependent adult abuse or that results in the failure of another person to make the report.

4. An employee of a financial institution may report suspected financial exploitation of a dependent adult to the department.

5. Any other person who believes that a dependent adult has suffered dependent adult abuse may report the suspected dependent adult abuse to the department of inspections and appeals. The department of inspections and appeals shall transfer any reports received of dependent adult abuse in the community to the department of human services. The department of human services shall transfer any reports received of dependent adult abuse in facilities or programs to the department of inspections and appeals.

6. The department shall inform the appropriate county attorneys of any reports of dependent adult abuse. The department may request information from any person believed to have knowledge of a case of dependent adult abuse. The person, including but not limited to a county attorney, a law enforcement agency, a multidisciplinary team, a social services agency in the state, or any person who is required pursuant to subsection 2 to report dependent adult abuse, whether or not the person made the specific dependent adult abuse report, shall cooperate and assist in the evaluation upon the request of the department. If the department's assessment reveals that dependent adult abuse exists which might constitute a criminal offense, a report shall be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency. County attorneys and appropriate law enforcement agencies shall also take any other lawful action necessary or advisable for the protection of the dependent adult.

a. If, upon completion of an investigation, the department determines that the best interests of the dependent adult require court action, the department shall notify the department of human services of the potential need for a guardian or conservator or for admission or commitment to an appropriate institution or facility pursuant to the applicable procedures under chapter 125, 222, 229, or 633, or shall pursue other remedies provided by law. The appropriate county attorney shall assist the department of human services in the preparation of the necessary papers to initiate the action and shall appear and represent the department of human services at all district court proceedings.

b. Investigators within the department shall be specially trained to investigate cases of dependent adult abuse including but not limited to cases involving gerontological, dementia, and wound care issues.

c. The department shall assist the court during all stages of court proceedings involving a sus-

pected case of dependent adult abuse.

d. In every case involving dependent adult abuse which is substantiated by the department and which results in a judicial proceeding on behalf of the dependent adult, legal counsel shall be appointed by the court to represent the dependent adult in the proceedings. The court may also appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the dependent adult if necessary to protect the dependent adult's best interests. The same attorney may be appointed to serve both as legal counsel and as guardian ad litem. Before legal counsel or a guardian ad litem is appointed pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall require the dependent adult and any person legally responsible for the support of the dependent adult to complete under oath a detailed financial statement. If, on the basis of that financial statement, the court deems that the dependent adult or the legally responsible person is able to bear all or a portion of the cost of the legal counsel or guardian ad litem, the court shall so order. In cases where the dependent adult or the legally responsible person is unable to bear the cost of the legal counsel or guardian ad litem, the expense shall be paid by the county.

7. A person participating in good faith in reporting or cooperating with or assisting the department in evaluating a case of dependent adult abuse has immunity from liability, civil or criminal, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed based upon the act of making the report or giving the assistance. The person has the same immunity with respect to participating in good faith in a judicial proceeding resulting from the report, cooperation, or assistance or relating to the subject matter of the report, cooperation, or assistance.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person or employer to discharge, suspend, or otherwise discipline a person required to report or voluntarily reporting an instance of suspected dependent adult abuse pursuant to subsection 2 or 5, or cooperating with, or assisting the department in evaluating a case of dependent adult abuse, or participating in judicial proceedings relating to the reporting or cooperation or assistance based solely upon the person's reporting or assistance relative to the instance of dependent adult abuse. A person or employer found in violation of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

9. A person required by this section to report a suspected case of dependent adult abuse pursuant to subsection 2 who knowingly and willfully fails to do so within twenty-four hours commits a simple misdemeanor. A person required by subsection 2 to report a suspected case of dependent adult abuse who knowingly fails to do so or who knowingly interferes with the making of such a report or applies a requirement that results in such a failure is civilly liable for the damages proximately caused by the failure.

10. The department shall adopt rules which

require facilities and programs to separate an alleged dependent adult abuser from a victim following an allegation of perpetration of dependent adult abuse and prior to the completion of an investigation of the allegation.

11. Upon receiving notice from a credible source, the department shall notify a facility or program that subsequently employs a dependent adult abuser when the notice of investigative findings has been issued. Such notification shall occur prior to the completion of an investigation that is founded for dependent adult abuse.

12. An inspector of the department may enter any facility or program without a warrant and may examine all records pertaining to residents, employees, former employees, and the alleged dependent adult abuser. An inspector of the department may contact or interview any resident, employee, former employee, or any other person who might have knowledge about the alleged dependent adult abuse. An inspector may take or cause to be taken photographs of the dependent adult abuse victim and the vicinity involved. The department shall obtain consent from the dependent adult abuse victim or guardian or other person with a power of attorney over the dependent adult abuse victim prior to taking photographs of the dependent adult abuse victim.

13. *a.* Notwithstanding section 235B.6 and chapter 22, an employee organization or union representative may observe an investigative interview conducted by the department of an alleged dependent adult abuser if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The alleged dependent adult abuser is part of a bargaining unit that is party to a collective bargaining agreement under chapter 20 or any other applicable state or federal law.

(2) The alleged dependent adult abuser requests the presence of an employee organization or union representative.

(3) The employee organization or union representative maintains the confidentiality of all information from the interview subject to the penalties provided in section 235B.12 if such confidentiality is breached.

b. This subsection shall only apply to interviews conducted pursuant to this chapter. This subsection does not apply to interviews conducted pursuant to the regulatory activities of chapter 135B, 135C, 231B, 231C, or 231D, or any other state or federal law.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §89
Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 13, paragraph a, subparagraphs (2) and (3) amended

235E.3 Prevention of additional dependent adult abuse — notification of rights.

If a peace officer has reason to believe that dependent adult abuse, which is criminal in nature,

has occurred in a facility or program, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further dependent adult abuse, including but not limited to any of the following:

1. If requested, remaining on the scene as long as there is a danger to the dependent adult's physical safety without the presence of a peace officer, including but not limited to staying in the facility or program, or if unable to remain at the scene, assisting the dependent adult in leaving the facility or program and securing support services or emergency shelter services.

2. Assisting the dependent adult in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the dependent adult abuse, including providing assistance to the dependent adult in obtaining transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital.

3. Providing a dependent adult with immediate and adequate notice of the dependent adult's rights. The notice shall consist of handing the dependent adult a document that includes the telephone numbers of shelters, support groups, and crisis lines operating in the area and contains a copy of the following written statement; requesting the dependent adult to read the card; and asking the dependent adult whether the dependent adult understands the rights:

"a. You have the right to ask the court for the following help on a temporary basis:

(1) Keeping the alleged perpetrator away from you, your home, your facility, and your place of work.

(2) The right to stay at your home or facility without interference from the alleged perpetrator.

(3) Professional counseling for you, your family, or household members, and the alleged perpetrator of the dependent adult abuse.

b. If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the peace officer present assist you in obtaining transportation to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.

c. If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the peace officer present remain at the scene until you and other affected parties can leave or safety is otherwise ensured."

2009 Acts, ch 133, §90, 91
Subsection 3, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and redesignated as unnumbered paragraph 1 of subsection 3
Subsection 3, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 2 internally redesignated
Subsection 3, former paragraph b stricken

235E.4 Chapter 235B application.

Sections 235B.4 through 235B.20, where not inconsistent with this chapter, shall apply to this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §97; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §92
See Code editor's note
Section amended

CHAPTER 236

DOMESTIC ABUSE

236.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

1. “*Department*” means the department of justice.

2. “*Domestic abuse*” means committing assault as defined in section 708.1 under any of the following circumstances:

a. The assault is between family or household members who resided together at the time of the assault.

b. The assault is between separated spouses or persons divorced from each other and not residing together at the time of the assault.

c. The assault is between persons who are parents of the same minor child, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

d. The assault is between persons who have been family or household members residing together within the past year and are not residing together at the time of the assault.

e. (1) The assault is between persons who are in an intimate relationship or have been in an intimate relationship and have had contact within the past year of the assault. In determining whether persons are or have been in an intimate relationship, the court may consider the following nonexclusive list of factors:

(*a.*) The duration of the relationship.

(*b.*) The frequency of interaction.

(*c.*) Whether the relationship has been terminated.

(*d.*) The nature of the relationship, characterized by either party’s expectation of sexual or romantic involvement.

(2) A person may be involved in an intimate relationship with more than one person at a time.

3. “*Emergency shelter services*” include but are not limited to secure crisis shelters or housing for victims of domestic abuse.

4. *a.* “*Family or household members*” means spouses, persons cohabiting, parents, or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity.

b. “*Family or household members*” does not include children under age eighteen of persons listed in paragraph “*a.*”

5. “*Intimate relationship*” means a significant romantic involvement that need not include sexual involvement. An intimate relationship does not include casual social relationships or associations in a business or professional capacity.

6. “*Plaintiff*” includes a person filing an action on behalf of an unemancipated minor.

7. “*Pro se*” means a person proceeding on the

person’s own behalf without legal representation.

8. “*Support services*” include but are not limited to legal services, counseling services, transportation services, child care services, and advocacy services.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1, paragraph e, redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

236.3 Commencement of actions — waiver to juvenile court.

1. A person, including a parent or guardian on behalf of an unemancipated minor, may seek relief from domestic abuse by filing a verified petition in the district court. Venue shall lie where either party resides. The petition shall state the:

a. Name of the plaintiff and the name and address of the plaintiff’s attorney, if any. If the plaintiff is proceeding pro se, the petition shall state a mailing address for the plaintiff. A mailing address may be provided by the plaintiff pursuant to section 236.10.

b. Name and address of the parent or guardian filing the petition, if the petition is being filed on behalf of an unemancipated minor. A mailing address may be provided by the plaintiff pursuant to section 236.10.

c. Name and address, if known, of the defendant.

d. Relationship of the plaintiff to the defendant.

e. Nature of the alleged domestic abuse.

f. Name and age of each child under eighteen whose welfare may be affected by the controversy.

g. Desired relief, including a request for temporary or emergency orders.

2. A temporary or emergency order shall be based on a showing of a prima facie case of domestic abuse. If the factual basis for the alleged domestic abuse is contested, the court shall issue a protective order based upon a finding of domestic abuse by a preponderance of the evidence.

3. The filing fee and court costs for an order for protection and in a contempt action under this chapter shall be waived for the plaintiff. The clerk of court, the sheriff of any county in this state, and other law enforcement and corrections officers shall perform their duties relating to service of process without charge to the plaintiff. When an order for protection is entered by the court, the court may direct the defendant to pay to the clerk of court the fees for the filing of the petition and reasonable costs of service of process if the court determines the defendant has the ability to pay the plaintiff’s fees and costs.

4. If the person against whom relief from do-

mestic abuse is being sought is seventeen years of age or younger, the district court shall waive its jurisdiction over the action to the juvenile court.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

236.5 Disposition.

1. Upon a finding that the defendant has engaged in domestic abuse:

a. The court may order that the plaintiff, the defendant, and the children who are members of the household receive professional counseling, either from a private source approved by the court or from a source appointed by the court. Costs of counseling shall be paid in full or in part by the parties and taxed as court costs. If the court determines that the parties are unable to pay the costs, they may be paid in full or in part from the county treasury.

b. The court may grant a protective order or approve a consent agreement which may contain but is not limited to any of the following provisions:

(1) That the defendant cease domestic abuse of the plaintiff.

(2) That the defendant grant possession of the residence to the plaintiff to the exclusion of the defendant or that the defendant provide suitable alternate housing for the plaintiff.

(3) That the defendant stay away from the plaintiff's residence, school, or place of employment.

(4) The awarding of temporary custody of or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to children under eighteen.

(a) In awarding temporary custody or temporary visitation rights, the court shall give primary consideration to the safety of the victim and the children.

(b) If the court finds that the safety of the victim or the children will be jeopardized by unsupervised or unrestricted visitation, the court shall condition or restrict visitation as to time, place, duration, or supervision, or deny visitation entirely, as needed to guard the safety of the victim and the children.

(c) The court shall also investigate whether any other existing orders awarding custody or visitation rights should be modified.

(5) Unless prohibited pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, that the defendant pay the clerk a sum of money for the separate support and maintenance of the plaintiff and children under eighteen.

2. An order for counseling, a protective order, or approved consent agreement shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. The court may amend or extend its order or a consent agreement at any time upon a petition filed by either party and after notice and hearing. The court may extend the order if the court, after hearing at

which the defendant has the opportunity to be heard, finds that the defendant continues to pose a threat to the safety of the victim, persons residing with the victim, or members of the victim's immediate family. At the time of the extension, the parties need not meet the requirement in section 236.2, subsection 2, paragraph "d", that the parties lived together during the last year if the parties met the requirements of section 236.2, subsection 2, paragraph "d", at the time of the original order. The number of extensions that can be granted by the court is not limited.

3. The order shall state whether a person is to be taken into custody by a peace officer for a violation of the terms stated in the order.

4. The court may order that the defendant pay the plaintiff's attorney fees and court costs.

5. An order or consent agreement under this section shall not affect title to real property.

6. A copy of any order or approved consent agreement shall be issued to the plaintiff, the defendant, the county sheriff of the county in which the order or consent decree is initially entered, and the twenty-four-hour dispatcher for the county sheriff. Any subsequent amendment or revocation of an order or consent agreement shall be forwarded by the clerk to all individuals and the county sheriff previously notified.

7. The clerk shall notify the county sheriff and the twenty-four-hour dispatcher for the county sheriff in writing so that the county sheriff and the county sheriff's dispatcher receive written notice within six hours of filing the order, approved consent agreement, amendment, or revocation. The clerk may fulfill this requirement by sending the notice by facsimile or other electronic transmission which reproduces the notice in writing within six hours of filing the order.

8. The county sheriff's dispatcher shall notify all law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over the matter and the twenty-four-hour dispatcher for the law enforcement agencies upon notification by the clerk.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §222

For restrictions concerning issuance of mutual protective orders, see §236.20

Section amended

236.6 Emergency orders.

1. When the court is unavailable from the close of business at the end of the day or week to the resumption of business at the beginning of the day or week, a petition may be filed before a district judge, or district associate judge designated by the chief judge of the judicial district, who may grant emergency relief in accordance with section 236.5, subsection 1, paragraph "b", if the district judge or district associate judge deems it necessary to protect the plaintiff from domestic abuse, upon good cause shown in an ex parte proceeding. Present danger of domestic abuse to the plaintiff consti-

tutes good cause for purposes of this subsection.

2. An emergency order issued under subsection 1 shall expire seventy-two hours after issuance. When the order expires, the plaintiff may seek a temporary order from the court pursuant to section 236.4.

3. A petition filed and emergency order issued under this section and any documentation in support of the petition and order shall be immediately certified to the court. The certification shall commence a proceeding for purposes of section 236.3.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §231
Subsection 1 amended

236.12 Prevention of further abuse — notification of rights — arrest — liability.

1. If a peace officer has reason to believe that domestic abuse has occurred, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse including but not limited to the following:

a. If requested, remaining on the scene as long as there is a danger to an abused person's physical safety without the presence of a peace officer, including but not limited to staying in the dwelling unit, or if unable to remain on the scene, assisting the person in leaving the residence.

b. Assisting an abused person in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by an assault, including providing assistance to the abused person in obtaining transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital.

c. Providing an abused person with immediate and adequate notice of the person's rights. The notice shall consist of handing the person a document that includes the telephone numbers of shelters, support groups, and crisis lines operating in the area and contains a copy of the following statement written in English and Spanish; asking the person to read the card; and asking whether the person understands the rights:

"You have the right to ask the court for the following help on a temporary basis:

(1) Keeping your attacker away from you, your home and your place of work.

(2) The right to stay at your home without interference from your attacker.

(3) Getting custody of children and obtaining support for yourself and your minor children if your attacker is legally required to provide such support.

(4) Professional counseling for you, the children who are members of the household, and the defendant.

You have the right to seek help from the court to seek a protective order with or without the assistance of legal representation. You have the right to seek help from the courts without the payment of court costs if you do not have sufficient funds to pay the costs.

You have the right to file criminal charges for threats, assaults, or other related crimes.

You have the right to seek restitution against your attacker for harm to yourself or your property.

If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer present assist you in obtaining transportation to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.

If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer present remain at the scene until you and other affected parties can leave or until safety is otherwise ensured."

2. *a.* A peace officer may, with or without a warrant, arrest a person under section 708.2A, subsection 2, paragraph "a", if, upon investigation, including a reasonable inquiry of the alleged victim and other witnesses, if any, the officer has probable cause to believe that a domestic abuse assault has been committed which did not result in any injury to the alleged victim.

b. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a peace officer shall, with or without a warrant, arrest a person under section 708.2A, subsection 2, paragraph "b", if, upon investigation, including a reasonable inquiry of the alleged victim and other witnesses, if any, the officer has probable cause to believe that a domestic abuse assault has been committed which resulted in the alleged victim's suffering a bodily injury.

c. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a peace officer shall, with or without a warrant, arrest a person under section 708.2A, subsection 2, paragraph "c", if, upon investigation, including a reasonable inquiry of the alleged victim and other witnesses, if any, the officer has probable cause to believe that a domestic abuse assault has been committed with the intent to inflict a serious injury.

d. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a peace officer shall, with or without a warrant, arrest a person under section 708.2A, subsection 2, paragraph "c", if, upon investigation, including a reasonable inquiry of the alleged victim and other witnesses, if any, the officer has probable cause to believe that a domestic abuse assault has been committed and that the alleged abuser used or displayed a dangerous weapon in connection with the assault.

3. As described in subsection 2, paragraph "b", "c", or "d", the peace officer shall arrest the person whom the peace officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. The duty of the officer to arrest extends only to those persons involved who are believed to have committed an assault. Persons acting with justification, as defined in section 704.3, are not subject to mandatory arrest. In identifying the primary physical aggressor, a peace officer shall consider the need to protect victims of domestic abuse, the relative degree of injury or fear inflicted on the persons involved, and any history of domestic abuse between the persons

involved. A peace officer's identification of the primary physical aggressor shall not be based on the consent of the victim to any subsequent prosecution or on the relationship of the persons involved in the incident, and shall not be based solely upon the absence of visible indications of injury or impairment.

4. A peace officer is not civilly or criminally liable for actions pursuant to this section taken in good faith.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §93, 94

Subsection 1, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 1, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 8 stricken

CHAPTER 237

CHILD FOSTER CARE FACILITIES

237.3 Rules.

1. Except as otherwise provided by subsections 3 and 4, the administrator shall promulgate, after their adoption by the council on human services, and enforce in accordance with chapter 17A, administrative rules necessary to implement this chapter. Formulation of the rules shall include consultation with representatives of child foster care providers, and other persons affected by this chapter. The rules shall encourage the provision of child foster care in a single-family, home environment, exempting the single-family, home facility from inappropriate rules.

2. Rules applicable to licensees shall include but are not limited to:

a. Types of facilities which include but are not limited to group foster care facilities and family foster care homes.

b. The number, qualifications, character, and parenting ability of personnel necessary to assure the health, safety and welfare of children receiving child foster care.

c. Programs for education and in-service training of personnel.

d. The physical environment of a facility.

e. Policies for intake, assessment, admission and discharge.

f. Housing, health, safety, and medical care policies for children receiving child foster care. The medical care policies shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

(1) Provision by the department to the foster care provider at or before the time of a child's placement of the child's health records and any other information possessed or known about the health of the child or about a member of the child's family that pertains to the child's health.

(2) If the health records supplied in accordance with the child's case permanency plan to the foster care provider are incomplete, provision for obtaining additional health information from the child's parent or other source and supplying the additional information to the foster care provider.

(3) Provision for emergency health coverage of the child while the child is engaged in temporary out-of-state travel with the child's foster family.

g. (1) The adequacy of programs available to

children receiving child foster care provided by agencies, including but not limited to:

(a) Dietary services.

(b) Social services.

(c) Activity programs.

(d) Behavior management procedures.

(e) Educational programs, including special education as defined in section 256B.2, subsection 1, paragraph "b", where appropriate, which are approved by the state board of education.

(2) The department shall not promulgate rules which regulate individual licensees in the subject areas enumerated in this paragraph "g".

h. Policies for involvement of biological parents.

i. Records a licensee is required to keep, and reports a licensee is required to make to the administrator.

j. Prior to the licensing of an individual as a foster family home, a required, written social assessment of the quality of the living situation in the home of the individual, and a required compilation of personal references for the individual other than those references given by the individual.

k. Elements of a foster care placement agreement outlining rights and responsibilities associated with an individual providing family foster care. The rights and responsibilities shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

(1) Receiving information prior to the child's placement regarding risk factors concerning the child that are known to the department.

(2) Having regularly scheduled meetings with each case manager assigned to the child.

(3) Receiving access to any reports prepared by a service provider who is working with the child unless the access is prohibited by state or federal law.

3. Rules governing fire safety in facilities with child foster care provided by agencies shall be promulgated by the state fire marshal pursuant to section 100.1, subsection 5 after consultation with the administrator.

4. Rules governing sanitation, water and waste disposal standards for facilities shall be promulgated by the Iowa department of public

health pursuant to section 135.11, subsection 12, after consultation with the administrator.

5. In case of a conflict between rules promulgated pursuant to subsections 3 and 4 and local rules, the more stringent requirement applies.

6. Rules of the department shall not prohibit the licensing, as foster family homes, of individuals who are departmental employees not directly engaged in the administration of the child foster care program pursuant to this chapter.

7. If an agency is accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations under the commission's consolidated standards for residential settings or by the council on accreditation of services for families and children, the department shall modify facility licensure standards applied to the agency in order to avoid duplicating standards applied through accreditation.

8. The department, in consultation with the judicial branch, the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights, residential treatment providers, the foster care provider association, and other parties which may be affected, shall review the licensing rules pertaining to residential treatment facilities, and examine whether the rules allow the facilities to accept and provide effective treatment to juveniles with serious problems who might not otherwise be placed in those facilities.

9. The department shall adopt rules specifying the elements of a preadoptive care agreement outlining the rights and responsibilities associated with a person providing preadoptive care, as defined in section 232.2.

10. The department shall adopt rules to administer the exception to the definition of child care in section 237A.1, subsection 3, paragraph "m", allowing a child care facility, for purposes of providing respite care to a foster family home, to provide care, supervision, or guidance of a child for a period of twenty-four hours or more who is placed with the licensed foster family home.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §241; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §232
2006 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph k, may be cited as the "Foster Parents Bill of Rights"; 2006 Acts, ch 1160, §1
Multidimensional treatment level foster care pilot project for children transitioning from psychiatric medical institutions for children; 2006 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §46, 47
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2, paragraph g amended

237.18 Duties of state board.

The state board shall:

1. Review the activities and actions of local boards.

2. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to:

a. Establish a recordkeeping system for the files of local review boards including individual case reviews.

b. Accumulate data and develop an annual report regarding children in foster care. The report shall include:

(1) Personal data regarding the total number of days of foster care provided and the characteristics of the children receiving foster care.

(2) The number of placements of children in foster care.

(3) The frequency and results of court reviews.

c. Evaluate the judicial and administrative data collected on foster care and disseminate the data to the governor, the supreme court, the chief judge of each judicial district, the department, and child-placing agencies.

d. Establish mandatory training programs for members of the state and local review boards including an initial training program and periodic in-service training programs. Training shall focus on, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The history, philosophy and role of the juvenile court in the child protection system.

(2) Juvenile court procedures under the juvenile justice act.

(3) The foster care administrative review process of the department of human services.

(4) The role and procedures of the citizen's foster care review system.

(5) The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. No. 96-272.

(6) The purpose of case permanency plans, and the type of information that will be available in those plans.

(7) The situations where the goals of either reuniting the child with the child's family or adoption would be appropriate.

(8) The legal processes that may lead to foster care placement.

(9) The types and number of children involved in those legal processes.

(10) The types of foster care placement available, with emphasis on the types and number of facilities available on a regional basis.

(11) The impact of specific physical or mental conditions of a child on the type of placement most appropriate and the kind of progress that should be expected in those situations.

e. Establish procedures for the local review board consistent with the provisions of section 237.20.

f. Establish grounds and procedures for removal of a local review board member.

g. Establish procedures and protocols for administering the court appointed special advocate program in accordance with subsection 7.

3. Assign the cases of children receiving foster care to the appropriate local boards.

4. Assist local boards in reviewing cases of children receiving foster care, as provided in section 237.20.

5. Employ appropriate staff in accordance with available funding. The board shall coordinate with the department of inspections and appeals regarding administrative functions of the board.

6. In conjunction with the legislative services agency and in consultation with the department of human services, supreme court, and private foster care providers, develop and maintain an evaluation program regarding citizen foster care review programming. The evaluation program shall be designed to evaluate the effectiveness of citizen reviews in improving case permanency planning and meeting case permanency planning goals, identify the amount of time children spend in foster care placements, and identify problem issues in the foster care system. The state board shall submit an annual evaluation report to the governor and the general assembly.

7. Administer the court appointed special advocate program, including but not limited to performance of all of the following:

a. Establish standards for the program, including but not limited to standards for selection and screening of volunteers, preservice training, ongoing education, and assignment and supervision of volunteers. Identifying information concerning a court appointed special advocate, other than the advocate's name, shall not be considered to be a public record under chapter 22.

b. Implement the court appointed special advocate program in additional areas of the state.

c. Promote adherence to the national guidelines for state and local court appointed special advocate programs.

d. Issue an annual report of the court appointed special advocate program for submission to the general assembly, the governor, and the supreme court.

e. Employ appropriate court appointed special advocate program staff in accordance with available funding. The state board shall coordinate with the department of inspections and appeals the performance of the administrative functions of the state board.

8. Receive gifts, grants, or donations made for any of the purposes of the state board's programs and disburse and administer the funds received in accordance with the terms of the donor and under the direction of program staff. The funds received shall be used according to any restrictions attached to the funds and any unrestricted funds shall be retained and applied to the applicable program budget for the next succeeding fiscal year.

9. Make recommendations to the general assembly, the department, to child-placing agencies, the governor, the supreme court, the chief judge of each judicial district, and to the judicial branch. The recommendations shall include but are not limited to identification of systemic problems in the foster care and the juvenile justice systems, specific proposals for improvements that assist the systems in being more cost-effective and better able to protect the best interests of children, and necessary changes relating to the data collected

and the annual report made under subsection 2, paragraph "b".

2009 Acts, ch 41, §98; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §113
Subsections 3 and 4 amended
Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

237.20 Local board duties.

A local board shall, except in delinquency cases, do the following:

1. Review the case of each child receiving foster care assigned to the local board by the state board to determine whether satisfactory progress is being made toward the goals of the case permanency plan pursuant to section 237.22. The timing and frequency of a review of each case by a local board shall take into consideration the permanency goals, placement setting, and frequency of any court reviews of the case.

a. During each review, the agency responsible for the placement of or services provided to the child shall attend the review and the local board shall review all of the following:

(1) The past, current, and future status of the child and placement as shown through the case permanency plan and case progress reports submitted by the agency responsible for the placement of the child and other information the board may require.

(2) The efforts of the agency responsible for the placement of the child to locate and provide services to the biological or adoptive parents of the child.

(3) The efforts of the agency responsible for the placement of the child to facilitate the return of the child to the home or to find an alternative permanent placement other than foster care if reunion with the parent or previous custodian is not feasible. The agency shall report to the board all factors which either favor or mitigate against a decision or alternative with regard to these matters.

(4) Any problems, solutions, or alternatives which may be capable of investigation, or other matters with regard to the child which the agency responsible for the placement of the child or the board feels should be investigated with regard to the best interests of the state or of the child.

(5) The compliance of the interested parties with the decision-making rights and responsibilities contained in the family foster care or preadoptive care agreement applicable to a child.

b. The review shall include issues pertaining to the case permanency plan and shall not include issues that do not pertain to the case permanency plan. A person notified pursuant to subsection 4 shall either attend the review or submit testimony as requested by the local board or in accordance with a written protocol jointly developed by the state board and the department. Oral testimony may, upon the request of the testifier or upon motion of the local board, be given in a private setting when to do so would facilitate the presentation of evidence. Local board questions shall pertain to

the permanency plan and shall not include issues that do not pertain to the permanency plan.

c. A person who gives oral testimony has the right to representation by counsel at the review.

d. An agency or individual providing services to the child shall submit testimony as requested by the board. The testimony may be written or oral, or may be a tape recorded telephone call. Written testimony from other interested parties may also be considered by the board in its review.

2. a. Submit to the appropriate court within fifteen days after the review under subsection 1, the findings and recommendations of the review. The local board shall ensure that the most recent report is available for a court hearing. The report to the court shall include information regarding the case permanency plan and the progress in attaining the permanency goals. The report shall not include issues that do not pertain to the case permanency plan. The findings and recommendations shall include the proposed date of the next review by the local board. The local board shall notify the persons specified in subsection 4 of the findings and recommendations.

b. If the person or agency responsible for services provided to the child disagrees with the review findings or recommendations, the person or agency shall respond during the review or submit a statement to the local board and the court within ten working days of receiving the local board's report. The response shall explain the reasons the person or agency disagrees with the board's findings or does not plan to implement the board's rec-

ommendations.

3. Encourage placement of the child in the most appropriate setting reflecting the provisions of chapter 232.

4. a. Notify the following persons at least ten days before the review of a case of a child receiving foster care:

(1) The person, court, or agency responsible for the child.

(2) The parent or parents of the child unless termination of parental rights has occurred pursuant to section 232.117.

(3) The foster care provider of the child.

(4) The child receiving foster care if the child is fourteen years of age or older. The child shall be informed of the review's purpose and procedure, and of the right to have a guardian ad litem present.

(5) The guardian ad litem of the foster child. An attorney appointed as guardian ad litem shall be eligible for compensation under section 232.141, subsection 2.

(6) The department.

(7) The county attorney.

(8) The person providing services to the child or the child's family.

b. The notice shall include a statement that the person notified has the right to representation by counsel at the review.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §114

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsections 1 and 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 237A

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

237A.3A Child development homes.

1. Registration.

a. A person shall not establish or operate a child development home unless the person obtains a certificate of registration. The department shall issue a certificate of registration upon receipt of a statement from the person or upon completion of an inspection conducted by the department or a designee of the department verifying that the person complies with applicable rules adopted by the department pursuant to this section and section 237A.12.

b. The certificate of registration shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the child development home and shall state the name of the registrant, the registration category of the child development home, the maximum number of children who may be present for child care at any one time, and the address of the child development home. In addition, the certificate shall include a checklist of registration compliances.

c. The registration process for a child development home shall be repeated every twenty-four months as provided by rule.

d. A person who holds a child foster care license under chapter 237 shall register as a child development home provider in order to provide child care.

2. *Revocation or denial of registration.* If the department has denied or revoked a certificate of registration because a person has continually or repeatedly failed to operate a registered or licensed child care facility in compliance with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, the person shall not operate or establish a registered child development home for a period of twelve months from the date the registration or license was denied or revoked. The department shall not act on an application for registration submitted by the person during the twelve-month period. The applicant or person shall be prohibited from involvement with child care unless the in-

volvement is specifically permitted by the department.

3. *Rules.*

a. Three categories of standards shall be applicable to child development homes. The initial designations of the categories, which may be revised by the department, shall be “A”, “B”, and “C”, as ranked from less stringent standards and capacity to more stringent standards and capacity. The “C” registration category standards shall require the highest level of provider qualifications and allow the greatest capacity of the three categories. The department of human services, in consultation with the Iowa department of public health, shall adopt rules applying standards to each category specifying provider qualifications and training, health and safety requirements, capacity, amount of space available per child, and other minimum requirements. The capacity requirements shall take into consideration the provider’s own children, children who have a mild illness, children receiving part-time child care, and children served as a sibling group in overnight care.

b. The rules shall allow a child development home to be registered in a particular category for which the provider is qualified even though the amount of space required to be available for the maximum number of children authorized for that category exceeds the actual amount of space available in that home. However, the total number of children authorized for the child development home at that category of registration shall be limited by the amount of space available per child.

c. In consultation with the state fire marshal, the department shall adopt rules relating to the provision of fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and two exits accessible to children in a child development home.

d. The rules shall require a child development home to be located in a single-family residence that is owned, rented, or leased by the person or, for dual registrations, at least one of the persons who is named on the child development home’s certificate of registration. For purposes of this paragraph, a “*single-family residence*” includes an apartment, condominium, townhouse, or other individual unit within a multiple unit residential dwelling, but does not include a commercial or industrial building that is primarily used for purposes other than a residence.

4. *Number of children.*

a. In determining the number of children present for child care at any one time in a child development home, each child present in the child development home shall be considered as being provided child care unless the child is described by one of the following exceptions:

(1) The child’s parent, guardian, or custodian operates or established the child development home and the child is attending school or the child is provided child care full-time on a regular basis by another person.

(2) The child has been present in the child development home for more than seventy-two consecutive hours and the child is attending school or the child is provided child care full-time on a regular basis by another person.

b. For purposes of determining the number of children present for child care in a child development home, a child receiving foster care from a child development home provider shall be considered to be the child of the provider.

Legislative intent to enact required licensure of child development homes commencing on July 1, 2013, with certain exceptions; transition activities to begin on July 1, 2009, for implementation of intended licensure requirement; department is to develop and submit a plan by December 15, 2010, for creating sustainable funding sources to support home-based child care providers in meeting intended licensing requirement; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §210

Section not amended; footnote added

237A.4A Child care regulatory fee — child care facility fund.

1. a. The department shall implement a regulatory fee for licensure of child care facilities. The fee requirements shall provide for tiered amounts based upon a child care facility’s capacity and a child development home’s regulatory category at the time of licensure.

b. The regulatory fee for centers shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars.

c. The regulatory fee for category “A” and “B” child development homes shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars and the fee for category “C” child development homes shall not exceed one hundred eighty-seven dollars.

d. The department shall adopt rules for implementation of the fee.

2. Regulatory fees collected shall augment existing funding for regulation of child care facilities in order to phase in annual inspections of child development homes and improve inspections of child care centers. The department shall not supplant existing funding for regulation of child care with funding derived from the regulatory fee. The department shall seek to meet the following target percentages of the total number of child development homes in the state inspected annually in phasing in the annual inspection of all child development homes:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, twenty percent.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, forty percent.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, sixty percent.

d. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, eighty percent.

e. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and succeeding fiscal years, one hundred percent.

3. a. In phasing in the inspection of child development homes, the department shall give priority to child development homes that have recently become licensed and have paid the regulatory fee implemented pursuant to this section.

b. The results of an inspection of a child care

facility shall be made publicly available on the internet page or site implemented by the department in accordance with section 237A.25 and through other means.

4. The target time frame for the department's issuance of the report concerning an inspection or other regulatory visit to a child care facility is sixty calendar days.

5. A child care facility fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department. The fund is separate from the general fund of the state. Regulatory fees collected under subsection 1 shall be credited to the fund. Moneys credited to the fund shall not revert to any other fund and are not subject to transfer except as specifically provided by law. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Moneys in the fund are annually appropriated to the department to be used for staffing dedicated to monitoring and regulation of child care facilities, contracting, related technology costs, record checks, grants and fee waivers, and other expenses for inspection and regulation of child care facilities. Any full-time equivalent positions paid for out of the fund shall be in addition to other such positions authorized for the department.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §208
NEW section

237A.5 Personnel.

1. All personnel in licensed or registered facilities shall have good health as evidenced by a report following a preemployment physical examination taken within six months prior to beginning employment. The examination shall include communicable disease tests by a licensed physician as defined in section 135C.1 and shall be repeated every three years after initial employment. Controlled medical conditions which would not affect the performance of the employee in the capacity employed shall not prohibit employment.

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

(1) "*Person subject to a record check*" means a person who is described by any of the following:

(a) The person is being considered for licensure or registration or is registered or licensed under this chapter.

(b) The person is being considered by a child care facility for employment involving direct responsibility for a child or with access to a child when the child is alone or is employed with such responsibilities.

(c) The person will reside or resides in a child care facility.

(d) The person has applied for or receives public funding for providing child care.

(e) The person will reside or resides in a child care home that is not registered under this chapter but that receives public funding for providing child care.

(2) "*Person subject to an evaluation*" means a person subject to a record check whose record indicates that the person has committed a transgression.

(3) "*Transgression*" means the existence of any of the following in a person's record:

(a) Conviction of a crime.

(b) A record of having committed founded child or dependent adult abuse.

(c) Listing in the sex offender registry under chapter 692A.

(d) A record of having committed a public or civil offense.

(e) The department has revoked a child care facility registration or license due to the person's continued or repeated failure to operate the child care facility in compliance with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

b. If an individual person subject to a record check is being considered for employment by a child care facility or child care home provider, in lieu of requesting a record check in this state to be conducted by the department under paragraph "c", the child care facility or child care home may access the single contact repository established pursuant to section 135C.33 as necessary to conduct a criminal and child abuse record check of the individual in this state. A copy of the results of the record check conducted through the single contact repository shall also be provided to the department. If the record check indicates the individual is a person subject to an evaluation, the child care facility or child care home may request that the department perform an evaluation as provided in this subsection. Otherwise, the individual shall not be employed by the child care facility or child care home.

c. Unless a record check has already been conducted in accordance with paragraph "b", the department shall conduct a criminal and child abuse record check in this state for a person who is subject to a record check and may conduct such a check in other states. In addition, the department may conduct a dependent adult abuse, sex offender registry, or other public or civil offense record check in this state or in other states for a person who is subject to a record check.

d. (1) For a person subject to a record check, in addition to any other record check conducted pursuant to this subsection, the person's fingerprints shall be provided to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the United States department of justice, federal bureau of investigation for a national criminal history check. The national criminal history check shall be repeated every four years.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the cost of a national criminal history check conducted in accordance with subparagraph (1) and the state record checks conducted in accordance with paragraph "c" that are conducted in connection with a

person's involvement with a child care center are not the responsibility of the department. The department is responsible for the cost of such checks conducted in connection with a person's involvement with a child development home or child care home.

(3) If record checks under paragraph "b" or "c" have been conducted on a person subject to a record check and the results do not warrant prohibition of the person's involvement with child care or otherwise present protective concerns, the person may be involved with child care on a provisional basis until the record check under subparagraph (1) has been completed.

(4) For the period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2013:

(a) The requirement in subparagraph (1) shall only apply to owners and employees of licensed child care centers and licensed child development homes and is applicable beginning on and after January 1, 2010, at the time of initial application for or renewal of a center's or home's license and the cost provisions of subparagraph (2) are applicable to owners and employees of centers beginning at the same time.

(b) Except for child development home providers who voluntarily license and are addressed by subparagraph division (a), and child development home providers participating in the child care quality rating system at a level under which national records checks are required in accordance with departmental rule, the national record check requirement in subparagraph (1) is not applicable in connection with a child development home or child care home throughout the period.

(c) This subparagraph (4) is repealed on July 1, 2013.

e. (1) If a record check performed pursuant to this subsection identifies an individual as a person subject to an evaluation, an evaluation shall be performed to determine whether prohibition of the person's involvement with child care is warranted. The evaluation shall be performed in accordance with procedures adopted for this purpose by the department.

(2) Prior to performing an evaluation, the department shall notify the affected person, licensee, registrant, or child care home applying for or receiving public funding for providing child care, that an evaluation will be conducted to determine whether prohibition of the person's involvement with child care is warranted.

f. If a record check performed in accordance with paragraph "b" or "c" identifies that an individual is a person subject to an evaluation, the department shall perform the evaluation in accordance with this subsection, even if the application which made the person subject to the record check is withdrawn or the circumstances which made the person subject to the record check are no longer applicable. If the department's evaluation de-

termines that prohibition of the person's involvement with child care is warranted, the provisions of this subsection regarding such a prohibition shall apply.

g. In an evaluation, the department shall consider the nature and seriousness of the transgression in relation to the position sought or held, the time elapsed since the commission of the transgression, the circumstances under which the transgression was committed, the degree of rehabilitation, the likelihood that the person will commit the transgression again, and the number of transgressions committed by the person involved. In addition to record check information, the department may utilize information from the department's case records in performing the evaluation. The department may permit a person who is evaluated to maintain involvement with child care, if the person complies with the department's conditions and corrective action plan relating to the person's involvement with child care. The department has final authority in determining whether prohibition of the person's involvement with child care is warranted and in developing any conditional requirements and corrective action plan under this paragraph.

h. (1) A person subject to an evaluation shall be prohibited from involvement with child care if the person has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse that was determined to be sexual abuse, the person is listed on the sex offender registry under chapter 692A, or the person has committed any of the following felony-level offenses:

(a) Child endangerment or neglect or abandonment of a dependent person.

(b) Domestic abuse.

(c) A crime against a child including but not limited to sexual exploitation of a minor.

(d) A forcible felony.

(2) If, within five years prior to the date of application for registration or licensure under this chapter, for employment or residence in a child care facility or child care home, or for receipt of public funding for providing child care, a person subject to an evaluation has been convicted of a controlled substance offense under chapter 124 or has been found to have committed physical abuse, the person shall be prohibited from involvement with child care for a period of five years from the date of conviction or founded abuse. After the five-year prohibition period, the person may submit an application for registration or licensure under this chapter, or to receive public funding for providing child care or may request an evaluation, and the department shall perform an evaluation and, based upon the criteria in paragraph "g", shall determine whether prohibition of the person's involvement with child care continues to be warranted.

i. If the department determines, through an evaluation of a person's transgression, that the

person's prohibition of involvement with child care is warranted, the person shall be prohibited from involvement with child care. The department may identify a period of time after which the person may request that another record check and evaluation be performed. A person who continues involvement with child care in violation of this subsection is subject to penalty under section 237A.19 or injunction under section 237A.20.

j. If it has been determined that a child receiving child care from a child care facility or a child care home is the victim of founded child abuse committed by an employee, license or registration holder, child care home provider, or resident of the child care facility or child care home for which a report is placed in the central registry pursuant to section 232.71D, the administrator shall provide notification at the time of the determination to the parents, guardians, and custodians of children receiving care from the child care facility or child care home. A notification made under this paragraph shall identify the type of abuse but shall not identify the victim or perpetrator or circumstances of the founded abuse.

3. On or after July 1, 1994, a licensee or registrant shall inform all new applicants for employment of the possibility of the performance of a record check and shall obtain, from the applicant, a signed acknowledgment of the receipt of the information.

4. On or after July 1, 1994, a licensee or registrant shall include the following inquiry in an application for employment: "Do you have a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse or have you ever been convicted of a crime, in this state or any other state?"

5. A person who serves as an unpaid volunteer in a child care facility shall not be required to complete training as a mandatory reporter of child abuse under section 232.69 or under any other requirement.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §99; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §209
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended and divided as paragraphs c - e
Subsection 2, former paragraphs d - h redesignated as f - j

237A.21 State child care advisory council.

1. *a.* A state child care advisory council is established consisting of not more than thirty-five voting members from urban and rural areas across the state. The membership shall include but is not limited to all of the following persons or representatives with an interest in child care: a licensed center provider, a registered child development home provider from a county with a population of less than twenty-two thousand, a provider who is exempt from licensing or registration under this chapter or a family, friend, and neighbor child care provider, a parent of a child in child care, staff members of appropriate governmental agen-

cies, and other members as deemed necessary by the governor. The voting members are eligible for reimbursement of their actual and necessary expenses while engaged in performance of their official duties.

b. For the purposes of this subsection, "family, friend, and neighbor child care" means child care, usually provided without cost and on a voluntary basis, by a family member, a friend, or a neighbor whose reason for providing that care is a strong existing personal relationship with a parent, guardian, or custodian and the parent's, guardian's, or custodian's child or children.

2. Except as otherwise provided, the voting members shall be appointed by the governor from a list of names submitted by a nominating committee to consist of one member of the state council established pursuant to this section, one member of the department's child care staff, three consumers of child care, and one member of a professional child care organization. Two names shall be submitted for each appointment. The voting members shall be appointed for terms of three years. The state council shall develop its own operational policies which are subject to departmental approval.

3. The voting membership of the council shall be appointed in a manner so as to provide equitable representation of persons with an interest in child care and shall include all of the following:

a. Two parents of a child served by a registered child development home.

b. Two parents of a child served by a licensed center.

c. Two not-for-profit child care providers.

d. Two for-profit child care providers.

e. One child care home provider.

f. Three child development home providers.

g. One child care resource and referral service grantee.

h. One nongovernmental child advocacy group representative.

i. One designee of the department of human services.

j. One designee of the Iowa department of public health.

k. One designee of the department of education.

l. One head start program provider.

m. One person who is a business owner or executive officer. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the nominees under this paragraph shall be submitted by the Iowa chamber of commerce executives.

n. One designee of the community empowerment office of the department of management.

o. One person who is a member of the Iowa afterschool alliance.

p. One person who is part of a local program implementing the statewide preschool program for four-year-old children under chapter 256C.

q. One person who represents the early childhood Iowa council created in section 135.173.

4. In addition to the voting members, the membership shall include four legislators as ex officio, nonvoting members. The four legislators shall be appointed one each by the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives for terms as provided in section 69.16B.

2009 Acts, ch 115, §2 – 6
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph m stricken
Subsection 3, NEW paragraphs m – q
NEW subsection 4

237A.22 Duties of state child care advisory council and department.

1. The state child care advisory council shall advise and make recommendations to the department, governor, and general assembly concerning child care. In fulfilling this responsibility the advisory council shall do all of the following:

a. Consult with the department and make recommendations concerning policy issues relating to child care.

b. Advise the department concerning services relating to child care, including but not limited to any of the following:

- (1) Resource and referral services.
- (2) Provider training.
- (3) Quality improvement.
- (4) Public-private partnerships.
- (5) Standards review and development.
- (6) The federal child care and development block grant, state funding, grants, and other funding sources for child care.

c. Assist the department in developing an implementation plan to provide seamless service to recipients of public assistance, which includes child care services. For the purposes of this subsection, “seamless service” means coordination, where possible, of the federal and state requirements which apply to child care.

d. Advise and provide technical services to the director of the department of education or the director’s designee relating to prekindergarten, kindergarten, and before and after school programming and facilities.

e. Make recommendations concerning child care expansion programs that meet the needs of children attending a core education program by providing child care before and after the core program hours and during times when the core program does not operate.

f. Make recommendations for improving collaborations between the child care programs involving the department and programs supporting the education and development of young children including but not limited to the federal head start program, the statewide preschool program for

four-year-old children and the early childhood, at-risk, and other early education programs administered by the department of education.

g. Make recommendations for eliminating duplication and otherwise improving the eligibility determination processes used for the state child care assistance program and other programs supporting low-income families, including but not limited to the federal head start, early head start, and even start programs; the early childhood, at-risk, and preschool programs administered by the department of education; the family and self-sufficiency grant program; and the family investment program.

h. Make recommendations as to the most effective and efficient means of managing the state and federal funding available for the state child care assistance program.

i. Review departmental program data concerning child care as deemed to be necessary by the advisory council, although the department shall not provide personally identifiable data or information.

j. Advise and assist the early childhood Iowa council in developing the strategic plan required pursuant to section 135.173.

2. The department shall provide information to the advisory council semiannually on all of the following:

a. Federal, state, local, and private revenues and expenditures for child care, including but not limited to updates on the current and future status of the revenues and expenditures.

b. Financial information and data relating to regulation of child care by the department and the usage of the state child care assistance program.

c. Utilization and availability data relating to child care regulation, quantity, and quality from consumer and provider perspectives.

d. Statistical and demographic data regarding child care providers and the families utilizing child care.

e. Statistical data regarding the processing time for issuing notices of decision to state child care assistance applicants and for issuing payments to child care providers.

3. The advisory council shall coordinate with the early childhood Iowa council in reporting annually to the governor and general assembly in December concerning the status of child care in the state, providing findings, and making recommendations. The annual report may be personally presented to the general assembly’s standing committees on human resources by a representative of the advisory council.

2009 Acts, ch 115, §7
Section amended

237A.28 Child care credit fund. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 182, § 138.

Balance of fund transferred to general fund of state; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §§5, 87

CHAPTER 237B

CHILDREN'S CENTERS — FACILITY STANDARDS

237B.1 Children's centers.

1. For the purposes of this section, unless the context requires otherwise, “*children's center*” means a privately funded facility designed to serve seven or more children at any one time who are not under the custody or authority of the department of human services, juvenile court, or another governmental agency, and that offers one or more of the following services:

- a. Child care.
- b. Child care for children with a chronic illness.
- c. Respite care.
- d. Family support services.
- e. Medical equipment.
- f. Therapeutic day programming.
- g. Educational enrichment.
- h. Housing.

2. The department of human services shall consult with the department of inspections and appeals, department of education, Iowa department of public health, state fire marshal, and community-based providers of services to children in

establishing certification or licensing standards for children's centers.

3. In establishing the initial and subsequent standards, the department of human services shall review other certification and licensing standards applicable to the centers. The standards established by the department shall be broad facility standards for the protection of children's safety. The department shall also apply criminal and abuse registry background check requirements for the persons who own, operate, staff, participate in, or otherwise have contact with the children receiving services from a children's center. The background check requirements shall be substantially equivalent to those applied under chapter 237 for a child foster care facility provider. The department of human services shall not establish program standards or other requirements under this section involving program development or oversight of the programs provided to the children served by children's centers.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §131
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 238

CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES

238.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means the administrator of the division of child and family services of the department of human services.
2. “*Child*” means the same as defined in section 234.1.
3. “*Child-placing agency*” means any agency, whether public, semipublic, or private, which represents that the agency places children permanently or temporarily in private family homes or receives children for placement in private family homes, or which actually engages for gain or otherwise in the placement of children in private family homes.

4. “*Person*” or “*agency*” shall include individuals, institutions, partnerships, voluntary associations, and corporations, other than institutions under the management or control of any division or any administrator of the department of human services.

5. “*State division*” means the same as defined in section 234.1.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §95
Section amended

238.2 “Child-placing agency” defined.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 191.

238.17 Forms for registration and record — preservation.

1. The administrator shall prescribe forms for the registration and record of persons cared for by any child-placing agency licensed under this chapter and for reports required by said administrator from the agencies.

2. If, for any reason, a child-placing agency as defined by section 238.1 shall cease to exist, all records of registration and placement and all other records of any kind and character kept by such child-placing agency shall be turned over to the administrator, for preservation, to be kept by the said administrator as a permanent record.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §233
Section amended

CHAPTER 239B

FAMILY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

239B.2 Conditions of eligibility.

Within available funding, the department shall make assistance available to eligible families under the family investment program. At a minimum, a family shall meet all of the following conditions of eligibility:

1. *Application.* An application for the program is made to the department. The application shall be in writing or reduced to writing in the manner and upon the form prescribed by the department. The application shall be made by the specified relative with whom the child resides or will reside, and shall contain the information required on the application form. One application may be made for several children of the same family if the children reside or will reside with the same specified relative.

2. *Income and resources.* The family meets income and resource guidelines established by the department to attain or retain financial eligibility. In determining a family's income and resources, the department shall consider the income and resources of the child, the child's parent, the child's stepparent living with the child, or any other specified relative with whom the child resides or will reside available to the family unless specifically exempted as provided in section 239B.7 or by rule or unless otherwise provided by federal law. A family's failure to meet the income or resource guidelines shall result in denial of the family's eligibility for the program.

3. *Unemployment.*

a. A determination of eligibility for a family with an unemployed parent shall not include consideration of either parent's number of hours of employment. Both parents must enter into and participate in a family investment agreement and participate in JOBS program activities unless good cause not to participate is established in accordance with rules.

b. Any of the following reasons for refusing employment or training are not good cause:

(1) Unsuitable or unpleasant work or training, if the parent is able to perform the work or training without unusual danger to the parent's health.

(2) The amount of wages or compensation, unless the wages for employment are below the amount customary for the same work in the community.

4. *Written statement — family investment agreement.*

a. The department may require an applicant family to commit to the initial actions the applicant family will take to achieve self-sufficiency as contained in a signed, written statement. An applicant family which fails to commit to the actions

as contained in the written statement shall be denied eligibility for the family investment program. If the applicant family becomes a participant family, the family's written statement may be replaced by, incorporated within, or become the family investment agreement for that family.

b. Unless exempt as provided in section 239B.8, a participant family which is eligible for the program shall continue to comply with the provisions of a written statement which contains actions committed to by the family under paragraph "a" or shall enter into a family investment agreement with the department. A participant family must comply with the provisions of the written statement or the conditions in the agreement in order to retain eligibility. A participant family which does not comply shall be deemed to have chosen a limited benefit plan.

5. *Provision of information.* The family provides requested information to the department. The department shall adopt rules specifying the conditions under which an applicant or participant family is denied eligibility for family investment program assistance for failure to provide requested information.

6. *Cooperation with child support requirements.* The department shall provide for prompt notification of the department's child support recovery unit if assistance is provided to a child whose parent is absent from the home. An applicant or participant shall cooperate with the child support recovery unit and the department as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 608(a)(2) unless the applicant or participant qualifies for good cause or other exception as determined by the department in accordance with the best interest of the child, parent, or specified relative, and with standards prescribed by rule. The authorized good cause or other exceptions shall include participation in a family investment agreement safety plan option to address or prevent family or domestic violence and other consideration given to the presence of family or domestic violence. If a specified relative with whom a child is residing fails to comply with these cooperation requirements, a sanction shall be imposed as defined by rule in accordance with state and federal law.

7. *Periodic reviews.* As a condition of eligibility, the department may require periodic reports from a participant concerning the participant's income, resources, family composition, and other circumstances. If the participant's circumstances change, the participant's assistance may be continued, renewed, suspended, changed in amount, or entirely withdrawn, as determined in accordance with rule.

8. *Out-of-state assistance.* Assistance shall be paid to a participant residing temporarily out-of-state if the participant retains residency in this state and remains otherwise eligible for assistance. The department shall periodically redetermine the eligibility of a participant who is temporarily residing out-of-state.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 3 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

239B.6 Assignment of support rights or benefits.

1. An assignment of support rights to the department is created by either of the following:

a. An applicant and other persons covered by an application are deemed to have assigned to the department at the time of application all rights to periodic support payments that accrue during the period the family receives assistance to the extent of the amount of assistance received by the applicant and by other persons covered by the application.

b. A determination that a child or another person covered by an application is eligible for assistance under this chapter creates an assignment by operation of law to the department of all rights to periodic support payments that accrue during the period the family receives assistance not to exceed the amount of assistance received by the child and other persons covered by the application.

2. An assignment takes effect upon determination that an applicant or another person covered by an application is eligible for assistance under this chapter, applies to both current and accruing support obligations, and terminates when an applicant or another person covered by an application ceases to receive assistance under this chapter, except with respect to the amount of unpaid support obligations accrued during the assignment. If an applicant or another person covered by an application ceases to receive assistance under this chapter and the applicant or other person covered by the application receives a periodic support payment, subject to limitations under federal law and subject to subsection 3, the department is entitled only to that amount of the periodic support payment above the current periodic support obligation.

3. Any rights to support payments assigned to the department on or before September 30, 2009, shall remain assigned to the department.

4. Assistance paid or payable under this chapter is not transferable or assignable at law or in equity, and none of the assistance paid or payable is subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process, or to the operation of any bankruptcy or insolvency law.

2008 Acts, ch 1019, §1, 2, 7
2008 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 and adding subsection 3 take effect October 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §7
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
NEW subsection 3 and former subsection 3 renumbered as 4

CHAPTER 241

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

241.2 Application for designation and funding as a provider of services for displaced homemakers.

1. Upon receipt of state or federal funding designated to assist displaced homemakers, a public or private nonprofit group may apply to the director for designation and funding as a provider of services to displaced homemakers. The application shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the director and shall include all of the following:

a. A proposal for the establishment of a multi-purpose service program for displaced homemakers which provides some or all of the following:

(1) Job counseling specifically designed for a person entering or reentering the job market after a number of years as a homemaker.

(2) Job training and placement services including but not limited to:

(a) Training programs for available jobs in the public and private sectors developed by working with public and private employers, taking into account the skills and job experiences of a homemaker.

(b) Assistance in locating available employ-

ment for displaced homemakers, some of which may be in existing job training and placement programs.

(c) Utilization of services of the state employment service, which shall cooperate with the department in locating employment opportunities.

(3) Utilization of services of existing agencies and programs to provide information on and assistance with financial management, legal problems, and health care.

(4) Utilization of services of existing agencies and programs to obtain educational services, including assistance in attaining high school equivalency diplomas and other courses which are of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers.

(5) Outreach and information services with respect to public employment, education, health and unemployment assistance programs which are of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers.

(6) Development and implementation of an educational program designed to promote public and professional awareness of the problems of displaced homemakers and of the availability of services for displaced homemakers.

(7) Development and implementation of a counseling program providing emotional support by qualified personnel or peer groups or both.

b. A proposed budget.

c. Assurance by the applicant that the uniform method of data collection and program evaluation established by the director pursuant to section 241.3, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, will be implemented.

d. Any other information the director may require.

2. A public or private nonprofit group which receives designation as a provider of services to displaced homemakers under this chapter shall comply with all applicable department rules.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 249A

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Modified price-based case-mix reimbursement for nursing facilities; 2001 Acts, ch 192, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 112, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 175, §50; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §165; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §154; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §31; 2006 Acts, ch 1184, §30; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §33, 67; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §32, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §32, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 183, §73

Prescription drug copayments; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §42, 66
Conditions for qualification of state medical institution for payments under Medicare and Medicaid waiver; workgroup to develop plan by July 1, 2007, regarding housing and services for persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities; §219.1

249A.3 Eligibility.

The extent of and the limitations upon eligibility for assistance under this chapter is prescribed by this section, subject to federal requirements, and by laws appropriating funds for assistance provided pursuant to this chapter.

1. Medical assistance shall be provided to, or on behalf of, any individual or family residing in the state of Iowa, including those residents who are temporarily absent from the state, who:

a. Is a recipient of federal supplemental security income or who would be eligible for federal supplemental security income if living in their own home.

b. Is an individual who is eligible for the family investment program or is an individual who would be eligible for unborn child payments under the family investment program, as authorized by Tit. IV-A of the federal Social Security Act, if the family investment program provided for unborn child payments during the entire pregnancy.

c. Was a recipient of one of the previous categorical assistance programs as of December 31, 1973, and would continue to meet the eligibility requirements for one of the previous categorical assistance programs as the requirements existed on that date.

d. Is a child up to one year of age who was born on or after October 1, 1984, to a woman receiving medical assistance on the date of the child’s birth, who continues to be a member of the mother’s household, and whose mother continues to receive medical assistance.

e. Is a pregnant woman whose pregnancy has been medically verified and who qualifies under either of the following:

(1) The woman would be eligible for cash assistance under the family investment program, if the child were born and living with the woman in the month of payment.

(2) The woman meets the income and resource requirements of the family investment program, provided the unborn child is considered a member of the household, and the woman’s family is treated as though deprivation exists.

f. Is a child who is less than seven years of age and who meets the income and resource requirements of the family investment program.

g. (1) Is a child who is one through five years of age as prescribed by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-239, § 6401, whose income is not more than one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

(2) Is a child who has attained six years of age but has not attained nineteen years of age, whose income is not more than one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

h. Is a woman who, while pregnant, meets eligibility requirements for assistance under the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(1), and continues to meet the requirements except for income. The woman is eligible to receive assistance until sixty days after the date pregnancy ends.

i. Is a pregnant woman who is determined to be presumptively eligible by a health care provider

qualified under the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-509, § 9407. The woman is eligible for ambulatory prenatal care assistance until the last day of the month following the month of the presumptive eligibility determination. If the department receives the woman's medical assistance application by the last day of the month following the month of the presumptive eligibility determination, the woman is eligible for ambulatory prenatal care assistance until the department actually determines the woman's eligibility or ineligibility for medical assistance. The costs of services provided during the presumptive eligibility period shall be paid by the medical assistance program for those persons who are determined to be ineligible through the regular eligibility determination process.

j. Is a pregnant woman or infant less than one year of age whose income does not exceed the federally prescribed percentage of the poverty level in accordance with the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 302.

k. Is a pregnant woman or infant whose income is more than the limit prescribed under the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 302, but not more than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

l. (1) Is an infant whose income is not more than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

(2) Additionally, effective July 1, 2009, medical assistance shall be provided to a pregnant woman or infant whose family income is at or below three hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services, if otherwise eligible.

m. Is a child for whom adoption assistance or foster care maintenance payments are paid under Tit. IV-E of the federal Social Security Act.

n. Is an individual or family who is ineligible for the family investment program because of requirements that do not apply under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

o. Was a federal supplemental security income or a state supplementary assistance recipient, as defined by section 249.1, and a recipient of federal social security benefits at one time since August 1, 1977, and would be eligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance but for the increases due to the cost of living in federal social security benefits since the last date of concurrent eligibility.

p. Is an individual whose spouse is deceased

and who is ineligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, due to the elimination of the actuarial reduction formula for federal social security benefits under the federal Social Security Act and subsequent cost of living increases.

q. Is an individual who is at least sixty years of age and is ineligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, because of receipt of social security widow or widower benefits and is not eligible for federal Medicare, part A coverage.

r. Is an individual with a disability, and is at least eighteen years of age, who receives parental social security benefits under the federal Social Security Act and is not eligible for federal supplemental security income or state supplementary assistance, as defined by section 249.1, because of the receipt of the social security benefits.

s. Is an individual who is no longer eligible for the family investment program due to earned income. The department shall provide transitional medical assistance to the individual for the maximum period allowed for federal financial participation under federal law.

t. Is an individual who is no longer eligible for the family investment program due to the receipt of child or spousal support. The department shall provide transitional medical assistance to the individual for the maximum period allowed for federal financial participation under federal law.

u. As allowed under the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-171, section 6062, is an individual who is less than nineteen years of age who meets the federal supplemental security income program rules for disability but whose income or resources exceed such program rules, who is a member of a family whose income is at or below three hundred percent of the most recently revised official poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services for the family, and whose parent complies with the requirements relating to family coverage offered by the parent's employer. Such assistance shall be provided on a phased-in basis, based upon the age of the individual.

2. *a.* Medical assistance may also, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, be provided to, or on behalf of, other individuals and families who are not excluded under subsection 5 of this section and whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical care and services in accordance with the following order of priorities:

(1) As allowed under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII), individuals with disabilities, who are less than sixty-five years of age, who are members of families whose income is less than two hundred fifty percent of the most recently revised official poverty guidelines published by

the United States department of health and human services for the family, who have earned income and who are eligible for medical assistance or additional medical assistance under this section if earnings are disregarded. As allowed by 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(r)(2), unearned income shall also be disregarded in determining whether an individual is eligible for assistance under this subparagraph. For the purposes of determining the amount of an individual's resources under this subparagraph and as allowed by 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(r)(2), a maximum of ten thousand dollars of available resources shall be disregarded, and any additional resources held in a retirement account, in a medical savings account, or in any other account approved under rules adopted by the department shall also be disregarded. Individuals eligible for assistance under this subparagraph, whose individual income exceeds one hundred fifty percent of the official poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services for an individual, shall pay a premium. The amount of the premium shall be based on a sliding fee schedule adopted by rule of the department and shall be based on a percentage of the individual's income. The maximum premium payable by an individual whose income exceeds one hundred fifty percent of the official poverty guidelines shall be commensurate with the cost of state employees' group health insurance in this state. The payment to and acceptance by an automated case management system or the department of the premium required under this subparagraph shall not automatically confer initial or continuing program eligibility on an individual. A premium paid to and accepted by the department's premium payment process that is subsequently determined to be untimely or to have been paid on behalf of an individual ineligible for the program shall be refunded to the remitter in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

(2) (a) As provided under the federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-354, women who meet all of the following criteria:

(i) Are not described in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i).

(ii) Have not attained age sixty-five.

(iii) Have been screened for breast and cervical cancer under the United States centers for disease control and prevention breast and cervical cancer early detection program established under 42 U.S.C. § 300k et seq., in accordance with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. § 300n, and need treatment for breast or cervical cancer. A woman is considered screened for breast and cervical cancer under this subparagraph subdivision if the woman is screened by any provider or entity, and the state grantee of the United States centers for disease control and prevention funds under Tit. XV of the federal Public Health Services Act has elected to

include screening activities by that provider or entity as screening activities pursuant to Tit. XV of the federal Public Health Services Act. This screening includes but is not limited to breast or cervical cancer screenings or related diagnostic services provided by family planning or community health centers and breast cancer screenings funded by the Susan G. Komen foundation which are provided to women who meet the eligibility requirements established by the state grantee of the United States centers for disease control and prevention funds under Tit. XV of the federal Public Health Services Act.

(iv) Are not otherwise covered under creditable coverage as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300gg(c).

(b) A woman who meets the criteria of this subparagraph (2) shall be presumptively eligible for medical assistance.

(3) Individuals who are receiving care in a hospital or in a basic nursing home, intermediate nursing home, skilled nursing home or extended care facility, as defined by section 135C.1, and who meet all eligibility requirements for federal supplemental security income except that their income exceeds the allowable maximum therefor, but whose income is not in excess of the maximum established by subsection 4 for eligibility for medical assistance and is insufficient to meet the full cost of their care in the hospital or health care facility on the basis of standards established by the department.

(4) Individuals under twenty-one years of age living in a licensed foster home, or in a private home pursuant to a subsidized adoption arrangement, for whom the department accepts financial responsibility in whole or in part and who are not eligible under subsection 1.

(5) Individuals who are receiving care in an institution for mental diseases, and who are under twenty-one years of age and whose income and resources are such that they are eligible for the family investment program, or who are sixty-five years of age or older and who meet the conditions for eligibility in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1).

(6) Individuals and families whose incomes and resources are such that they are eligible for federal supplemental security income or the family investment program, but who are not actually receiving such public assistance.

(7) Individuals who are receiving state supplementary assistance as defined by section 249.1 or other persons whose needs are considered in computing the recipient's assistance grant.

(8) Individuals under twenty-one years of age who qualify on a financial basis for, but who are otherwise ineligible to receive assistance under the family investment program.

(9) As allowed under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVII), individuals under twenty-one years of age who were in foster care under the responsibility of the state on the individ-

ual's eighteenth birthday, and whose income is less than two hundred percent of the most recently revised official poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. Medical assistance may be provided for an individual described by this subparagraph regardless of the individual's resources.

(10) Women eligible for family planning services under a federally approved demonstration waiver.

(11) Individuals and families who would be eligible under subsection 1 or this subsection except for excess income or resources, or a reasonable category of those individuals and families.

(12) Individuals who have attained the age of twenty-one but have not yet attained the age of sixty-five who qualify on a financial basis for, but who are otherwise ineligible to receive, federal supplemental security income or assistance under the family investment program.

b. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection establishing priorities for individuals and families to receive medical assistance, the department may determine within the priorities listed in this subsection which persons shall receive medical assistance based on income levels established by the department, subject to the limitations provided in subsection 4.

3. Additional medical assistance may, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, be provided to, or on behalf of, either:

a. Only those individuals and families described in subsection 1 of this section; or

b. Those individuals and families described in both subsections 1 and 2.

4. Discretionary medical assistance, within the limits of available funds and in accordance with section 249A.4, subsection 1, may be provided to or on behalf of those individuals and families described in subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (11), of this section.

5. Assistance shall not be granted under this chapter to:

a. An individual or family whose income, considered to be available to the individual or family, exceeds federally prescribed limitations.

b. An individual or family whose resources, considered to be available to the individual or family, exceed federally prescribed limitations.

5A. In determining eligibility for children under subsection 1, paragraphs "b", "f", "g", "j", "k", "n", and "s"; subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraphs (3), (5), (6), (8), and (11); and subsection 5, paragraph "b", all resources of the family, other than monthly income, shall be disregarded.

5B. In determining eligibility for adults under subsection 1, paragraphs "b", "e", "h", "j", "k", "n", "s", and "t"; subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraphs (4), (5), (8), (11), and (12); and subsection 5, paragraph "b", one motor vehicle per household shall be disregarded.

6. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance under this chapter, for resources transferred to the individual's spouse before October 1, 1989, or to a person other than the individual's spouse before July 1, 1989, the department shall include, as resources still available to the individual, those nonexempt resources or interests in resources, owned by the individual within the preceding twenty-four months, which the individual gave away or sold at less than fair market value for the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical assistance under this chapter.

a. A transaction described in this subsection is presumed to have been for the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical assistance under this chapter unless the individual furnishes convincing evidence to establish that the transaction was exclusively for some other purpose.

b. The value of a resource or an interest in a resource in determining eligibility under this subsection is the fair market value of the resource or interest at the time of the transaction less the amount of any compensation received.

c. If a transaction described in this subsection results in uncompensated value exceeding twelve thousand dollars, the department shall provide by rule for a period of ineligibility which exceeds twenty-four months and has a reasonable relationship to the uncompensated value above twelve thousand dollars.

7. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance under this chapter, the department shall consider resources transferred to the individual's spouse on or after October 1, 1989, or to a person other than the individual's spouse on or after July 1, 1989, and prior to August 11, 1993, as provided by the federal Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-360, § 303(b), as amended by the federal Family Support Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-485, § 608(d)(16)(B), (D), and the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-239, § 6411(e)(1).

8. Medicare cost sharing shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E), to or on behalf of an individual who is a resident of the state or a resident who is temporarily absent from the state, and who is a member of any of the following eligibility categories:

a. A qualified Medicare beneficiary as defined under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1905(p)(1), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(p)(1).

b. A qualified disabled and working person as defined under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1905(s), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(s).

c. A specified low-income Medicare beneficiary as defined under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iii), as codi-

fied in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iii).

d. An additional specified low-income Medicare beneficiary as described under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv)(I), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iv)(I).

e. An additional specified low-income Medicare beneficiary described under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv)(II), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iv)(II).

9. Beginning October 1, 1990, in determining the eligibility of an institutionalized individual for assistance under this chapter, the department shall establish a minimum community spouse resource allowance amount of twenty-four thousand dollars to be retained for the benefit of the institutionalized individual's community spouse in accordance with the federal Social Security Act, section 1924(f) as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396r-5(f).

10. Group health plan cost sharing shall be provided as required by Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, section 1906, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396e.

11. *a.* In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider transfers of assets made on or after August 11, 1993, as provided by the federal Social Security Act, section 1917(c), as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c).

b. The department shall exercise the option provided in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c) to provide a period of ineligibility for medical assistance due to a transfer of assets by a noninstitutionalized individual or the spouse of a noninstitutionalized individual. For noninstitutionalized individuals, the number of months of ineligibility shall be equal to the total, cumulative uncompensated value of all assets transferred by the individual or the individual's spouse on or after the look-back date specified in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(c)(1)(B)(i), divided by the average monthly cost to a private patient for nursing facility services in Iowa at the time of application. The services for which noninstitutionalized individuals shall be made ineligible shall include any long-term care services for which medical assistance is otherwise available. Notwithstanding section 17A.4, the department may adopt rules providing a period of ineligibility for medical assistance due to a transfer of assets by a noninstitutionalized individual or the spouse of a noninstitutionalized individual without notice of opportunity for public comment, to be effective immediately upon filing under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).

c. A disclaimer of any property, interest, or right pursuant to section 633E.5 constitutes a transfer of assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance in an amount equal to the value of the property, interest, or right disclaimed.

d. Unless a surviving spouse is precluded from

making an election under the terms of a premarital agreement, the failure of a surviving spouse to take an elective share pursuant to chapter 633, division V, constitutes a transfer of assets for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance to the extent that the value received by taking an elective share would have exceeded the value of the inheritance received under the will.

12. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider income or assets relating to trusts or similar legal instruments or devices established on or before August 10, 1993, as available to the individual, in accordance with the federal Comprehensive Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-272, § 9506(a), as amended by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-509, § 9435(c).

13. In determining the eligibility of an individual for medical assistance, the department shall consider income or assets relating to trusts or similar legal instruments or devices established after August 10, 1993, as available to the individual, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d) and sections 633C.2 and 633C.3.

14. Once initial ongoing eligibility for medical assistance is determined for a child under the age of nineteen, the department shall provide continuous eligibility for a period of up to twelve months regardless of changes in family circumstances, until the child's next annual review of eligibility under the medical assistance program, with the exception of the following children:

a. A newborn child of a medical assistance-eligible woman.

b. A child whose eligibility was determined under the medically needy program.

c. A child who is eligible under a state-only funded program.

d. A child who is no longer an Iowa resident.

e. A child who is incarcerated in a jail or other correctional institution.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §242; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §16; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §132, 134

2009 amendment to subsection 14 by 2009 Acts, ch 182, §132, takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §134

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 1, paragraph "f" amended

Subsections 2, 4, 5A, 5B, and 14 amended

249A.3A Medical assistance — all income-eligible children.

The department shall provide medical assistance to individuals under nineteen years of age who meet the income eligibility requirements for the state medical assistance program and for whom federal financial participation is or becomes available for the cost of such assistance.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §13

NEW section

249A.4 Duties of director.

The director shall be responsible for the effective and impartial administration of this chapter

and shall, in accordance with the standards and priorities established by this chapter, by applicable federal law, by the regulations and directives issued pursuant to federal law, by applicable court orders, and by the state plan approved in accordance with federal law, make rules, establish policies, and prescribe procedures to implement this chapter. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing delegation of authority, the director is hereby specifically empowered and directed to:

1. Determine the greatest amount, duration, and scope of assistance which may be provided, and the broadest range of eligible individuals to whom assistance may effectively be provided, under this chapter within the limitations of available funds. In so doing, the director shall at least every six months evaluate the scope of the program currently being provided under this chapter, project the probable cost of continuing a like program, and compare the probable cost with the remaining balance of the state appropriation made for payment of assistance under this chapter during the current appropriation period. After each evaluation of the scope of the program, the director shall report to the general assembly through the legislative council or in another manner as the general assembly may by resolution direct.

2. Reserved.

3. Have authority to provide for payment under this chapter of assistance rendered to any applicant prior to the date the application is filed.

4. Have authority to contract with any corporation authorized to engage in this state in insuring groups or individuals for all or part of the cost of medical, hospital, or other health care or with any corporation maintaining and operating a medical, hospital, or health service prepayment plan under the provisions of chapter 514 or with any health maintenance organization authorized to operate in this state, for any or all of the benefits to which any recipients are entitled under this chapter to be provided by such corporation or health maintenance organization on a prepaid individual or group basis.

5. May, to the extent possible, contract with a private organization or organizations whereby such organization will handle the processing of and the payment of claims for services rendered under the provisions of this chapter and under such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated by such department. The state department may give due consideration to the advantages of contracting with any organization which may be serving in Iowa as "intermediary" or "carrier" under Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, as amended.

6. Shall cooperate with any agency of the state or federal government in any manner as may be necessary to qualify for federal aid and assistance for medical assistance in conformity with the provisions of chapter 249, this chapter, and Tit. XVI

and XIX of the federal Social Security Act, as amended.

7. Shall provide for the professional freedom of those licensed practitioners who determine the need for or provide medical care and services, and shall provide freedom of choice to recipients to select the provider of care and services, except when the recipient is eligible for participation in a health maintenance organization or prepaid health plan which limits provider selection and which is approved by the department.

- a. However, this shall not limit the freedom of choice to recipients to select providers in instances where such provider services are eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program but are not provided under the health maintenance organization or under the prepaid health plan, or where the recipient has an already established program of specialized medical care with a particular provider. The department may also restrict the recipient's selection of providers to control the individual recipient's overuse of care and services, provided the department can document this overuse. The department shall promulgate rules for determining the overuse of services, including rights of appeal by the recipient.

- b. Advanced registered nurse practitioners licensed pursuant to chapter 152 shall be regarded as approved providers of health care services, including primary care, for purposes of managed care or prepaid services contracts under the medical assistance program. This paragraph shall not be construed to expand the scope of practice of an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to chapter 152.

8. Implement the premium assistance program options described under the federal Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3, for the medical assistance program. The department may adopt rules as necessary to administer these options.

9. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A in determining the method and level of reimbursement for all medical and health services referred to in section 249A.2, subsection 1 or 7, after considering all of the following:

- a. The promotion of efficient and cost-effective delivery of medical and health services.

- b. Compliance with federal law and regulations.

- c. The level of state and federal appropriations for medical assistance.

- d. Reimbursement at a level as near as possible to actual costs and charges after priority is given to the considerations in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c".

10. Shall provide an opportunity for a fair hearing before the department of inspections and appeals to an individual whose claim for medical assistance under this chapter is denied or is not acted upon with reasonable promptness. Upon

completion of a hearing, the department of inspections and appeals shall issue a decision which is subject to review by the department of human services.

11. In determining the medical assistance eligibility of a pregnant woman, infant, or child under the federal Social Security Act, § 1902(l), resources which are used as tools of the trade shall not be considered.

12. Reserved.

13. In implementing subsection 9, relating to reimbursement for medical and health services under this chapter, when a selected out-of-state acute care hospital facility is involved, a contractual arrangement may be developed with the out-of-state facility that is in accordance with the requirements of Tit. XVIII and XIX of the federal Social Security Act. The contractual arrangement is not subject to other reimbursement standards, policies, and rate setting procedures required under this chapter.

14. A medical assistance copayment shall only be applied to those services and products specified in administrative rules of the department in effect on February 1, 1991, which under federal medical assistance requirements, are provided at the option of the state.

15. Establish appropriate reimbursement rates for community mental health centers that are accredited by the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission.

Judicial review of the decisions of the department of human services may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. If a petition for judicial review is filed, the department of human services shall furnish the petitioner with a copy of the application and all supporting papers, a transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, if any, and a copy of its decision.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §243; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §18
Subsection 7 amended
NEW subsection 8

249A.4B Medical assistance advisory council.

1. A medical assistance advisory council is created to comply with 42 C.F.R. § 431.12 based on section 1902(a)(4) of the federal Social Security Act and to advise the director about health and medical care services under the medical assistance program. The council shall meet no more than quarterly. The director of public health shall serve as chairperson of the council.

2. The council shall include all of the following members:

a. The president, or the president's representative, of each of the following professional or business entities, or a member of each of the following professional or business entities, selected by the entity:

- (1) The Iowa medical society.
- (2) The Iowa osteopathic medical association.
- (3) The Iowa academy of family physicians.
- (4) The Iowa chapter of the American academy of pediatrics.
- (5) The Iowa physical therapy association.
- (6) The Iowa dental association.
- (7) The Iowa nurses association.
- (8) The Iowa pharmacy association.
- (9) The Iowa podiatric medical society.
- (10) The Iowa optometric association.
- (11) The Iowa association of community providers.
- (12) The Iowa psychological association.
- (13) The Iowa psychiatric society.
- (14) The Iowa chapter of the national association of social workers.
- (15) The coalition for family and children's services in Iowa.
- (16) The Iowa hospital association.
- (17) The Iowa association of rural health clinics.
- (18) The Iowa/Nebraska primary care association.
- (19) Free clinics of Iowa.
- (20) The opticians' association of Iowa, inc.
- (21) The Iowa association of hearing health professionals.
- (22) The Iowa speech and hearing association.
- (23) The Iowa health care association.
- (24) The Iowa association of area agencies on aging.
- (25) AARP.
- (26) The Iowa caregivers association.
- (27) The Iowa coalition of home and community-based services for seniors.
- (28) The Iowa adult day services association.
- (29) The Iowa association of homes and services for the aging.
- (30) The Iowa association for home care.
- (31) The Iowa council of health care centers.
- (32) The Iowa physician assistant society.
- (33) The Iowa association of nurse practitioners.
- (34) The Iowa nurse practitioner society.
- (35) The Iowa occupational therapy association.
- (36) The ARC of Iowa, formerly known as the association for retarded citizens of Iowa.
- (37) The alliance for the mentally ill of Iowa.
- (38) The Iowa state association of counties.
- (39) The governor's developmental disabilities council.
- (40) The Iowa chiropractic society.

b. Public representatives which may include members of consumer groups, including recipients of medical assistance or their families, consumer organizations, and others, equal in number to the number of representatives of the professional and business entities specifically represented under paragraph "a", appointed by the governor for stag-

gered terms of two years each, none of whom shall be members of, or practitioners of, or have a pecuniary interest in any of the professional or business entities specifically represented under paragraph “a”, and a majority of whom shall be current or former recipients of medical assistance or members of the families of current or former recipients.

c. The director of public health, or the director’s designee.

d. The director of the department on aging, or the director’s designee.

e. The dean of Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center, or the dean’s designee.

f. The dean of the university of Iowa college of medicine, or the dean’s designee.

g. The following members of the general assembly, each for a term of two years as provided in section 69.16B:

(1) Two members of the house of representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties.

(2) Two members of the senate, one appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

3. a. An executive committee of the council is created and shall consist of the following members of the council:

(1) Five of the professional or business entity members designated pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “a”, and selected by the members specified under that paragraph.

(2) Five of the public members appointed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “b”, and selected by the members specified under that paragraph. Of the five public members, at least one member shall be a recipient of medical assistance.

(3) The director of public health, or the director’s designee.

b. The executive committee shall meet on a monthly basis. The director of public health shall serve as chairperson of the executive committee.

c. Based upon the deliberations of the council and the executive committee, the executive committee shall make recommendations to the director regarding the budget, policy, and administration of the medical assistance program.

4. For each council meeting, other than those held during the time the general assembly is in session, each legislative member of the council shall be reimbursed for actual travel and other necessary expenses and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day in attendance, as shall the members of the council or the executive committee who are recipients or the family members of recipients of medical assistance, regardless of whether the general assembly is in session.

5. The department shall provide staff support and independent technical assistance to the council and the executive committee.

6. The director shall consider the recommendations offered by the council and the executive committee in the director’s preparation of medical assistance budget recommendations to the council on human services pursuant to section 217.3 and in implementation of medical assistance program policies.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §55
Subsection 2, paragraph d amended

249A.6 Assignment — lien.

1. a. As a condition of eligibility for medical assistance, a recipient who has the legal capacity to execute an assignment shall do all of the following:

(1) Assign to the department any rights to payments of medical care from any third party.

(2) Cooperate with the department in obtaining payments described in subparagraph (1).

(3) Cooperate with the department in identifying and providing information to assist the department in pursuing any third party who may be liable to pay for medical care and services available under the medical assistance program.

b. Any amount collected by the department through an assignment shall be retained by the department as reimbursement for medical assistance payments.

c. An assignment under this subsection is in addition to an assignment of medical support payments under any other law, including section 252E.11.

2. When payment is made by the department for medical care or expenses through the medical assistance program on behalf of a recipient, the department shall have a lien, to the extent of those payments, upon all monetary claims which the recipient may have against third parties. A lien under this section is not effective unless the department files a notice of lien with the clerk of the district court in the county where the recipient resides and with the recipient’s attorney when the recipient’s eligibility for medical assistance is established. The notice of lien shall be filed before the third party has concluded a final settlement with the recipient, the recipient’s attorney, or other representative. The third party shall obtain a written determination from the department concerning the amount of the lien before a settlement is deemed final for purposes of this section. A compromise, including but not limited to a settlement, waiver or release, of a claim under this section does not defeat the department’s lien except pursuant to the written agreement of the director or the director’s designee. A settlement, award, or judgment structured in any manner not to include medical expenses or an action brought by a recipi-

ent or on behalf of a recipient which fails to state a claim for recovery of medical expenses does not defeat the department's lien if there is any recovery on the recipient's claim.

3. The department shall be given notice of monetary claims against third parties as follows:

a. Applicants for medical assistance shall notify the department of any possible claims against third parties upon submitting the application. Recipients of medical assistance shall notify the department of any possible claims when those claims arise.

b. A person who provides health care services to a person receiving assistance through the medical assistance program shall notify the department whenever the person has reason to believe that third parties may be liable for payment of the costs of those health care services.

c. An attorney representing an applicant for or recipient of assistance on a claim upon which the department has a lien under this section shall notify the department of the claim of which the attorney has actual knowledge, prior to filing a claim, commencing an action or negotiating a settlement offer.

(1) Actual knowledge under this section shall include the notice to the attorney pursuant to subsection 2.

(2) The mailing and deposit in a United States post office or public mailing box of the notice, addressed to the department at its state or district office location, is adequate legal notice of the claim.

4. The department's lien is valid and binding on an attorney, insurer, or other third party only upon notice by the department or unless the attorney, insurer, or third party has actual notice that the recipient is receiving medical assistance from the department and only to the extent to which the attorney, insurer, or third party has not made payment to the recipient or an assignee of the recipient prior to the notice. Payment of benefits by an insurer or third party pursuant to the rights of the lienholder in this section discharges the attorney, insurer, or third party from liability to the recipient or the recipient's assignee to the extent of the payment to the department.

5. If a recipient of assistance through the medical assistance program incurs the obligation to pay attorney fees and court costs for the purpose of enforcing a monetary claim upon which the department has a lien under this section, upon the receipt of the judgment or settlement of the total claim, of which the lien for medical assistance payments is a part, the court costs and reasonable attorney fees shall first be deducted from this total judgment or settlement. One-third of the remaining balance shall then be deducted and paid to the recipient. From the remaining balance, the lien of the department shall be paid. Any amount remaining shall be paid to the recipient. An attorney

acting on behalf of a recipient of medical assistance for the purpose of enforcing a claim upon which the department has a lien shall not collect from the recipient any amount as attorney fees which is in excess of the amount which the attorney customarily would collect on claims not subject to this section.

6. For purposes of this section the term "third party" includes an attorney, individual, institution, corporation, or public or private agency which is or may be liable to pay part or all of the medical costs incurred as a result of injury, disease, or disability by or on behalf of an applicant for or recipient of assistance under the medical assistance program.

7. The department may enforce its lien by a civil action against any liable third party.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §244; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §96
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

249A.7 Fraudulent practices — investigations and audits — Medicaid fraud account.

1. A person who obtains assistance or payments for medical assistance under this chapter by knowingly making or causing to be made, a false statement or a misrepresentation of a material fact or by knowingly failing to disclose a material fact required of an applicant for aid under the provisions of this chapter and a person who knowingly makes or causes to be made, a false statement or a misrepresentation of a material fact or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact concerning the applicant's eligibility for aid under this chapter commits a fraudulent practice.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall conduct investigations and audits as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the medical assistance program administered under this chapter. The department of inspections and appeals shall cooperate with the department of human services on the development of procedures relating to such investigations and audits to ensure compliance with federal and state single state agency requirements.

3. A Medicaid fraud account is created in the general fund of the state under the authority of the department of inspections and appeals. Moneys from penalties and other amounts received as a result of prosecutions involving the department of inspections and appeals investigations and audits to ensure compliance with the medical assistance program that are not credited to the program may be credited to the account. Notwithstanding sections 8.33 and 8.39, moneys credited to the account shall not revert to any other account or fund and are not subject to transfer except as specifically provided by law. Moneys in the fund shall be used for costs associated with the department of inspections and appeals' efforts to address medical assis-

tance program fraud and abuse and for costs incurred by the department of inspections and appeals or other agencies in providing regulation, responding to allegations, or other activity involving chapter 135O. The department of inspections and appeals and other agencies receiving moneys from the account shall provide a joint annual report to the governor and general assembly detailing the expenditures from the account and activities performed relating to the expenditures. This subsection is repealed on July 1, 2012.

2009 Acts, ch 136, §10
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 designated editorially as subsections 1 and 2
NEW subsection 3

249A.30A Medical assistance — personal needs allowance.

The personal needs allowance under the medical assistance program, which may be retained by a person who is a resident of a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, or an intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness, as defined in section 135C.1, or a person who is a resident of a psychiatric medical institution for children as defined in section 135H.1, shall be fifty dollars per month. A resident who has income of less than fifty dollars per month shall receive a supplement from the state in the amount necessary to receive a personal needs allowance of fifty dollars per month, if funding is specifically appropriated for this purpose.

2009-2010 allocation for monthly personal needs allowance of fifty dollars; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §9
Section not amended; footnote revised

249A.31 Cost-based reimbursement.

1. Providers of individual case management services for persons with mental retardation, a developmental disability, or chronic mental illness shall receive cost-based reimbursement for one hundred percent of the reasonable costs for the provision of the services in accordance with standards adopted by the mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission pursuant to section 225C.6.

2. Effective July 1, 2010, the department shall apply a cost-based reimbursement methodology for reimbursement of psychiatric medical institution for children providers.

2009 Acts, ch 121, §2, 3
Former unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1

NEW subsection 2

249A.35 Purchase of qualified long-term care insurance policy — computation under medical assistance program.

A computation for the purposes of determining eligibility under this chapter concerning an individual who is the beneficiary of a qualified long-

term care insurance policy under chapter 514H shall include consideration of the asset disregard provided in section 514H.5.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §1
Section amended

249A.36 Medical assistance quality improvement council.

1. A medical assistance quality improvement council is established. The council shall evaluate the clinical outcomes and satisfaction of consumers and providers with the medical assistance program. The council shall coordinate efforts with the cost and quality performance evaluation completed pursuant to section 249J.16.

2. *a.* The council shall consist of eight voting members who are not members of the general assembly. The voting members shall be appointed two each by the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. At least one member of the council shall be a consumer and at least one member shall be a medical assistance program provider. An individual who is employed by a private or nonprofit organization that receives one million dollars or more in compensation or reimbursement from the department, annually, is not eligible for appointment to the council. The members shall serve terms as provided in section 69.16B, and appointments shall comply with sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.16C. Members shall receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while serving in their official capacity and may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. Vacancies shall be filled by the original appointing authority and in the manner of the original appointment. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term.

b. The members shall select a chairperson, annually, from among the membership. The council shall meet at least quarterly and at the call of the chairperson. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the council must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting membership.

c. The department shall provide administrative support and necessary supplies and equipment for the council.

3. The council shall consult with and advise the Iowa Medicaid enterprise in establishing a quality assessment and improvement process.

a. The process shall be consistent with the health plan employer data and information set developed by the national committee for quality assurance and with the consumer assessment of health care providers and systems developed by the agency for health care research and quality of the United States department of health and hu-

man services. The council shall also coordinate efforts with the Iowa healthcare collaborative and the state's Medicare quality improvement organization to create consistent quality measures.

b. The process may utilize as a basis the medical assistance and state children's health insurance quality improvement efforts of the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services.

c. The process shall include assessment and evaluation of both managed care and fee-for-service programs, and shall be applicable to services

provided to adults and children.

d. The initial process shall be developed and implemented by December 31, 2008, with the initial report of results to be made available to the public by June 30, 2009. Following the initial report, the council shall submit a report of results to the governor and the general assembly, annually, in January.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §8, 14

2009 amendment to subsection 2 applies to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 249H

SENIOR LIVING PROGRAM

249H.3 Definitions.

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

1. "*Affordable*" means rates for payment of services which do not exceed the rates established for providers of medical and health services under the medical assistance program with eligibility for an individual equal to the eligibility for medical assistance pursuant to section 249A.3. In relation to services provided by a provider of services under a home and community-based services waiver, "*affordable*" means that the total monthly cost of the services provided under the home and community-based services waiver does not exceed the cost for that level of care as established by rule by the department of human services, pursuant to chapter 17A, in consultation with the department on aging.

2. "*Assisted living*" means assisted living as defined in section 231C.2.

3. "*Case mix reimbursement*" means a reimbursement methodology that recognizes the acuity and need level of the residents of a nursing facility.

4. "*Long-term care alternatives*" means those services specified as services under the medical assistance home and community-based services waiver for elder persons or adults with disabilities, elder group homes certified under chapter 231B, assisted-living programs certified under chapter 231C, and the PACE program.

5. "*Long-term care provider*" means a provider of services through long-term care alternatives.

6. "*Long-term care service development*" means any of the following:

a. The remodeling of existing space and, if necessary, the construction of additional space required to accommodate development of long-term care alternatives, excluding the development of assisted-living programs or elder group home alternatives.

b. New construction for long-term care alternatives, excluding new construction of assisted-living programs or elder group homes, if new construction is more cost-effective than the conversion of existing space.

7. "*Nursing facility*" means a licensed nursing facility as defined in section 135C.1 or a licensed hospital as defined in section 135B.1, a distinct part of which provides long-term care nursing facility beds.

8. "*Nursing facility conversion*" means any of the following:

a. The remodeling of nursing facility space existing on July 1, 1999, and certified for medical assistance nursing facility reimbursement and, if necessary, the construction of additional space required to accommodate an assisted-living program.

b. New construction of an assisted-living program if existing nursing facility beds are no longer licensed and new construction is more cost-effective than the conversion of existing space.

9. "*PACE program*" means a program of all-inclusive care for the elderly established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1396u-4 that provides delivery of comprehensive health and social services to seniors by integrating acute and long-term care services, and that is operated by a public, private, nonprofit, or proprietary entity. "*Pre-PAE program*" means a PACE program in the initial start-up phase that provides the same scope of services as a PACE program.

10. "*Persons with disabilities*" means individuals eighteen years of age or older with disabilities as disability is defined in section 225B.2.

11. "*Senior*" means older individual as defined in section 231.4 and as defined under the PACE program pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1396u-4.

12. "*Senior living program*" means the senior living program created in this chapter to provide for long-term care alternatives, long-term care

service development, and nursing facility conversion.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §56; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §91 – 93, 137
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 6, paragraph b amended
Subsection 8, paragraph b amended
Subsection 12 stricken and former subsection 13 renumbered as 12

249H.4 Senior living trust fund — created — appropriations.

1. A senior living trust fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services. Moneys received through intergovernmental agreements for the senior living program and moneys received from sources, including grants, contributions, and participant payments, shall be deposited in the fund.

2. The department of human services, upon receipt of federal revenue on or after October 1, 1999, from public nursing facilities participating in the medical assistance program, shall deposit the federal revenue received in the trust fund, less a sum of five thousand dollars as an administration fee per participating public nursing facility.

3. Moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be used only for the purposes of the senior living program as specified in this chapter.

4. The trust fund shall be operated in accordance with the guidelines of the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services. The trust fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the trust fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the senior living program. The moneys deposited in the trust fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter. Moneys in the trust fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the trust fund by the end of that fiscal year. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

5. The department of human services shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the trust fund and to establish procedures for participation by public nursing facilities in the intergovernmental transfer of funds to the senior living trust fund.

6. The director shall amend the medical assistance state plan to eliminate the mechanism to secure funds based on skilled nursing facility prospective payment methodologies under the medical assistance program and to terminate agreements entered into with public nursing facilities under this chapter, effective June 30, 2005.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §94
Subsection 6 stricken and former subsection 7 renumbered as 6

249H.5 Allocations — senior living trust fund.

1. Moneys deposited in the senior living trust fund created in section 249H.4 shall be used only as provided in appropriations from the trust fund to the department of human services and the department on aging, and for purposes, including the awarding of grants, as specified in this chapter.

2. Moneys in the trust fund are allocated, subject to their appropriation by the general assembly, as follows:

a. To the department of human services, a maximum of eighty million dollars for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2000, and ending on or before June 30, 2005, to be used for the conversion of existing nursing facility space and development of long-term care alternatives.

b. To the department on aging, an amount necessary, annually, for expenses incurred in implementation and administration of the long-term care alternatives programs and for delivery of long-term care services to seniors with low or moderate incomes.

c. To the department of human services, an amount necessary, annually, for all of the following:

(1) Expenses incurred in implementation of the senior living program.

(2) Expenses incurred in administration of medical assistance home and community-based services waivers and the PACE program due to implementation of the senior living trust fund.

(3) Expenses incurred due to increased service delivery provided under medical assistance home and community-based services waivers as a result of nursing facility conversions and long-term care service development, for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2000, and ending on or before June 30, 2005.

(4) Expenses incurred in program administration related to implementation of nursing facility case mix reimbursement under the medical assistance program.

d. To the department of human services, an amount necessary to provide funding for nursing facility provider reimbursements, using the percentile-based reimbursement system, and to provide funding for the transition to a case-mix reimbursement system. Funding shall be provided under this section for the percentile-based reimbursement system until such time as the case-mix reimbursement system is fully implemented.

e. To the department of human services an amount necessary, annually, for additional expenses incurred relative to implementation of the senior living program in assisting home and community-based services waiver consumers with rent expenses pursuant to the state supplementary assistance program.

3. Any funds remaining after disbursement of moneys under subsection 2 shall be invested with

the interest earned to be available in subsequent fiscal years for the purposes provided in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, and subsection 2, paragraph “c”, subparagraphs (1) and (2).

2009 Acts, ch 23, §57, 58
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

249H.7 Home and community-based services for seniors.

1. The department on aging shall use funds appropriated from the senior living trust fund for activities related to the design, maintenance, or expansion of home and community-based services for seniors, including but not limited to adult day services, personal care, respite, homemaker, chore, and transportation services designed to promote the independence of and to delay the use of institutional care by seniors with low and moderate incomes. At any time that moneys are appropriated, the department on aging shall disburse the funds to the area agencies on aging.

2. The department on aging shall adopt rules, in consultation with the area agencies on aging, pursuant to chapter 17A, to provide all of the following:

a. (1) The criteria and process for disbursement of funds, appropriated in accordance with subsection 1, to area agencies on aging.

(2) The criteria shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(a) A distribution formula that triple weights all of the following:

(i) Individuals seventy-five years of age and older.

(ii) Individuals aged sixty and older who are members of a racial minority.

(iii) Individuals sixty years of age and older who reside in rural areas as defined in the federal Older Americans Act.

(iv) Individuals who are sixty years of age and older who have incomes at or below the poverty level as defined in the federal Older Americans Act.

(b) A distribution formula that single weights individuals sixty years of age and older who do not meet the criteria specified in subparagraph division (a).

b. The criteria for long-term care providers to receive funding as subcontractors of the area agencies on aging.

c. Other procedures the department on aging deems necessary for the proper administration of this section.

3. This section does not create an entitlement to any funds available for disbursement under this section and the department on aging may only disburse moneys to the extent funds are available and, within its discretion, to the extent requests for funding are approved.

4. Long-term care providers that receive funding under this section shall submit annual reports to the appropriate area agency on aging. The department on aging shall develop the report to be submitted, which shall include but is not limited to units of service provided, the number of service recipients, costs, and the number of units of service identified as necessitated but not provided.

5. The department on aging, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall provide annual reports to the governor and the general assembly concerning the impact of moneys disbursed under this section on the availability of long-term care services in Iowa. The reports shall include the types of services funded, the outcome of those services, and the number of individuals receiving those services.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §59; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §95–97
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Section amended

249H.9 Senior living program information — electronic access — education — advisory council.

1. The department on aging and the area agencies on aging shall create, on a county basis, a database directory of all health care and support services available to seniors. The department on aging shall make the database electronically available to the public, and shall update the database on at least a monthly basis.

2. The department on aging shall seek foundation funding to develop and provide an educational program for individuals aged twenty-one and older which assists participants in planning for and financing health care services and other supports in their senior years.

3. The department of human services shall develop and distribute an informational packet to the public that explains, in layperson terms, the law, regulations, and rules under the medical assistance program relative to health care services options for seniors, including but not limited to those relating to transfer of assets, prepaid funeral expenses, and life insurance policies.

4. The director of human services, the director of the department on aging, the director of public health, the director of the department of inspections and appeals, the director of revenue, and the commissioner of insurance shall constitute a senior advisory council to provide oversight in the development and operation of all informational aspects of the senior living program under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §60; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §98
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Section amended

249H.10 Caregiver support — access and education programs.

The department of human services and the de-

partment on aging shall implement a caregiver support program to provide access to respite care and to provide education to caregivers in providing appropriate care to seniors and persons with disabilities. The program shall be provided

through the area agencies on aging or other appropriate agencies.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §61; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §99
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

CHAPTER 249J

IOWACARE

249J.24 IowaCare account.

1. An IowaCare account is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services. Moneys appropriated from the general fund of the state to the account, moneys received as federal financial participation funds under the expansion population provisions of this chapter and credited to the account, moneys received for disproportionate share hospitals and credited to the account, moneys received for graduate medical education and credited to the account, proceeds distributed from the county treasurer as specified in subsection 6, and moneys from any other source credited to the account shall be deposited in the account. Moneys deposited in or credited to the account shall be used only as provided in appropriations or distributions from the account for the purposes specified in the appropriation or distribution. Moneys in the account shall be appropriated to the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, to a publicly owned acute care teaching hospital located in a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand, and to the state hospitals for persons with mental illness designated pursuant to section 226.1 for the purposes provided in the federal law making the funds available or as specified in the state appropriation and shall be distributed as determined by the department.

2. The account shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the account shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the account. The moneys in the account are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the account shall be credited to the account.

3. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the account.

4. The treasurer of state shall provide a quarterly report of activities and balances of the account to the director.

5. Notwithstanding section 262.28 or any provision of this chapter to the contrary, payments to be made to participating public hospitals under

this section shall be made on a prospective basis in twelve equal monthly installments based upon the amount appropriated or allocated, as applicable to a specific public hospital, in a specific fiscal year. After the close of the fiscal year, the department shall determine the amount of the payments attributable to the state general fund, federal financial participation funds collected for expansion population services, graduate medical education funds, and disproportionate share hospital funds, based on claims data and actual expenditures.

6. *a.* Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, for the collection of taxes levied under section 347.7 for which the collection is performed after July 1, 2005, the county treasurer of a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand in which a publicly owned acute care teaching hospital is located shall distribute the proceeds collected pursuant to section 347.7 in a total amount of thirty-four million dollars annually, which would otherwise be distributed to the county hospital, to the treasurer of state for deposit in the IowaCare account under this section as follows:

(1) The first seventeen million dollars in collections pursuant to section 347.7 between July 1 and December 31 annually shall be distributed to the treasurer of state for deposit in the IowaCare account and collections during this time period in excess of seventeen million dollars shall be distributed to the acute care teaching hospital identified in this subsection.

(2) The first seventeen million dollars in collections pursuant to section 347.7 between January 1 and June 30 annually shall be distributed to the treasurer of state for deposit in the IowaCare account and collections during this time period in excess of seventeen million dollars shall be distributed to the acute care teaching hospital identified in this subsection.

b. The board of trustees of the acute care teaching hospital identified in this subsection and the department shall execute an agreement under chapter 28E by July 1, 2005, and annually by July 1, thereafter, to specify the requirements relative to distribution of the proceeds and the distribution of moneys to the hospital from the IowaCare account. The agreement shall include provisions relating to exceptions to the deadline for submission

of clean claims as required pursuant to section 249J.7 and provisions relating to data reporting requirements regarding the expansion population. The agreement may also include a provision allowing such hospital to limit access to such hospital by expansion population members based on residency of the member, if such provision reflects the policy of such hospital regarding indigent patients existing on April 1, 2005, as adopted by its board of hospital trustees.

c. Notwithstanding the specified amount of proceeds to be distributed under this subsection, if the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under an appropriation in a subsequent fiscal year to such hospital for medical and surgical treatment of indigent patients, for provision of services to expansion population members, and for medical education, is reduced from the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, the amount of proceeds required to be distributed under this subsection in that subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced in the same amount as the amount allocated that does not require federal matching funds under that appropriation.

7. The state board of regents, on behalf of the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, and the department shall execute an agreement under chapter 28E by July 1, 2005, and annually by July 1, thereafter, to specify the requirements relating to distribution of moneys to the hospital from the IowaCare account. The agreement shall include provisions relating to exceptions to the deadline for submission of clean claims as required pursuant to section 249J.7 and provisions relating to data reporting requirements regarding the expansion population.

8. The state and any county utilizing the acute care teaching hospital located in a county with a population over three hundred fifty thousand for mental health services prior to July 1, 2005, shall annually enter into an agreement with such hospital to pay a per diem amount that is not less than the per diem amount paid for those mental health services in effect for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, for each individual including each expansion population member accessing mental health services at that hospital on or after July 1, 2005. Any payment made under such agreement for an expansion population member pursuant to this chapter shall be considered by the department to be payment by a third-party payor.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §3
Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

249J.24A Nonparticipating provider reimbursement for covered services — reimbursement fund.

1. A nonparticipating provider may be reimbursed for covered expansion population services provided to an expansion population member by a

nonparticipating provider if the nonparticipating provider contacts the appropriate participating provider prior to providing covered services to verify consensus regarding one of the following courses of action:

a. If the nonparticipating provider and the participating provider agree that the medical status of the expansion population member indicates it is medically possible to postpone provision of services, the nonparticipating provider shall direct the expansion population member to the appropriate participating provider for services.

b. If the nonparticipating provider and the participating provider agree that the medical status of the expansion population member indicates it is not medically possible to postpone provision of services, the nonparticipating provider shall provide medically necessary services.

c. If the nonparticipating provider and the participating provider agree that transfer of the expansion population member is not possible due to lack of available inpatient capacity, the nonparticipating provider shall provide medically necessary services.

d. If the medical status of the expansion population member indicates a medical emergency and the nonparticipating provider is not able to contact the appropriate participating provider prior to providing medically necessary services, the nonparticipating provider shall document the medical emergency and inform the appropriate participating provider immediately after the member has been stabilized of any covered services provided.

2. a. If the nonparticipating provider meets the requirements specified in subsection 1, the nonparticipating provider shall be reimbursed for covered expansion population services provided to the expansion population member through the nonparticipating provider reimbursement fund in accordance with rules adopted by the department of human services. However, any funds received from participating providers, appropriated to participating providers, or deposited in the IowaCare account pursuant to section 249J.24, shall not be transferred or appropriated to the nonparticipating provider reimbursement fund or otherwise used to reimburse nonparticipating providers.

b. Reimbursement of nonparticipating providers under this section shall be based on the reimbursement rates and policies applicable to the nonparticipating provider under the full benefit medical assistance program, subject to the availability of funds in the nonparticipating provider reimbursement fund and subject to the appropriation of moneys in the fund to the department.

c. The department shall reimburse the nonparticipating provider only if the recipient of the services is an expansion population member with active eligibility status at the time the services are provided.

3. a. A nonparticipating provider reimburse-

ment fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department. Moneys designated for deposit in the fund that are received from sources including but not limited to appropriations from the general fund of the state, grants, and contributions, shall be deposited in the fund. However, any funds received from participating providers, appropriated to participating providers, or deposited in the IowaCare account pursuant to section 249J.24 shall not be transferred or appropriated to the nonparticipating provider reimbursement fund or otherwise used to reimburse nonparticipating providers.

b. Moneys in the fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys deposited in the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes specified in this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in

the fund shall be credited to the fund.

c. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be used only to reimburse nonparticipating providers who provide covered services to expansion population members if no other third party is liable for reimbursement and as specified in subsection 1.

d. The department shall attempt to maximize receipt of federal matching funds under the medical assistance program for covered services provided under this section if such attempt does not directly or indirectly limit the federal funds available to participating providers.

4. For the purposes of this section, “*nonparticipating provider*” means a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B that is not a member of the expansion population provider network as specified in section 249J.7.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §127
Beginning July 1, 2010, medical assistance program waivers relating to continuation of IowaCare program to include provisions relating to reimbursement of nonparticipating providers; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §128
NEW section

CHAPTER 249K

NURSING FACILITY CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

249K.1 Purpose — intent.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a mechanism to support the appropriate number of nursing facility beds for the state’s citizens and to financially assist nursing facilities in remaining compliant with applicable regulations. It is the intent of this chapter that the administrative burden on both the state and nursing facilities be minimal.

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

Section not amended; footnote revised

249K.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Complete replacement*” means completed construction on a new nursing facility to replace an existing licensed and certified facility. The replacement facility shall be located in the same geographical service area as the facility that is replaced and shall have the same number or fewer licensed beds than the original facility.

2. “*Department*” means the department of human services.

3. “*Iowa Medicaid enterprise*” means Iowa Medicaid enterprise as defined in section 249J.3.

4. “*Major renovations*” means construction or facility improvements to a nursing facility in which the total amount expended exceeds one million five hundred thousand dollars.

5. “*Medical assistance*” or “*medical assistance program*” means the medical assistance program created pursuant to chapter 249A.

6. “*New construction*” means the construction of a new nursing facility which does not replace an existing licensed and certified facility and requires the provider to obtain a certificate of need pursuant to chapter 135, division VI.

7. “*Nondirect care component*” means the portion of the reimbursement rate under the medical assistance program attributable to administrative, environmental, property, and support care costs reported on the provider’s financial and statistical report.

8. “*Nursing facility*” means a nursing facility as defined in section 135C.1.

9. “*Provider*” means a current or future owner

or operator of a nursing facility that provides medical assistance program services.

10. “Rate determination letter” means the letter that is distributed quarterly by the Iowa Medicaid enterprise to each nursing facility, which is based on previously submitted financial and statistical reports from each nursing facility.

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

Section not amended; footnote revised

249K.3 General provisions — instant relief — nondirect care limit exception.

1. A provider that constructs a complete replacement, makes major renovations to, or newly constructs a nursing facility may be entitled to the rate relief and exceptions provided under this chapter. The total period during which a provider may participate in any relief shall not exceed two years. The total period during which a provider may participate in any nondirect care limit exception shall not exceed ten years. A provider seeking assistance under this chapter may request both instant relief and the nondirect care limit exception.

2. If the provider requests instant relief, the following provisions shall apply:

a. The provider shall submit a written request for instant relief to the Iowa Medicaid enterprise explaining the nature, timing, and goals of the project and the time period during which the relief is requested. The written request shall clearly state if the provider is also requesting the nondirect care limit exception. The written request for instant relief shall be submitted no earlier than thirty days prior to the placement of the provider’s assets in service. The written request for relief shall provide adequate details to calculate the estimated value of relief including but not limited to the total cost of the project, the estimated annual depreciation expenses using generally accepted accounting principles, the estimated useful life based upon existing medical assistance and Medicare provisions, and a copy of the most current depreciation schedule. If interest expenses are included, a copy of the general terms of the debt service and the estimated annual amount of the interest expenses shall be submitted with the written request for relief.

b. The following shall apply to the value of relief amount:

(1) If interest expenses are disclosed, the amount of these expenses shall be added to the value of relief.

(2) The calculation of the estimated value of relief shall take into consideration the removal of existing assets and debt service.

(3) The calculation of the estimated value of relief shall be demonstrated as an amount per pa-

tient day to be added to the nondirect care component for the relevant period. The estimated annual patient days for this calculation shall be determined based upon budgeted amounts or the most recent annual total as demonstrated on the provider’s Medicaid financial and statistical report. For the purposes of calculating the per diem relief, total patient days shall be the greater of the estimated annual patient days or eighty-five percent of the facility’s estimated licensed capacity.

(4) The combination of the nondirect care component and the estimated value of relief shall not exceed one hundred and ten percent of the nondirect care median for the relevant period. If a nondirect care limit exception has been requested and granted, the combination of the nondirect care component and the estimated value of relief shall not exceed one hundred twenty percent of the nondirect care median for the relevant period.

c. Instant relief granted under this subsection shall begin the first day of the calendar quarter following placement of the provider’s assets in service. If the required information to calculate the instant relief, as specified in paragraph “a”, is not submitted prior to the first day of the calendar quarter following placement of the provider’s assets in service, instant relief shall instead begin on the first day of the calendar quarter following receipt of the required information.

d. Instant relief granted under this subsection shall be terminated at the time of the provider’s subsequent biannual rebasing when the submission of the annual cost report for the provider includes the new replacement costs and the annual property costs reflect the new assets.

e. During the period in which instant relief is granted, the Iowa Medicaid enterprise shall recalculate the value of the instant relief based on allowable costs and patient days reported on the annual financial and statistical report. For purposes of calculating the per diem relief, total patient days shall be the greater of actual annual patient days or eighty-five percent of the facility’s licensed capacity. The actual value of relief shall be added to the nondirect care component for the relevant period, not to exceed one hundred ten percent of the nondirect care median for the relevant period or not to exceed one hundred twenty percent of the nondirect care median for the relevant period if the nondirect care limit exception is requested and granted. The provider’s quarterly rates for the relevant period shall be retroactively adjusted to reflect the revised nondirect care rate. All claims with dates of service from the date that instant relief is granted to the date that the instant relief is terminated shall be repriced to reflect the actual value of the instant relief per diem utilizing a mass adjustment.

3. If the provider requests the nondirect care limit exception, all of the following shall apply:

a. The nondirect care limit for the rate setting

period shall be increased to one hundred and twenty percent of the median for the relevant period.

b. The exception period shall not exceed a period of two years. If the provider is requesting only the nondirect care limit exception, the request shall be submitted within sixty days of the release of the July 1 rate determination letters following each biannual rebasing cycle, and shall be effective the first day of the month following receipt of the request. If applicable, the provider shall identify any time period in which instant relief was granted and shall indicate how many times the instant relief or nondirect care limit exception was granted previously.

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

Section not amended; footnote revised

249K.4 Preliminary evaluation.

1. A provider preparing cost or other feasibility projections for a request for relief or an exception pursuant to section 249K.3 may submit a request for preliminary evaluation.

2. The request shall contain all of the information required for the type of assistance sought pursuant to section 249K.3.

3. The provider shall estimate the timing of the initiation and completion of the project to allow the department to respond with estimates of both instant relief and the nondirect care limit exception.

4. The department shall respond to a request for preliminary evaluation under this section within thirty days of receipt of the request. A preliminary evaluation does not guarantee approval of instant relief or the nondirect care limit exception upon submission of a formal request. A preliminary evaluation provides only an estimate of value of the instant relief or nondirect care limit exception based only on the projections.

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

Section not amended; footnote revised

249K.5 Participation criteria.

1. The Iowa Medicaid enterprise shall administer this chapter. The department of human services shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, to administer this chapter.

2. A provider requesting instant relief or a nondirect care limit exception under this chapter

shall meet one of the following criteria:

a. The nursing facility for which relief or an exception is requested is in violation of life safety code requirements and changes are necessary to meet regulatory compliance.

b. The nursing facility for which relief or an exception is requested is proposing development of a home and community-based services waiver program service that meets the following requirements:

(1) The service is provided on the direct site and is a nonnursing service.

(2) The service is provided in an underserved area, which may include a rural area, and the nursing facility provides documentation of this.

(3) The service meets all federal and state requirements.

(4) The service is adult day care, consumer directed attendant care, assisted living, day habilitation, home delivered meals, personal emergency response, or respite.

3. In addition to any other factors to be considered in determining if a provider is eligible to participate under this chapter, the Iowa Medicaid enterprise shall consider all of the following:

a. The history of the provider's regulatory compliance.

b. The historical access to nursing facility services for medical assistance program beneficiaries.

c. The provider's dedication to and participation in quality of care, considering all quality programs in which the provider has participated.

d. The provider's plans to facilitate person-directed care.

e. The provider's plans to facilitate dementia units and specialty post-acute services.

4. *a.* Any relief or exception granted under this chapter is temporary and shall be immediately terminated if all of the participation requirements under this chapter are not met.

b. If a provider's medical assistance program or Medicare certification is revoked, any existing exception or relief shall be terminated and the provider shall not be eligible to request subsequent relief or an exception under this chapter.

5. Following a change in ownership, relief or an exception previously granted shall continue and future rate calculations shall be determined under the provisions of 441 IAC 81.6(12) relating to termination or change of ownership of a nursing facility.

Approval received April 17, 2008, from centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services for medical assistance state plan amendment effective October 1, 2007; approval of instant relief or nondirect care limit exception dependent on extent of available funding; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §41

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 249L

NURSING FACILITY QUALITY ASSURANCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Implementation of chapter contingent upon departmental determinations, submission of medical assistance program waiver and state plan amendment requests, and federal approval of the requests; 2009 Acts, ch 160, §5 – 9

249L.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Quality Assurance Assessment Program*”.

2009 Acts, ch 160, §1, 5

Implementation of chapter contingent upon departmental determinations, submission of medical assistance program waiver and state plan amendment requests, and federal approval of the requests; 2009 Acts, ch 160, §5 – 9

NEW section

249L.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Department*” means the department of human services.
2. “*Direct care worker*” means an employee of a nursing facility who holds a nursing assistant certification, is employed for the purpose of nursing assistance, and provides direct care to residents, regardless of the employee’s job title.
3. “*Gross revenue*” means all revenue reported by the nursing facility for patient care, room, board and services, but does not include contractual adjustments, bad debt, Medicare revenue, or revenue derived from sources other than nursing facility operations including but not limited to nonoperating revenue and other operating revenue.
4. “*Medically indigent individual*” means an individual eligible for coverage under the medical assistance program who is a resident of a Medicaid-certified nursing facility.
5. “*Nonoperating revenue*” means income from activities not relating directly to the day-to-day operations of a nursing facility such as gains on the disposal of a facility’s assets, dividends, and interest from security investments, gifts, grants, and endowments.
6. “*Nursing facility*” means a licensed nursing facility as defined in section 135C.1 that is a free-standing facility or a nursing facility operated by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, but does not include a distinct-part skilled nursing unit or a swing-bed unit operated by a hospital, or a nursing facility owned by the state or federal government or other governmental unit.
7. “*Other operating revenue*” means income from nonpatient care services to patients and from sales to and activities for persons other than patients which may include but are not limited to such activities as providing personal laundry ser-

vice for patients, providing meals to persons other than patients, gift shop sales, or vending machine commissions.

8. “*Patient day*” means a calendar day of care provided to an individual resident of a nursing facility that is not reimbursed under Medicare, including the date of admission but not including the date of discharge, unless the dates of admission and discharge occur on the same day, in which case the resulting number of patient days is one patient day.

9. “*Uniform tax requirement waiver*” means a waiver of the uniform tax requirement for permissible health care-related taxes as provided in 42 C.F.R. § 433.68(e)(2)(i) and (ii).

2009 Acts, ch 160, §2, 5

Implementation of chapter contingent upon departmental determinations, submission of medical assistance program waiver and state plan amendment requests, and federal approval of the requests; 2009 Acts, ch 160, §5 – 9

NEW section

249L.3 Quality assurance assessment — imposed — collection — deposit — documentation — civil actions.

1. *a.* A nursing facility in this state shall be assessed a quality assurance assessment for each patient day for the preceding quarter.
- b.* The quality assurance assessment shall be implemented as a broad-based health care-related tax as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(w)(3)(B).
- c.* The quality assurance assessment shall be imposed uniformly upon all nursing facilities, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.
- d.* The aggregate quality assurance assessments imposed under this chapter shall not exceed the lower of three percent of the aggregate non-Medicare revenues of a nursing facility or the maximum amount that may be assessed pursuant to the indirect guarantee threshold as established pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 433.68(f)(3)(i), and shall be stated on a per-patient-day basis.
2. The quality assurance assessment shall be paid by each nursing facility to the department on a quarterly basis after the nursing facility’s medical assistance payment rates are adjusted to include funds appropriated from the quality assurance trust fund for that purpose. The department shall prepare and distribute a form upon which nursing facilities shall calculate and report the quality assurance assessment. A nursing facility

shall submit the completed form with the assessment amount no later than thirty days following the end of each calendar quarter.

3. A nursing facility shall retain and preserve for a period of three years such books and records as may be necessary to determine the amount of the quality assurance assessment for which the nursing facility is liable under this chapter. The department may inspect and copy the books and records of a nursing facility for the purpose of auditing the calculation of the quality assurance assessment. All information obtained by the department under this subsection is confidential and does not constitute a public record.

4. The department shall collect the quality assurance assessment imposed and shall deposit all revenues collected in the quality assurance trust fund created in section 249L.4.

5. If the department determines that a nursing facility has underpaid or overpaid the quality assurance assessment, the department shall notify the nursing facility of the amount of the unpaid quality assurance assessment or refund due. Such payment or refund shall be due or refunded within thirty days of the issuance of the notice.

6. *a.* A nursing facility that fails to pay the quality assurance assessment within the time frame specified in this section shall pay, in addition to the outstanding quality assurance assessment, a penalty of one and five-tenths percent of the quality assurance assessment amount owed for each month or portion of each month that the payment is overdue. However, if the department determines that good cause is shown for failure to comply with payment of the quality assurance assessment, the department shall waive the penalty or a portion of the penalty.

b. If a quality assurance assessment has not been received by the department by the last day of the month in which the payment is due, the department shall withhold an amount equal to the quality assurance assessment and penalty owed from any payment due such nursing facility under the medical assistance program.

c. The quality assurance assessment imposed under this chapter constitutes a debt due the state and may be collected by civil action, including but not limited to the filing of tax liens, and any other method provided for by law.

d. Any penalty collected pursuant to this subsection shall be credited to the quality assurance trust fund.

7. If federal financial participation to match the quality assurance assessments made under this section becomes unavailable under federal law, the department shall terminate the imposition of the assessments beginning on the date the federal statutory, regulatory, or interpretive change takes effect.

2009 Acts, ch 160, §3, 5

Implementation of chapter contingent upon departmental determinations, submission of medical assistance program waiver and state plan

amendment requests, and federal approval of the requests; date of accrual and collection of assessments; 2009 Acts, ch 160, §5 – 9
NEW section

249L.4 Quality assurance trust fund — limitations of use — reimbursement adjustments to nursing facilities.

1. A quality assurance trust fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department. Moneys received through the collection of the nursing facility quality assurance assessment imposed under this chapter and any other moneys specified for deposit in the trust fund shall be deposited in the trust fund.

2. Moneys in the trust fund shall be used, subject to their appropriation by the general assembly, by the department only for reimbursement of services for which federal financial participation under the medical assistance program is available to match state funds. Any moneys appropriated from the trust fund for reimbursement of nursing facilities, in addition to the quality assurance assessment pass-through and the quality assurance assessment rate add-on which shall be used as specified in subsection 5, paragraph “b”, shall be used in a manner such that no less than thirty-five percent of the amount received by a nursing facility is used for increases in compensation and costs of employment for direct care workers, and no less than sixty percent of the total is used to increase compensation and costs of employment for all nursing facility staff. For the purposes of use of such funds, “direct care worker”, “nursing facility staff”, “increases in compensation”, and “costs of employment” mean as defined or specified in this chapter.

3. The trust fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the trust fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the quality assurance assessment program. The moneys deposited in the trust fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

4. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the trust fund and reimbursements made from the trust fund.

5. *a.* The determination of medical assistance reimbursements to nursing facilities shall continue to be calculated in accordance with the modified price-based case-mix reimbursement system as specified in 2001 Iowa Acts, ch. 192, section 4, subsection 2, paragraph “c”. In addition, moneys that are appropriated from the trust fund for reimbursements to nursing facilities that serve the medically indigent shall be used to provide the following nursing facility reimbursement rate ad-

justment increases within the parameters specified:

(1) A quality assurance assessment pass-through. This rate add-on shall account for the cost incurred by the nursing facility in paying the quality assurance assessment, but only with respect to the pro rata portion of the assessment that correlates with the patient days in the nursing facility that are attributable to medically indigent residents.

(2) A quality assurance assessment rate add-on. This rate add-on shall be calculated on a per-patient-day basis for medically indigent residents. The amount paid to a nursing facility as a quality assurance assessment rate add-on shall be ten dollars per patient day.

(3) Nursing facility payments for rebasing pursuant to 2001 Iowa Acts, ch. 192, section 4, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2).

b. (1) It is the intent of the general assembly that priority in expenditure of rate adjustment increases provided to nursing facilities through the quality assurance assessment be related to the compensation and costs of employment for nursing facility staff.

(2) If the sum of the quality assurance assessment pass-through and the quality assurance assessment rate add-on is greater than the total cost incurred by a nursing facility in payment of the quality assurance assessment, no less than thirty-five percent of the difference shall be used to increase compensation and costs of employment for direct care workers and no less than sixty percent of the difference shall be used to increase compensation and costs of employment for all nursing facility staff.

(3) For the purposes of determining what constitutes increases in compensation and costs of

employment the following shall apply:

(a) Increases in compensation shall include but are not limited to starting hourly wages, average hourly wages paid, and total wages including both productive and nonproductive wages, and as specified by rule of the department.

(b) Increases in total costs of employment shall include but are not limited to costs of benefit programs with specific reporting for group health plans, group retirement plans, leave benefit plans, employee assistance programs, payroll taxes, workers’ compensation, training, education, career development programs, tuition reimbursement, transportation, and child care, and as specified by rule of the department.

(c) Direct care workers and nursing facility staff do not include nursing facility administrators, administrative staff, or home office staff.

(4) Each nursing facility shall submit to the department, information in a form as specified by the department and developed in cooperation with representatives of the Iowa caregivers association, the Iowa health care association, the Iowa association of homes and services for the aging, and the AARP Iowa chapter, that demonstrates compliance by the nursing facility with the requirements for use of the rate adjustment increases and other reimbursements provided to nursing facilities through the quality assurance assessment.

6. The department shall report annually to the general assembly regarding the use of moneys deposited in the trust fund and appropriated to the department.

2009 Acts, ch 160, §4, 5

Implementation of chapter contingent upon departmental determinations, submission of medical assistance program waiver and state plan amendment requests, and federal approval of the requests; 2009 Acts, ch 160, §5 – 9

NEW section

CHAPTER 252

SUPPORT OF THE POOR

252.16 Settlement — how acquired.

A legal settlement in this state may be acquired as follows:

1. A person continuously residing in a county in this state for a period of one year acquires a settlement in that county except as provided in subsection 7 or 8.

2. A person having acquired a settlement in a county of this state shall not acquire a settlement in any other county until the person has continuously resided in the other county for a period of one year except as provided in subsection 7.

3. A person who is an inpatient, a resident, or an inmate of or is supported by an institution whether organized for pecuniary profit or not or an institution supported by charitable or public funds

in a county in this state does not acquire a settlement in the county unless the person before becoming an inpatient, a resident, or an inmate in the institution or being supported by an institution has a settlement in the county. A minor child residing in an institution assumes the settlement of the child’s custodial parent. Settlement of the minor child changes with the settlement of the child’s custodial parent, except that the child retains the settlement that the child’s custodial parent has on the child’s eighteenth birthday until the child is discharged from the institution, at which time the child acquires the child’s own settlement by continuously residing in a county for one year.

4. *a.* Minor children who reside with both parents take the settlement of the parents. If the mi-

nor child resides on a permanent basis with only one parent or a guardian, the minor child takes the settlement of the parent or guardian with whom the child resides.

b. An emancipated minor acquires a legal settlement in the minor's own right. An emancipated minor is one who is absent from the minor's parents with the consent of the parents, is self-supporting, and has assumed a new relationship inconsistent with being a part of the family of the parents.

c. A minor, placed in the care of a public agency or facility as custodian or guardian, takes the legal settlement that the parents had upon severance of the parental relationship, and retains that legal settlement until a natural person is appointed custodian or guardian at which time the minor takes the legal settlement of the natural person or until the minor person attains the age of eighteen and acquires another legal settlement in the person's own right.

5. A person with settlement in this state who becomes a member on active duty of an armed service of the United States retains the settlement during the period of active duty. A person without settlement in this state who is a member on active duty of an armed service of the United States within the borders of this state does not acquire settlement during the period of active duty.

6. *a.* Subsections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 do not apply to a blind person who is receiving assistance under the laws of this state.

b. A blind person who has resided in one county of this state for a period of six months acquires legal settlement for support as provided in this chapter, except as specified in paragraph "c".

c. A blind person who is an inpatient or resident of, is supported by, or is receiving treatment or support services from a state resource center created under chapter 222, a state mental health

institute created under chapter 226, the Iowa braille and sight saving school administered by the state board of regents, or any community-based provider of treatment or services for mental retardation, developmental disabilities, mental health, or substance abuse, does not acquire legal settlement in the county in which the institution, facility, or provider is located, unless the blind person has resided in the county in which the institution, facility, or provider is located for a period of six months prior to the date of commencement of receipt of assistance under the laws of this state or for a period of six months subsequent to the date of termination of assistance under the laws of this state.

7. A person hospitalized in or receiving treatment at a state mental health institute or state resource center does not acquire legal settlement in the county in which the institute or resource center is located unless the person is discharged from the institute or resource center, continuously resides in the county for a period of one year subsequent to the discharge, and during that year is not hospitalized in and does not receive treatment at the institute or resource center.

8. A person receiving treatment or support services from any provider, whether organized for pecuniary profit or not or whether supported by charitable or public or private funds, that provides treatment or services for mental retardation, developmental disabilities, mental health, brain injury, or substance abuse does not acquire legal settlement in a county unless the person continuously resides in that county for one year from the date of the last treatment or support service received by the person.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Applicability of 1995 amendments to subsection 6; redetermination of legal settlement for certain blind persons; exception to §252.17; 95 Acts, ch 119, §4 - 6
Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 252A

SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS

252A.13 Recipients of public assistance — assignment of support payments.

1. If public assistance is provided by the department of human services to or on behalf of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker, there is an assignment by operation of law to the department of any and all rights in, title to, and interest in any support obligation, payment, and arrearages owed to or on behalf of the child or caretaker not to exceed the amount of public assistance paid for or on behalf of the child or caretaker as follows:

a. For family investment program assistance, section 239B.6 shall apply.

b. For foster care services, section 234.39 shall apply.

c. For medical assistance, section 252E.11 shall apply.

2. The department shall immediately notify the clerk of court by mail when such child or caretaker has been determined to be eligible for public assistance. Upon notification by the department, the clerk of court shall make a notation of the automatic assignment in the judgment docket and lien index. The notation constitutes constructive notice of the assignment. If the applicant for public assistance, for whom public assistance is approved and provided on or after July 1, 1997, is a

person other than a parent of the child, the department shall send notice of the assignment by regular mail to the last known addresses of the obligee and obligor. The clerk of court shall forward support payments received pursuant to section 252A.6, to which the department is entitled, to the department, unless the court has ordered the payments made directly to the department under that section. The department may secure support payments in default through other proceedings.

3. The clerk shall furnish the department with copies of all orders or decrees awarding and tem-

porary domestic abuse orders addressing support when the parties are receiving public assistance or services are otherwise provided by the child support recovery unit. Unless otherwise specified in the order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded is presumed to be payable on behalf of each child, subject to the order or judgment, for purposes of an assignment under this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1019, §3, 7
2008 amendment to this section takes effect October 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §7
Section amended

CHAPTER 252B

CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY

252B.5 Services of unit.

The child support recovery unit shall provide the following services:

1. Assistance in the location of an absent parent or any other person who has an obligation to support the child of the resident parent.

2. Aid in establishing paternity and securing a court or administrative order for support pursuant to chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, or 600B, or any other chapter providing for the establishment of paternity or support. In an action to establish support, the resident parent may be a proper party defendant for purposes of determining medical support as provided in section 252E.1A. The unit's independent cause of action shall not bar a party from seeking support in a subsequent proceeding.

3. Aid in enforcing through court or administrative proceedings an existing court order for support issued pursuant to chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, 598, or 600B, or any other chapter under which child or medical support is granted. The director may enter into a contract with a private collection agency to collect support payments for cases which have been identified by the department as difficult collection cases if the department determines that this form of collection is more cost-effective than departmental collection methods. The department shall utilize, to the maximum extent possible, every available automated process to collect support payments prior to referral of a case to a private collection agency. A private collection agency with whom the department enters a contract under this subsection shall comply with state and federal confidentiality requirements and debt collection laws. The director may use a portion of the state share of funds collected through this means to pay the costs of any contract authorized under this subsection.

4. Assistance to set off against a debtor's income tax refund or rebate any support debt, which is assigned to the department of human services or which the child support recovery unit is attempt-

ing to collect on behalf of any individual not eligible as a public assistance recipient, which has accrued through written contract, subrogation, or court judgment, and which is in the form of a liquidated sum due and owing for the care, support, or maintenance of a child. Unless the periodic payment plan provisions for a retroactive modification pursuant to section 598.21C apply, the entire amount of a judgment for accrued support, notwithstanding compliance with a periodic payment plan or regardless of the date of entry of the judgment, is due and owing as of the date of entry of the judgment and is delinquent for the purposes of set-off, including for setoff against a debtor's federal income tax refund or other federal nontax payment. The department of human services shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to assist the department of administrative services in the implementation of the child support setoff as established under section 8A.504.

5. *a.* In order to maximize the amount of any tax refund to which an obligor may be entitled and which may be applied to child support and medical support obligations, cooperate with any volunteer or free income tax assistance programs in the state in informing obligors of the availability of the programs.

b. The child support recovery unit shall publicize the services of the volunteer or free income tax assistance programs by distributing printed materials regarding the programs.

6. Determine periodically whether an individual receiving unemployment compensation benefits under chapter 96 owes a support obligation which is being enforced by the unit, and enforce the support obligation through court or administrative proceedings to have specified amounts withheld from the individual's unemployment compensation benefits.

7. Assistance in obtaining medical support as defined in chapter 252E.

8. *a.* At the request of either parent who is

subject to the order of support or upon its own initiation, review the amount of the support award in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, and Tit. IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, as amended, and take action to initiate modification proceedings if the criteria established pursuant to this section are met. However, a review of a support award is not required if the child support recovery unit determines that such a review would not be in the best interest of the child and neither parent has requested such review.

b. The department shall adopt rules setting forth the process for review of requests for modification of support obligations and the criteria and process for taking action to initiate modification proceedings.

9. a. Assistance, in consultation with the department of administrative services, in identifying and taking action against self-employed individuals as identified by the following conditions:

(1) The individual owes support pursuant to a court or administrative order being enforced by the unit and is delinquent in an amount equal to or greater than the support obligation amount assessed for one month.

(2) The individual has filed a state income tax return in the preceding twelve months.

(3) The individual has no reported tax withholding amount on the most recent state income tax return.

(4) The individual has failed to enter into or comply with a formalized repayment plan with the unit.

(5) The individual has failed to make either all current support payments in accordance with the court or administrative order or to make payments against any delinquency in each of the preceding twelve months.

b. Notwithstanding section 252B.9, the unit may forward information to the department of administrative services as necessary to implement this subsection, including but not limited to both of the following:

(1) The name and social security number of the individual.

(2) Support obligation information in the specific case, including the amount of the delinquency.

10. The review and adjustment, modification, or alteration of a support order pursuant to chapter 252H upon adoption of rules pursuant to chapter 17A and periodic notification, at a minimum of once every three years, to parents subject to a support order of their rights to these services.

11. The unit shall not establish orders for spousal support. The unit shall enforce orders for spousal support only if the spouse is the custodial parent of a child for whom the unit is also enforcing a child support or medical support order.

12. a. In compliance with federal procedures,

periodically certify to the secretary of the United States department of health and human services, a list of the names of obligors determined by the unit to owe delinquent support, under a support order as defined in section 252J.1, in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars. The certification of the delinquent amount owed may be based upon one or more support orders being enforced by the unit if the delinquent support owed exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars. The certification shall include any amounts which are delinquent pursuant to the periodic payment plan when a modified order has been retroactively applied. The certification shall be in a format and shall include any supporting documentation required by the secretary.

b. All of the following shall apply to an action initiated by the unit under this subsection:

(1) The obligor shall be sent a notice by regular mail in accordance with federal law and regulations and the notice shall remain in effect until support delinquencies have been paid in full.

(2) The notice shall include all of the following:

(a) A statement regarding the amount of delinquent support owed by the obligor.

(b) A statement providing information that if the delinquency is in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars, the United States secretary of state may apply a passport sanction by revoking, restricting, limiting, or refusing to issue a passport as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 652(k).

(c) Information regarding the procedures for challenging the certification by the unit.

(3) (a) If the obligor chooses to challenge the certification, the obligor shall notify the unit within the time period specified in the notice to the obligor. The obligor shall include any relevant information with the challenge.

(b) A challenge shall be based upon mistake of fact. For the purposes of this subsection, “*mistake of fact*” means a mistake in the identity of the obligor or a mistake in the amount of the delinquent child support owed if the amount did not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars on the date of the unit’s decision on the challenge.

(4) Upon timely receipt of the challenge, the unit shall review the certification for a mistake of fact, or refer the challenge for review to the child support agency in the state chosen by the obligor as provided by federal law.

(5) Following the unit’s review of the certification, the unit shall send a written decision to the obligor within ten days of timely receipt of the challenge.

(a) If the unit determines that a mistake of fact exists, the unit shall send notification in accordance with federal procedures withdrawing the certification for passport sanction.

(b) If the unit determines that a mistake of fact does not exist, the obligor may contest the determination within ten days following the issuance of

the decision by submitting a written request for a contested case proceeding pursuant to chapter 17A.

(6) Following issuance of a final decision under chapter 17A that no mistake of fact exists, the obligor may request a hearing before the district court pursuant to chapter 17A. The department shall transmit a copy of its record to the district court pursuant to chapter 17A. The scope of the review by the district court shall be limited to demonstration of a mistake of fact. Issues related to visitation, custody, or other provisions not related to the support provisions of a support order are not grounds for a hearing under this subsection.

c. Following certification to the secretary, if the unit determines that an obligor no longer owes delinquent support in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars, the unit shall provide information and notice as the secretary requires to withdraw the certification for passport sanction.

13. a. Beginning October 1, 2007, implement the provision of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-171, § 7310, requiring an annual collections fee of twenty-five dollars in child support cases in which the family has never received assistance under Tit. IV-A of the federal Social Security Act for whom the unit has disbursed at least five hundred dollars. When the first five hundred dollars in support is disbursed in each federal fiscal year for a family, the fee shall be collected from the obligee by retaining twenty-five dollars from disbursements to the obligee. If five hundred dollars but less than five hundred twenty-five dollars is disbursed in any federal fiscal year, any unpaid portion of the annual fee shall not accumulate and is not due. The unit shall send information regarding the requirements of this subsection by regular mail to the last known address of an affected obligee, or may include the in-

formation for an obligee in an application for services signed by the obligee. In addition, the unit shall take steps necessary regarding the fee to qualify for federal funds in conformity with the provisions of Tit. IV-D of the federal Social Security Act, including receiving and accounting for fee payments, as appropriate, through the collection services center created in section 252B.13A.

b. Fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the purposes of the unit. The director shall maintain an accurate record of the fees collected and expended under this subsection.

c. Until such time as a methodology to secure payment of the collections fee from the obligor is provided by law, an obligee may act pursuant to this paragraph to recover the collections fee from the obligor. If the unit retains all or a portion of the collections fee imposed pursuant to paragraph "a" in a federal fiscal year, there is an automatic nonsupport judgment, in an amount equal to the amount retained, against the obligor payable to the obligee. This paragraph shall serve as constructive notice that the fee amount, once retained, is an automatic nonsupport judgment against the obligor. The obligee may use any legal means, including the lien created by the nonsupport judgment, to collect the nonsupport judgment.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §157, 187; 2009 Acts, ch 15, §16, 17; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §97, 223

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 8 amended

Subsection 12, paragraphs a and b amended

Subsection 13, paragraph a amended

Subsection 13, paragraph c stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 252C

CHILD SUPPORT DEBTS — ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

252C.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Administrator" means the administrator of the child support recovery unit of the department of human services, or the administrator's designee.

2. "Caretaker" means a parent, relative, guardian, or another person who is responsible for paying foster care costs pursuant to chapter 234 or whose needs are included in an assistance payment made pursuant to chapter 239B.

3. "Court order" means a judgment or order of a court of this state or another state requiring the payment of a set or determinable amount of mone-

tary support. For orders entered on or after July 1, 1990, unless the court specifically orders otherwise, medical support, as defined in section 252E.1, is not included in the amount of monetary support.

4. "Department" means the department of human services.

5. "Dependent child" means a person who meets the eligibility criteria established in chapter 234 or 239B and whose support is required by chapter 234, 239B, 252A, 252F, 598, or 600B.

6. "Medical support" means either the provision of coverage under a health benefit plan, including a group or employment-related or an individual health benefit plan, or a health benefit plan

provided pursuant to chapter 514E, to meet the medical needs of a dependent and the cost of any premium required by a health benefit plan, or the payment to the obligee of a monetary amount in lieu of providing coverage under a health benefit plan, either of which is an obligation separate from any monetary amount of child support ordered to be paid. Medical support which consists of payment of a monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan is also an obligation separate from any monetary amount a parent is ordered to pay for uncovered medical expenses pursuant to the guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

7. “*Public assistance*” means foster care costs paid by the department pursuant to chapter 234 or assistance provided pursuant to chapter 239B.

8. “*Responsible person*” means a parent, relative, guardian, or another person legally liable for the support of a child or a child’s caretaker.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §158, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
 For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186
 2007 amendment to subsection 6 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
 Subsection 6 amended

252C.2 Assignment — creation of support debt — subrogation.

1. If public assistance is provided by the department to or on behalf of a dependent child or a dependent child’s caretaker, there is an assignment by operation of law to the department of any and all right in, title to, and interest in any support obligation, payment, and arrearages owed to or for the child or caretaker up to the amount of public assistance paid for or on behalf of the child or caretaker. Unless otherwise specified in the order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded is presumed to be payable on behalf of each child subject to the order or judgment for purposes of an assignment under this section. For family investment program assistance, section 239B.6 shall apply.

2. The payment of public assistance to or for the benefit of a dependent child or a dependent child’s caretaker creates a support debt due and owing to the department by the responsible person in an amount equal to the public assistance payment, except that the support debt is limited to the amount of a support obligation established by court order or by the administrator. The administrator may establish a support debt as to amounts accrued and accruing pursuant to section 598.21B. However, when establishing a support obligation against a responsible person, no debt shall be created for the period during which the responsible person is a recipient on the person’s own behalf of public assistance for the benefit of the dependent child or the dependent child’s caretaker, if any of the following conditions exist:

a. The parents have reconciled and are cohab-

iting, and the child for whom support would otherwise be sought is living in the same residence as the parents.

b. The child is living with the parent from whom support would otherwise be sought.

3. The provision of child support collection or paternity determination services under chapter 252B to an individual, even though the individual is ineligible for public assistance, creates a support debt due and owing to the individual or the individual’s child or ward by the responsible person in the amount of a support obligation established by court order or by the administrator. The administrator may establish a support debt in favor of the individual or the individual’s child or ward and against the responsible person, both as to amounts accrued and accruing, pursuant to section 598.21B.

4. The payment of medical assistance pursuant to chapter 249A for the benefit of a dependent child or a dependent child’s caretaker creates a support debt due and owing to the department. The administrator may establish an order for medical support.

5. The department is subrogated to the rights of a dependent child or a dependent child’s caretaker to bring a court action or to execute an administrative remedy for the collection of support. The administrator may petition an appropriate court for modification of a court order on the same grounds as a party to the court order can petition the court for modification.

2008 Acts, ch 1019, §4, 7
 2008 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect October 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §7
 Subsection 1 amended

252C.3 Notice of support debt — failure to respond — hearing — order.

1. The administrator may issue a notice stating the intent to secure an order for either medical support as provided in chapter 252E or payment of an accrued or accruing support debt due and owed to the department or an individual under section 252C.2, or both. The notice shall be served upon the responsible person in accordance with the rules of civil procedure. The notice shall include all of the following:

a. A statement that the support obligation will be set pursuant to the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A, and that the responsible person is required to provide medical support in accordance with chapter 252E.

b. The name of a public assistance recipient and the name of the dependent child or caretaker for whom the public assistance is paid.

c. (1) A statement that if the responsible person desires to discuss the amount of support that a responsible person should be required to pay, the responsible person may, within ten days after be-

ing served, contact the office of the child support recovery unit which sent the notice and request a negotiation conference.

(2) A statement that if a negotiation conference is requested, then the responsible person shall have ten days from the date set for the negotiation conference or thirty days from the date of service of the original notice, whichever is later, to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice.

(3) A statement that after the holding of the negotiation conference, the administrator may issue a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, to be sent to the responsible person by regular mail addressed to the responsible person's last known address, or if applicable, to the last known address of the responsible person's attorney.

(4) A statement that if the administrator issues a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, then the responsible person shall have thirty days from the date of issuance of the new notice to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice. If the administrator does not issue a new notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, the responsible party shall have ten days from the date of issuance of the conference report to send a request for a hearing to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the conference report.

d. A statement that if the responsible person objects to all or any part of the notice or finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, and a negotiation conference is not requested, the responsible person shall, within thirty days of the date of service send to the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice a written response setting forth any objections and requesting a hearing.

e. A statement that if a timely written request for a hearing is received by the office of the child support recovery unit which issued the notice, the responsible person shall have the right to a hearing to be held in district court; and that if no timely written response is received, the administrator may enter an order in accordance with the notice and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both.

f. A statement that, as soon as the order is entered, the property of the responsible person is subject to collection action, including but not limited to wage withholding, garnishment, attachment of a lien, and execution.

g. A statement that the responsible person shall notify the administrator of any change of address, employment, or medical coverage as required by chapter 252E.

h. A statement that if the responsible person

has any questions, the responsible person should telephone or visit an office of the child support recovery unit or consult an attorney.

i. Such other information as the administrator finds appropriate.

2. The time limitations for requesting a hearing in subsection 1 may be extended by the administrator.

3. If a timely written response setting forth objections and requesting a hearing is received by the appropriate office of the child support recovery unit, a hearing shall be held in district court.

4. If timely written response and request for hearing is not received by the appropriate office of the child support recovery unit, the administrator may enter an order in accordance with the notice, and shall specify all of the following:

a. The amount of monthly support to be paid, with directions as to the manner of payment.

b. The amount of the support debt accrued and accruing in favor of the department.

c. The name of the custodial parent or agency having custody of the dependent child and the name and birth date of the dependent child for whom support is to be paid.

d. That the property of the responsible person is subject to collection action, including but not limited to wage withholding, garnishment, attachment of a lien, and execution.

e. The medical support required pursuant to chapter 598 and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 252E.

5. The responsible person shall be sent a copy of the order by regular mail addressed to the responsible person's last known address, or if applicable, to the last known address of the responsible person's attorney. The order is final, and action by the administrator to enforce and collect upon the order, including arrearages and medical support, or both, may be taken from the date of approval of the order by the court pursuant to section 252C.5.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §159, 160, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendments to subsection 1 take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (1) amended

252C.12 Waiver of time limitations by responsible person.

1. A responsible person may waive the time limitations established in section 252C.3.

2. Upon receipt of a signed statement from each responsible person waiving the time limitations established in section 252C.3, the administrator may proceed to enter an order for support and the court may approve the order, whether or not the time limitations have expired.

3. If a responsible person waives the time limitations established in section 252C.3 and an order for support is entered under this chapter, the

signed statement of the responsible person waiving the time limitations shall be filed with the order for support.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §161, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery

unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 252D

SUPPORT PAYMENTS — INCOME WITHHOLDING

252D.18A Multiple income withholding orders — amounts withheld by payor.

When the obligor is responsible for paying more than one support obligation and the payor of income has received more than one income withholding order or notice of an order for the obligor, the payor shall withhold amounts in accordance with all of the following:

1. The total of all amounts withheld shall not exceed the amounts specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1673(b). For orders or notices issued by the child support recovery unit, the limit for the amount to be withheld shall be specified in the order or notice.

2. As reimbursement for the payor's processing costs, the payor may deduct a fee of no more than two dollars for each payment withheld in addition to the amount withheld for support.

3. Priority shall be given to the withholding of current support rather than delinquent support. The payor shall not allocate amounts withheld in a manner which results in the failure to withhold an amount for one or more of the current support obligations.

a. To arrive at the amount to be withheld for each obligee, the payor shall total the amounts due for current support under the income withholding

orders and the notices of orders and determine the proportionate share for each obligee. The proportionate share shall be determined by dividing the amount due for current support for each order or notice of order by the total due for current support for all orders and notices of orders. The results are the percentages of the obligor's net income which shall be withheld for each obligee.

b. If, after completing the calculation in paragraph "a", the withholding limit specified under subsection 1 has not been attained, the payor shall total the amounts due for arrearages and determine the proportionate share for each obligee. The proportionate share amounts shall be established utilizing the procedures established in paragraph "a" for current support obligations.

4. The payor shall identify and report payments by the obligor's name, account number, amount, and date withheld pursuant to section 252D.17. If payments for multiple obligees are combined, the portion of the payment attributable to each obligee shall be specifically identified only if the payor is directed to do so by the child support recovery unit.

2009 Acts, ch 15, §1
Subsection 4 amended

CHAPTER 252E

MEDICAL SUPPORT

252E.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Accessible" means any of the following, unless otherwise provided in the support order:

a. The health benefit plan does not have service area limitations or provides an option not subject to service area limitations.

b. The health benefit plan has service area limitations and the dependent lives within thirty miles or thirty minutes of a network primary care provider.

2. "Basic coverage" means coverage provided under a health benefit plan that at a minimum provides coverage for emergency care, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician services

whether provided within or outside a hospital setting, and laboratory and x-ray services.

3. "Child" means a person for whom child or medical support may be ordered pursuant to chapter 234, 239B, 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 252K, 598, 600B, or any other chapter of the Code or pursuant to a comparable statute of a foreign jurisdiction.

4. "Department" means the department of human services, which includes but is not limited to the child support recovery unit, or any comparable support enforcement agency of another state.

5. "Dependent" means a child, or an obligee for whom a court may order coverage by a health benefit plan pursuant to section 252E.3.

6. "Enroll" means to be eligible for and covered by a health benefit plan.

7. “*Health benefit plan*” means any policy or contract of insurance, indemnity, subscription or membership issued by an insurer, health service corporation, health maintenance organization, or any similar corporation, organization, or a self-insured employee benefit plan, for the purpose of covering medical expenses. These expenses may include but are not limited to hospital, surgical, major medical insurance, dental, optical, prescription drugs, office visits, or any combination of these or any other comparable health care expenses.

8. “*Insurer*” means any entity which provides a health benefit plan.

9. “*Medical support*” means either the provision of a health benefit plan, including a group or employment-related or an individual health benefit plan, or a health benefit plan provided pursuant to chapter 514E, to meet the medical needs of a dependent and the cost of any premium required by a health benefit plan, or the payment to the obligee of a monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan, either of which is an obligation separate from any monetary amount of child support ordered to be paid. Medical support is not alimony. Medical support which consists of payment of a monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan is also an obligation separate from any monetary amount a parent is ordered to pay for uncovered medical expenses pursuant to the guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

10. “*National medical support notice*” means a notice as prescribed under 42 U.S.C. § 666(a)(19) or a substantially similar notice, that is issued and forwarded by the department to enforce medical support provisions of a support order.

11. “*Obligee*” means a parent or another natural person legally entitled to receive a support payment on behalf of a child.

12. “*Obligor*” means a parent or another natural person legally responsible for the support of a dependent.

13. “*Order*” means a support order entered pursuant to chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 252K, 598, 600B, or any other support chapter, or pursuant to a comparable statute of a foreign jurisdiction, or an ex parte order entered pursuant to section 252E.4. “*Order*” also includes a notice of such an order issued by the department.

14. “*Plan administrator*” means the employer or sponsor that offers the health benefit plan or the person to whom the duty of plan administrator is delegated by the employer or sponsor offering the health benefit plan, by written agreement of the parties.

15. “*Primary care provider*” means a physician who provides primary care who is a family or general practitioner, a pediatrician, an internist, an obstetrician, or a gynecologist.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §163, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification

of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 9 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Subsection 9 amended

252E.1A Establishing and modifying orders for medical support.

This section shall apply to all initial or modified orders for support entered under chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 598, 600B, or any other applicable chapter.

1. An order or judgment that provides for temporary or permanent support for a child shall include a provision for medical support for the child as provided in this section.

2. The court shall order as medical support for the child a health benefit plan if available to either parent at the time the order is entered or modified. A plan is available if the plan is accessible and the cost of the plan is reasonable.

a. The cost of a health benefit plan is considered reasonable, and such amount shall be stated in the order, if one of the following applies:

(1) The premium cost for a child to the parent ordered to provide the plan does not exceed five percent of that parent’s gross income or the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B specifically provide an alternative income-based numeric standard for determining the reasonable cost of the premium, in which case the reasonable cost of the premium as determined by the standard specified by the child support guidelines shall apply.

(2) The premium cost for a child exceeds the amount specified in subparagraph (1) and that parent consents or does not object to entry of that order.

b. For purposes of this section, “*gross income*” has the same meaning as gross income for calculation of support under the guidelines established under section 598.21B.

c. For purposes of this section, “*the premium cost for a child to the parent*” ordered to provide the plan means the amount of the premium cost for family coverage to the parent which is in excess of the premium cost for single coverage, regardless of the number of individuals covered under the plan. However, this paragraph shall not be interpreted to reduce the amount of the health insurance premium deduction a parent may be entitled to when calculating the amount of a child support obligation under Iowa court rule 9.5 of the child support guidelines.

3. If a health benefit plan is not available at the time of the entry of the order, the court shall order a reasonable monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan, which amount shall be stated in the order. For purposes of this subsection, a reasonable amount means five percent of the gross income of the parent ordered to provide the monetary amount for medical support or, if the child support guidelines established pursuant to sec-

tion 598.21B specifically provide an alternative income-based numeric standard for determining the reasonable amount, a reasonable amount means the amount as determined by the standard specified by the child support guidelines. This subsection shall not apply in any of the following circumstances:

a. If the parent's monthly support obligation established pursuant to the child support guidelines prescribed by the supreme court pursuant to section 598.21B is the minimum obligation amount. If this paragraph applies, the court shall order the parent to provide a health benefit plan when a plan becomes available for which there is no premium cost for a child to the parent.

b. If subsection 7, paragraph "d", "e", or "f" applies.

4. If the court orders the custodial parent to provide a health benefit plan under subsection 2, the court may also order the noncustodial parent to provide a reasonable monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan. For purposes of this subsection, a reasonable monetary amount means an amount not to exceed the lesser of a reasonable amount as described in subsection 3, or the premium cost of coverage for the child to the custodial parent as described in subsection 2, paragraph "c".

5. Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, the court may order provisions in the alternative to those provided in this section to address the health care needs of the child if the court determines that extreme circumstances so require and documents the court's written findings in the order.

6. An order, decree, or judgment entered before July 1, 2009, that provides for the support of a child may be modified in accordance with this section.

7. If the child support recovery unit is providing services under chapter 252B and initiating an action to establish or modify support, all of the following shall also apply:

a. If a health benefit plan is available as described in subsection 2 to the noncustodial parent, the unit shall seek an order for the noncustodial parent to provide the plan.

b. If a health benefit plan is available as described in subsection 2 to the custodial parent and not to the noncustodial parent, the unit shall seek an order for the custodial parent to provide the plan.

c. If a health benefit plan is available as described in subsection 2 to each parent, and if there is an order for joint physical care, the unit shall seek an order for the parent currently ordered to provide a health benefit plan to provide the plan. If there is no current order for a health benefit plan for the child, the unit shall seek an order for the parent who is currently providing a health benefit plan to provide the plan.

d. If a health benefit plan is not available, and

the noncustodial parent does not have income which may be subject to income withholding for collection of a reasonable monetary amount in lieu of a health benefit plan at the time of the entry of the order, the unit shall seek an order that the noncustodial parent provide a health benefit plan when a plan becomes available at reasonable cost, and the order shall specify the amount of reasonable cost as defined in subsection 2.

e. If a health benefit plan is not available, and the noncustodial parent is receiving assistance or is residing with any child receiving assistance as provided in section 252E.2A, subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (3) or (4), the unit shall seek an order that the noncustodial parent shall provide a health benefit plan when a plan becomes available for which there is no premium cost for a child to the parent.

f. This section shall not apply to chapter 252H, subchapter IV.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §164, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §11 - 14, 18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186
2007 enactment of this section and 2008 amendments take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
NEW section

252E.2A Satisfaction of medical support order.

This section shall apply if the child support recovery unit is providing services under chapter 252B.

1. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and without a court order, a medical support order for a child shall be deemed satisfied with regard to the department, the child, the obligor, and the obligee for the period during which all of the following conditions are met:

a. The order is issued under any applicable chapter of the Code.

b. The unit is notified that the conditions of paragraph "c" are met and the parent ordered to provide medical support submits a written statement to the unit that the requirements of paragraph "c" are met.

c. The parent ordered to provide medical support meets at least one of the following conditions:

(1) The parent is an inmate of an institution under the control of the department of corrections or a comparable institution in another state.

(2) The parent's monthly child support obligation under the guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B is the minimum obligation amount.

(3) The parent is a recipient of assistance under chapter 239B or 249A, or under comparable laws of another state.

(4) The parent is residing with any child for whom the parent is legally responsible and that child is a recipient of assistance under chapter 239B, 249A, or 514I, or under comparable laws of another state. For purposes of this subparagraph,

“legally responsible” means the parent has a legal obligation to the child as specified in Iowa court rule 9.7 of the child support guidelines.

d. The unit files a notice of satisfaction with the clerk of the district court. The effective date of the satisfaction shall be stated in the notice and the effective date shall be no later than forty-five days after the unit issues the notice of satisfaction.

2. If a medical support order is satisfied under subsection 1, the satisfaction shall continue until all of the following apply:

a. The unit is notified that none of the conditions specified in subsection 1, paragraph “c”, still applies.

b. The unit files a satisfaction termination notice that the requirements for a satisfaction under this section no longer apply. The effective date shall be stated in the satisfaction termination notice and the effective date shall be no later than forty-five days after the unit issues the satisfaction termination notice.

3. The unit shall mail a copy of the notice of satisfaction and the satisfaction termination notice to the last known address of the obligor and obligee.

4. The department of human services may match data for enrollees of the hawk-i program created pursuant to chapter 514I with data of the unit to assist the unit in implementing this section.

5. An order, decree, or judgment entered or pending on or before July 1, 2009, that provides for the support of a child may be satisfied as provided in this section.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §165, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §15 – 18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 enactment of this section and 2008 amendments take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
NEW section

252E.4 Order to employer.

1. When a support order requires an obligor to provide coverage under a health benefit plan, the district court or the department may enter an ex parte order directing an employer to take all actions necessary to enroll an obligor’s dependent for coverage under a health benefit plan or may include the provisions in an ex parte income withholding order or notice of income withholding pursuant to chapter 252D. The child support recovery unit, where appropriate, shall issue a national medical support notice to an employer within two business days after the date information regarding a newly hired employee is entered into the centralized employee registry and matched with a noncustodial parent in the case being enforced by the unit, or upon receipt of other employment information for such parent. The department may amend the information in the ex parte order or may amend or terminate the national medical

support notice regarding health insurance provisions if necessary to comply with health insurance requirements including but not limited to the provisions of section 252E.2, subsection 2, or to correct a mistake of fact.

2. The obligee, district court, or department may forward either the support order containing the provision for coverage under a health benefit plan or the ex parte order provided for in subsection 1 to the obligor’s employer.

3. This chapter shall be constructive notice to the obligor of enforcement and further notice prior to enforcement is not required.

4. The order requiring coverage is binding on all future employers or insurers if the dependent is eligible to be enrolled in the health benefit plan under the applicable plan terms and conditions.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §166, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
Subsection 1 amended

252E.5 Effect of order on employer.

1. When the order has been forwarded to the obligor’s employer pursuant to section 252E.4, the order is binding on the employer and the employer’s insurer to the extent that the dependent is eligible to be enrolled in the plan under the applicable terms and conditions of the health benefit plan and the standard enrollment guidelines of the insurer. The employer shall allow enrollment of the dependent at any time, notwithstanding any enrollment season restrictions. If a provision of this section conflicts with a provision in the national medical support notice, or in subsection 8, the provision in the notice and subsection 8 shall apply.

2. The employer shall forward a copy of the order to the insurer and request enrollment of the dependent in the health benefit plan. If the obligor fails to apply to obtain coverage for the dependent, the employer shall accept an application to enroll a dependent which has been signed by the obligee or other legal custodian of a child or by the department. Within sixty days of receipt of the order or within sixty days of receipt of application, whichever is earlier, the insurer shall determine whether the dependent is eligible for enrollment under the plan and shall notify the employer of the dependent’s eligibility status. If more than one plan is offered by the employer, the dependent shall be enrolled in the health benefit plan in which the obligor is enrolled. However, if more than one plan is offered to the obligor, the plan selected shall provide coverage which is accessible to the dependent.

3. The employer shall withhold from the employee’s compensation, the employee’s share, if any, of premiums for the health benefit plan in an amount that does not exceed the amount specified

in the national medical support notice or order or the amount specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1673(b) and which is consistent with federal law. The employer shall forward the amount withheld to the insurer.

4. Within thirty days of receipt of an order that requires an obligor to enroll a dependent in a health benefit plan, the obligor's employer shall provide the following information, as applicable, regarding the enrollment status of the dependent to the obligor, the obligee, or other legal custodian of the child, and the department:

a. That the dependent has been enrolled in a health benefit plan.

b. That the dependent is not eligible for enrollment and the reasons that the dependent is not eligible to be enrolled.

c. That the order has been forwarded to the insurer and a determination of eligibility for enrollment has not been made.

5. If the dependent has been enrolled in a health benefit plan, all of the following information shall be provided:

a. The name of the insurer providing the health benefit plan.

b. The dependent's effective date of coverage.

c. The health benefit plan or account number.

d. The type of health benefit plan under which the dependent has been enrolled, including whether dental, optical, office visits, and prescription drugs are covered services. Additionally, the response shall include a brief description of the applicable deductibles, coinsurance, waiting periods for preexisting medical conditions, and other significant terms or conditions which materially affect the coverage.

6. *a.* An employer shall not revoke enrollment or eliminate coverage for a dependent unless the employer is provided with satisfactory written evidence that one of the following conditions exists:

(1) A court or administrative order requiring coverage in a health benefit plan is no longer in effect.

(2) The dependent is eligible for or will be enrolled in a comparable health benefit plan which will take effect no later than the effective date of revocation of enrollment in the other plan.

(3) The employer has eliminated dependent health coverage for all employees.

b. Nothing in this section requires an employer to maintain coverage for the dependent if the premiums are no longer being paid by the obligor because the employer no longer owes compensation to the obligor or because the obligor's employment has been terminated and the obligor has not elected to continue coverage.

c. If an order requiring that the obligor provide coverage under a health benefit plan for the dependent has been forwarded to the obligor's employer pursuant to section 252E.4, and the obli-

gor's employment is terminated, the employer shall provide notice to the obligee and the department within ten days of termination of the obligor's employment.

7. If an order requiring that the obligor provide coverage under a health benefit plan for the dependent has been forwarded to the obligor's employer pursuant to section 252E.4, and the employer's health benefit plan is terminated either in its entirety or with respect to the obligor's insurance classification, or the employer has changed its insurer or become self-insured, the employer shall provide notice to the obligee or other legal custodian of the child and the department ten days prior to the termination or change in insurer.

8. If the department issues a national medical support notice to an employer or plan administrator, all of the following shall apply:

a. The employer and plan administrator shall comply with the provisions in the notice.

b. The employer and the plan administrator shall treat the notice as an application by the department for health benefit plan coverage for the dependent to the extent such application is required by the health benefit plan.

c. If the obligor named in the notice is not an employee of the employer, or if a health benefit plan is not offered or available to the employee, the employer shall notify the department, as provided in the notice, within twenty business days after the date of the notice.

d. If a health benefit plan is offered or available to the employee, the employer shall send the plan administrator's portion of the notice to each appropriate plan administrator within twenty business days after the date of the notice.

e. Upon notification from the plan administrator that the dependent is enrolled, the employer shall either withhold and forward the premiums as provided in subsection 3, or shall notify the department that the enrollment cannot be completed due to limits established for withholding as provided in subsection 3.

f. If the plan administrator notifies the employer that the obligor is subject to a waiting period that expires more than ninety days from the date of receipt of the notice by the plan administrator or that the obligor is subject to a waiting period that is measured in a manner other than the passage of time, the employer shall notify the plan administrator when the obligor becomes eligible to enroll in the plan and that the notice requires enrollment in the plan of the dependent named in the notice.

g. The plan administrator shall enroll the dependent, and if necessary to enrollment of the dependent shall also enroll the obligor, in the plan selected in accordance with this paragraph. All of the following shall apply to the selection of the plan:

(1) If the obligor is enrolled in a health benefit plan that offers dependent coverage, that plan shall be selected.

(2) If the obligor is not enrolled in a plan or is not enrolled in a plan that offers dependent coverage, and if only one plan with dependent coverage is offered by the employer, that plan shall be selected.

(3) If the obligor is not enrolled in a health benefit plan or is not enrolled in a health benefit plan that offers dependent coverage, if more than one plan with dependent coverage is offered by the employer, and if the notice is issued by the child support recovery unit, all of the following shall apply:

(a) If only one of the plans is accessible to the dependent, that plan shall be selected. If none of the plans with dependent coverage is accessible to the dependent, the unit shall amend or terminate the notice.

(b) If more than one of the plans is accessible to the dependent, the plan selected shall be the plan that provides basic coverage for which the employee's share of the premium is lowest.

(c) If more than one of the plans is accessible to the dependent but none of the accessible plans provides basic coverage, the plan selected shall be a plan that is accessible and for which the employee's share of the premium is lowest.

(d) If the employee's share of the premiums is the same under all plans described in subparagraph (b) or (c), the unit shall attempt to consult with the obligee when selecting the plan. If the obligee does not respond within ten days of the unit's attempt, the unit shall select a plan which shall be the plan's default option, if any, or the plan with the lowest deductibles and copayment requirements.

(4) If the obligor is not enrolled in a health benefit plan or is not enrolled in a health benefit plan that offers dependent coverage, if more than one plan with dependent coverage is offered by the employer, and if the notice is issued by the child support enforcement agency of another state, that agency shall select the plan as provided in paragraph "h", subparagraph (3).

h. Within forty business days after the date of the notice, the plan administrator shall do all of the following as directed by the notice:

(1) Complete the appropriate portion of the notice and return the portion to the department.

(2) If the dependent is or is to be enrolled, notify the obligor, the obligee, and the child and furnish the obligee with necessary information. Provide the child support recovery unit with the type of health benefit plan under which the dependent has been enrolled, including whether dental, optical, office visits, and prescription drugs are covered services.

(3) If more than one health benefit plan is available to the obligor and the obligor is not enrolled, forward plan descriptions and documents to the department and enroll the dependent, and if necessary the obligor, in the plan selected by the department or in any default option if the plan administrator has not received a selection from the department within twenty business days of the date the plan administrator returned the national medical support notice response to the department.

(4) If the obligor is subject to a waiting period that expires more than ninety days from the date of receipt of the notice by the plan administrator or if the obligor has not completed a waiting period that is measured in a manner other than the passage of time, notify the employer, the department, the obligor, and the obligee. Upon satisfaction of the period or requirement, complete the enrollment.

(5) Upon completion of the enrollment, notify the employer for a determination of whether the necessary employee share of the premium is available.

(6) If the plan administrator is subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act, as codified in 29 U.S.C. § 1169, or is subject to the federal Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-200, § 401, subsection (e) or (f), and the plan administrator determines the notice does not constitute a qualified medical child support order, complete and send the response to the department and notify the obligor, the obligee, and the child of the specific reason for the determination.

9. This chapter does not preclude the exchange of required information between the department and employers or insurers through electronic data transfer.

2009 Acts, ch 15, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 3 amended

Subsection 6 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 252F

ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY

252F.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Administrator" means the administrator of

the child support recovery unit of the department of human services or the administrator's designee.

2. "Child" means a person who is less than age eighteen or a person who is age eighteen but less

than age nineteen and is engaged full-time in completing high school graduation or equivalency requirements in a manner which is reasonably expected to result in completion of the requirements prior to the person reaching age nineteen.

3. “*Mother*” means a mother of the child for whom paternity is being established.

4. “*Party*” means a putative father or a mother.

5. “*Paternity is at issue*” means any of the following conditions:

a. A child was not born or conceived within marriage.

b. A child was born or conceived within marriage but a court has declared that the child is not the issue of the marriage.

6. “*Paternity test*” means and includes any form of blood, tissue, or genetic testing administered to determine the biological father of a child.

7. “*Putative father*” means a person alleged to be the biological father of a child.

8. “*Unit*” means the child support recovery unit created in section 252B.2.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §168, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 enactment of subsection 4 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

NEW subsection 4 and former subsections 4 – 7 renumbered as 5 – 8

252F.3 Notice of alleged paternity and support debt — conference — request for hearing.

1. The unit may prepare a notice of alleged paternity and support debt to be served on a party if the mother of the child provides a written statement to the unit certifying in accordance with section 622.1 that the putative father is or may be the biological father of the child or children involved. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement and served on the putative father in accordance with rule of civil procedure 1.305. Service upon the mother shall not constitute valid service upon the putative father. The notice shall include or be accompanied by all of the following:

a. The name of the recipient of services under chapter 252B and the name and birth date of the child or children involved.

b. A statement that the putative father has been named as the biological father of the child or children named.

c. A statement that if paternity is established, the amount of the putative father’s monthly support obligation and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing will be established in accordance with the guidelines established in section 598.21B, and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A.

d. A statement that if paternity is established, a party has a duty to provide accrued and accruing medical support to the child or children in accordance with chapter 252E.

e. A written explanation of the procedures for

determining the child support obligation and a request for financial or income information as necessary for application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

f. (1) The right of a party to request a conference with the unit to discuss paternity establishment and the amount of support that a party may be required to provide, within ten days of the date of service of the original notice or, if paternity is contested and paternity testing is conducted, within ten days of the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to a party by the unit.

(2) A statement that if a conference is requested, a party shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:

(a) Ten days from the date set for the conference.

(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.

(c) If paternity was contested and paternity testing was conducted, and a party does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, twenty days from the date paternity test results are issued or mailed by the unit to the party.

(3) A statement that after the holding of the conference, the unit shall issue a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, to be provided in person to each party or sent to each party by regular mail addressed to the party’s last known address or, if applicable, to the last known address of the party’s attorney.

(4) A statement that if the unit issues a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, a party shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:

(a) Ten days from the date of issuance of the new notice.

(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.

(c) If paternity was contested and paternity testing conducted, and a party does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to the party by the unit.

g. A statement that if a conference is not requested, and a party does not deny paternity or challenge the results of any paternity testing conducted but objects to the finding of financial responsibility or the amount of child support or medical support, or both, the party shall send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit within twenty days of the date of service of the original notice, or, if paternity was con-

tested and paternity testing conducted, and a party does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, within twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to the party by the unit, whichever is later.

h. A statement that if a timely written request for a hearing on the issue of support is received by the unit, the party shall have the right to a hearing to be held in district court and that if no timely written request is received and paternity is not contested, the administrator shall enter an order establishing the putative father as the father of the child or children and establishing child support or medical support, or both, in accordance with the notice of alleged paternity and support debt.

i. A written explanation of the rights and responsibilities associated with the establishment of paternity.

j. A written explanation of a party's right to deny paternity, the procedures for denying paternity, and the consequences of the denial.

k. A statement that if a party contests paternity, the party shall have twenty days from the date of service of the original notice to submit a written denial of paternity to the unit.

l. A statement that if paternity is contested, the unit shall, at the request of the party contesting paternity or on its own initiative, enter an administrative order requiring the putative father, mother, and child or children involved, to submit to paternity testing.

m. A statement that if paternity tests are conducted, the unit shall provide a copy of the test results to each party in person or send a copy to each party by regular mail, addressed to the party's last known address, or, if applicable, to the last known address of the party's attorney.

n. A statement setting forth the time frames for contesting paternity after paternity tests are conducted.

o. Other information as the unit finds appropriate.

2. The time limitations established for the notice provisions under subsection 1 are binding unless otherwise specified in this chapter or waived pursuant to section 252F.8.

3. *a.* If notice is served on a party, the unit shall file a true copy of the notice and the original return of service with the appropriate clerk of the district court as follows:

(1) In the county in which the child or children reside if the action is for purposes of establishing paternity and future child or medical support, or both.

(2) In the county in which the child or children involved last received public assistance benefits in the state, if the action is for purposes of establishing paternity and child or medical support, or

both, only for prior periods of time when the child or children received public assistance, and no ongoing child or medical support obligation is to be established by this action.

(3) If the action is the result of a request from a foreign jurisdiction to establish paternity of a putative father located in Iowa, in the county in which the putative father resides.

b. All subsequent documents filed or court hearings held related to the action shall be in the district court in the county in which notice was filed pursuant to this subsection. The clerk shall file and docket the action.

4. A party or the child support recovery unit may request a court hearing regarding establishment of paternity or a determination of support, or both.

a. Upon receipt of a timely written response requesting a hearing or on its own initiative, the unit shall certify the matter for hearing in the district court in the county where the original notice of alleged paternity and support debt is filed, in accordance with section 252F.5.

b. If paternity establishment was contested and paternity tests conducted, a court hearing on the issue of paternity shall be held no earlier than thirty days from the date paternity test results are issued to all parties by the unit, unless the parties mutually agree to waive the time frame pursuant to section 252F.8.

c. Any objection to the results of paternity tests shall be filed no later than twenty days after the date paternity test results are issued or mailed to each party by the unit. Any objection to paternity test results filed by a party more than twenty days after the date paternity tests are issued or mailed to the party by the unit shall not be accepted or considered by the court.

5. If a timely written response and request for a court hearing is not received by the unit and a party does not deny paternity, the administrator shall enter an order in accordance with section 252F.4.

a. If a party contests the establishment of paternity, the party shall submit, within twenty days of service of the notice on the party under subsection 1, a written statement contesting paternity establishment to the unit. Upon receipt of a written challenge of paternity establishment, or upon initiation by the unit, the administrator shall enter ex parte administrative orders requiring the mother, child or children involved, and the putative father to submit to paternity testing. Either the mother or putative father may contest paternity under this chapter.

b. The orders shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in the county where the notice was filed and have the same force and effect as a court order for paternity testing.

c. The unit shall issue copies of the respective

administrative orders for paternity testing to the mother and putative father in person, or by regular mail to the last known address of each, or if applicable, to the last known address of the attorney for each.

d. If a paternity test is ordered under this section, the administrator shall direct that inherited characteristics be analyzed and interpreted, and shall appoint an expert qualified as an examiner of genetic markers to analyze and interpret the results. The test shall be of a type generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation entities designated by the secretary of the United States department of health and human services and shall be performed by a laboratory approved by an accreditation entity.

e. The party contesting paternity shall be provided one opportunity to reschedule the paternity testing appointment if the testing is rescheduled prior to the date of the originally scheduled appointment.

f. An original copy of the test results shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in the county where the notice was filed. The child support recovery unit shall issue a copy of the filed test results to each party in person, or by regular mail to the last known address of each, or if applicable, to the last known address of the attorney for each. However, if the action is the result of a request from a foreign jurisdiction, the unit shall issue a copy of the results to the initiating agency in that foreign jurisdiction.

g. Verified documentation of the chain of custody of the blood or genetic specimens is competent evidence to establish the chain of custody. The testimony of the appointed expert is not required. A verified expert's report of test results which indicate a statistical probability of paternity is sufficient authenticity of the expert's conclusion.

h. A verified expert's report shall be admitted as evidence to establish administrative paternity, and, if a court hearing is scheduled to resolve the issue of paternity, shall be admitted as evidence and is admissible at trial.

i. If the verified expert concludes that the test results show that the putative father is not excluded and that the probability of the putative father's paternity is ninety-five percent or higher, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the putative father is the biological father, and the evidence shall be sufficient as a basis for administrative establishment of paternity.

(1) In order to challenge the presumption of paternity, a party shall file a written notice of the challenge with the district court within twenty days from the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to all parties by the unit. Any challenge to a presumption of paternity resulting from paternity tests, or to paternity test results filed after the lapse of the twenty-day time frame shall not be accepted or admissible by the unit or the court.

(2) A copy of the notice challenging the presumption of paternity shall be provided to any other party in person, or by mailing the notice to the last known address of each party, or if applicable, to the last known address of each party's attorney.

(3) The party challenging the presumption of paternity has the burden of proving that the putative father is not the father of the child.

(4) The presumption of paternity may be rebutted only by clear and convincing evidence.

j. If the verified expert concludes that the test results indicate that the putative father is not excluded and that the probability of the putative father's paternity is less than ninety-five percent, the administrator shall order a subsequent administrative paternity test or certify the case to the district court for resolution in accordance with the procedures and time frames specified in paragraph "i" and section 252F.5.

k. If the results of the test or the verified expert's analysis are timely challenged as provided in this subsection, the administrator, upon the request of a party and advance payment by the contestant or upon the unit's own initiative, shall order that an additional test be performed by the same laboratory or an independent laboratory. If the party requesting additional testing does not advance payment, the administrator shall certify the case to the district court in accordance with paragraph "i" and section 252F.5.

l. When a subsequent paternity test is conducted, the time frames in this chapter associated with paternity tests shall apply to the most recently completed test.

m. If the paternity test results exclude the putative father as a potential biological father of the child or children, and additional tests are not requested by either party or conducted on the unit's initiative, or if additional tests exclude the putative father as a potential biological father, the unit shall withdraw its action against the putative father and shall file a notice of the withdrawal with the clerk of the district court, and shall provide a copy of the notice to each party in person, or by regular mail sent to each party's last known address, or if applicable, the last known address of the party's attorney.

n. Except as provided in paragraph "k", the unit shall advance the costs of genetic testing. If paternity is established and paternity testing was conducted, the unit shall enter an order or, if the action proceeded to a court hearing, request that the court enter a judgment for the costs of the paternity tests consistent with applicable federal law. In a proceeding under this chapter, a copy of a bill for genetic testing shall be admitted as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the amount incurred for genetic testing.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §169 – 175, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification

of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186
 2007 amendments to this section take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
 See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 1, paragraphs d, f–h, j, k, and m amended
 Subsection 3 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive
 Subsection 3, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 4, paragraph c amended
 Subsection 5 amended
 Subsection 6, paragraphs a, f, and m amended

252F.4 Entry of order.

1. If both parties fail to respond to the initial notice within twenty days after the date of service of the notice or fail to appear at a conference pursuant to section 252F.3 on the scheduled date of the conference, and paternity has not been contested and both parties fail to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the parties, declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

2. If paternity is contested pursuant to section 252F.3, subsection 6, and the party contesting paternity fails to appear for a paternity test and fails to request a rescheduling pursuant to section 252F.3, or fails to appear for both the initial and the rescheduled paternity tests and both parties fail to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the parties declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

3. If a conference pursuant to section 252F.3 is held, and paternity is not contested, and both parties fail to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the parties after the second notice has been sent declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

4. If paternity was contested and paternity testing was performed and the putative father was not excluded, if the test results indicate that the probability of the putative father's paternity is ninety-five percent or greater, if the test results are not timely challenged, and if both parties fail to timely request a court hearing on the issue of support, the administrator shall enter an order against the parties declaring the putative father to be the legal father of the child or children involved and assessing any accrued and accruing child support obligation pursuant to the guide-

lines established under section 598.21B, and medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

5. The administrator shall establish a support obligation under this section based upon the best information available to the unit and pursuant to section 252B.7A.

6. The order shall contain all of the following:

- a. A declaration of paternity.
- b. The amount of monthly support to be paid, with direction as to the manner of payment.
- c. The amount of accrued support.
- d. The name of the custodial parent or caretaker.

e. The name and birth date of the child or children to whom the order applies.

f. A statement that property of a party ordered to provide support is subject to income withholding, liens, garnishment, tax offset, and other collection actions.

g. The medical support required pursuant to chapter 598 and chapter 252E.

h. A statement that a party who is ordered to provide support is required to inform the child support recovery unit, on a continuing basis, of the name and address of the party's current employer, whether the party has access to health insurance coverage as required in the order, and if so, the health insurance policy information.

i. If paternity was contested by the putative father, the amount of any judgment assessed to the father for costs of paternity tests conducted pursuant to this chapter.

j. Statements as required pursuant to section 598.22B.

7. If paternity is not contested but a party does wish to challenge the issues of child or medical support, the administrator shall enter an order establishing paternity and reserving the issues of child or medical support for determination by the district court.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §176, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendments to this section take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Section amended

252F.5 Certification to district court.

1. Actions initiated under this chapter are not subject to contested case proceedings or further review pursuant to chapter 17A.

2. An action under this chapter may be certified to the district court if a party timely contests paternity establishment or paternity test results, or if a party requests a court hearing on the issues of child or medical support, or both, or upon the initiation of the unit as provided in this chapter. Review by the district court shall be an original hearing before the court.

3. In any action brought under this chapter, the action shall not be certified to the district court in a contested paternity action unless all of the following have occurred:

- a. Paternity testing has been completed.
- b. The results of the paternity test have been issued to all parties.
- c. A timely written objection to paternity establishment or paternity test results has been received from a party, or a timely written request for a court hearing on the issue of support has been received from a party by the unit, or the unit has requested a court hearing on the unit's own initiative.
- 4. A matter shall be certified to the district court in the county in which the notice was filed pursuant to section 252F.3, subsection 3.
- 5. The court shall set the matter for hearing and notify the parties of the time of and place for hearing.
- 6. If the court determines that the putative fa-

ther is the legal father, the court shall establish the amount of the accrued and accruing child support pursuant to the guidelines established under section 598.21B, and shall establish medical support pursuant to chapter 252E.

7. If the putative father or another party contesting paternity fails to appear at the hearing, upon a showing that proper notice has been provided to the party, the court shall find the party in default and enter an appropriate order establishing paternity and support.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §177, 178, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186
2007 amendments to subsection 2 and subsection 3, paragraph c, take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 252G

CENTRAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRY

252G.4 Alternative reporting requirements — penalty.

1. a. Beginning January 1, 1994, a payor of income to whom section 252G.3 is inapplicable, who enters into an agreement for the performance of services with a contractor, shall report the contractor to the registry. Payors of income shall report contractors performing labor under an agreement within fifteen days of the date on which all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The payor issues payment to the contractor in an amount which exceeds the amount required for the filing of a 1099-MISC report.

(2) Payment to the contractor under an agreement is made in a form which is other than a lump sum payment, within a calendar year.

b. The payor of income is not required to file more than one report for any contractor.

2. The report submitted to the registry shall

contain all of the following:

a. The name, address, and federal identification number of the payor of income.

b. The contractor's name, address, social security number, and if known, the contractor's date of birth.

3. A payor of income required to report under this section may report the information required under subsection 1 by any written means authorized by the unit which results in timely reporting.

4. Information reported under this section shall be received and maintained as provided in section 252G.2.

5. A payor of income required to report under this section who fails to report is subject to the penalty provided in section 252G.3, subsection 5.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 252H

ADJUSTMENT AND MODIFICATION OF SUPPORT ORDERS

252H.2 Definitions.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "administrator", "caretaker", "court order", "department", "dependent child", "medical support", and "responsible person" mean the same as defined in section 252C.1.

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

a. "Act" means the federal Social Security Act.

b. "Adjustment" applies only to the child support provisions of a support order and means ei-

ther of the following:

(1) A change in the amount of child support based upon an application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.

(2) An addition of or change to provisions for medical support as provided in chapter 252E.

c. "Child" means a child as defined in section 252B.1.

d. "Child support agency" means any state, county, or local office or entity of another state that

has the responsibility for providing child support enforcement services under Tit. IV-D of the Act.

e. “*Child support recovery unit*” or “*unit*” means the child support recovery unit created pursuant to section 252B.2.

f. “*Cost-of-living alteration*” means a change in an existing child support order which equals an amount which is the amount of the support obligation following application of the percentage change of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, United States city average, as published in the federal register by the federal department of labor, bureau of labor statistics.

g. “*Determination of controlling order*” means the process of identifying a child support order which must be recognized pursuant to section 252K.207 and 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, when more than one state has issued a support order for the same child and the same obligor. Registration of a foreign order is not necessary for a court or the unit to make a determination of controlling order.

h. “*Modification*” means either of the following:

(1) A change, correction, or termination of an existing supporting order.

(2) The establishment of a child or medical support obligation in a previously established order entered pursuant to chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 598, 600B, or any other support proceeding, in which such support was not previously established, or in which support was previously established and subsequently terminated prior to the emancipation of the children affected.

i. “*Parent*” means, for the purposes of requesting a review of a support order and for being entitled to notice under this chapter:

(1) The individual ordered to pay support pursuant to the order.

(2) An individual or entity entitled to receive current or future support payments pursuant to the order, or pursuant to a current assignment of support including but not limited to an agency of this or any other state that is currently providing public assistance benefits to the child for whom support is ordered and any child support agency. Service of notice of an action initiated under this chapter on an agency is not required, but the agency may be advised of the action by other means.

j. “*Public assistance*” means benefits received in this state or any other state, under Tit. IV-A (temporary assistance to needy families), IV-E (foster care), or XIX (Medicaid) of the Act.

k. “*Review*” means an objective evaluation conducted through a proceeding before a court, administrative body, or an agency, of information necessary for the application of a state’s mandatory child support guidelines to determine:

(1) The appropriate monetary amount of support.

(2) Provisions for medical support.

l. “*State*” means “*state*” as defined in section 252K.101.

m. “*Support order*” means an order for support issued pursuant to chapter 232, 234, 252A, 252C, 252E, 252F, 252H, 598, 600B, or any other applicable chapter, or under a comparable statute of a foreign jurisdiction as registered with the clerk of court or certified to the child support recovery unit.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §179, 180, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendments to subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (2), and subsection 2, paragraph m, take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph m amended

252H.3A Adding a party.

A mother or father may be added as a proper party defendant to a support order upon service of a notice as provided in this chapter and without a court order as provided in the rules of civil procedure.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §181, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 enactment of this section takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

NEW section

252H.14 Reviews initiated by the child support recovery unit.

1. The unit may periodically initiate a review of support orders meeting the conditions in section 252H.12 in accordance with the following:

a. The right to any ongoing child support obligation is currently assigned to the state due to the receipt of public assistance.

b. The support order does not already include provisions for medical support.

c. The review is otherwise necessary to comply with the Act.

2. The unit may periodically initiate a request to a child support agency of another state to conduct a review of a support order entered in that state when the right to any ongoing child or medical support obligation due under the order is currently assigned to the state of Iowa or if the order does not include provisions for medical support.

3. The unit shall adopt rules establishing criteria to determine the appropriateness of initiating a review.

4. The unit shall initiate reviews under this section in accordance with the Act.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §182, 183, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendments to subsection 1, paragraph b, and subsection 2 take effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 252J

CHILD SUPPORT — LICENSING SANCTIONS

252J.8 Requirements and procedures of licensing authority.

1. A licensing authority shall maintain records of licensees by name, current known address, and social security number.

2. In addition to other grounds for suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of a license, a licensing authority shall include in rules adopted by the licensing authority as grounds for suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of a license, the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the unit.

3. The supreme court shall prescribe rules for admission of persons to practice as attorneys and counselors pursuant to chapter 602, article 10, which include provisions, as specified in this chapter, for the denial, suspension, or revocation of the admission for failure to comply with a child support order or a subpoena or warrant.

4. *a.* A licensing authority that is issued a certificate of noncompliance shall initiate procedures for the suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of licensure to an individual. The licensing authority shall utilize existing rules and procedures for suspension, revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license.

b. In addition, the licensing authority shall provide notice to the individual of the licensing authority's intent to suspend, revoke, or deny issuance or renewal of a license under this chapter. The suspension, revocation, or denial shall be effective no sooner than thirty days following provision of notice to the individual.

c. The notice shall state all of the following:

(1) The licensing authority intends to suspend, revoke, or deny issuance or renewal of an individual's license due to the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the unit.

(2) The individual must contact the unit to schedule a conference or to otherwise obtain a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance.

(3) Unless the unit furnishes a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance to the licensing authority within thirty days of the issuance of the notice under this section, the individual's license will be revoked, suspended, or denied.

(4) If the licensing authority's rules and procedures conflict with the additional requirements of this section, the requirements of this section shall apply.

(5) Notwithstanding section 17A.18, the individual does not have a right to a hearing before the licensing authority to contest the authority's actions under this chapter but may request a court hearing pursuant to section 252J.9 within thirty

days of the provision of notice under this subsection.

5. If the licensing authority receives a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the unit, the licensing authority shall immediately reinstate, renew, or issue a license if the individual is otherwise in compliance with licensing requirements established by the licensing authority.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §245
Subsection 4 amended

252J.9 District court hearing.

1. Following the issuance of a written decision by the unit under section 252J.6 which includes the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance, or following provision of notice to the individual by a licensing authority pursuant to section 252J.8, an individual may seek review of the decision and request a hearing before the district court as follows:

a. If the action is a result of section 252J.2, subsection 2, paragraph "a", in the county in which the underlying support order is filed, by filing an application with the district court, and sending a copy of the application to the unit by regular mail.

b. If the action is a result of section 252J.2, subsection 2, paragraph "b", and the individual is not an obligor, in a county in which the dependent child or children reside if the child or children reside in Iowa; in the county in which the dependent child or children last received public assistance if the child or children received public assistance in Iowa; or in the county in which the individual resides if the action is the result of a request from a child support agency in a foreign jurisdiction.

2. An application shall be filed to seek review of the decision by the unit or following issuance of notice by the licensing authority no later than within thirty days after the issuance of the notice pursuant to section 252J.8. The clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing and mail a copy of the order scheduling the hearing to the individual and the unit and shall also mail a copy of the order to the licensing authority, if applicable. The unit shall certify a copy of its written decision and certificate of noncompliance, indicating the date of issuance, and the licensing authority shall certify a copy of a notice issued pursuant to section 252J.8, to the court prior to the hearing.

3. The filing of an application pursuant to this section shall automatically stay the actions of a licensing authority pursuant to section 252J.8. The hearing on the application shall be scheduled and held within thirty days of the filing of the application. However, if the individual fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the stay shall be lifted and

the licensing authority shall continue procedures pursuant to section 252J.8.

4. The scope of review by the district court shall be limited to demonstration of a mistake of fact relating to the delinquency of the obligor or the noncompliance of the individual with a subpoena or warrant. Issues related to visitation, custody, or other provisions not related to the support provisions of a support order are not grounds for a hearing under this chapter.

5. Support orders shall not be modified by the court in a hearing under this chapter.

6. If the court finds that the unit was in error in issuing a certificate of noncompliance, or in failing to issue a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance, the unit shall issue a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance to the appropriate licensing authority.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §246
Section amended

CHAPTER 256

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

256.7 Duties of state board.

Except for the college student aid commission and the public broadcasting board and division, the state board shall:

1. Adopt and establish policy for programs and services of the department pursuant to law.

2. Constitute the state board for vocational education under chapter 258.

3. Prescribe standards and procedures for the approval of practitioner preparation programs and professional development programs offered in this state by practitioner preparation institutions located within or outside this state and by area education agencies. Procedures provided for approval of programs shall include procedures for enforcement of the prescribed standards and shall not include a procedure for the waiving of any of the standards prescribed. The board may establish by rule and collect from practitioner preparation institutions located outside this state an amount equivalent to the department's necessary travel and actual expenses incurred while engaged in the program approval process for the institution located outside this state. Amounts collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

4. Adopt, and update annually, a five-year plan for the achievement of educational goals in Iowa.

5. Adopt rules under chapter 17A for carrying out the responsibilities of the department.

6. Hear appeals of persons aggrieved by decisions of boards of directors of school corporations under chapter 290 and other appeals prescribed by law. The state board may review the record and shall review the decision of the director of the department of education or the administrative law judge designated for any appeals heard and decided by the director under chapter 290, and may affirm, modify, or vacate the decision, or may direct a rehearing before the director.

7. Adopt rules under chapter 17A for the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool for

students enrolled in kindergarten through grade twelve and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area education agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the state board of regents, and independent colleges and universities in elementary and secondary school classes and courses. The rules shall include but need not be limited to rules relating to programs, educational policy, instructional practices, staff development, use of pilot projects, curriculum monitoring, and the accessibility of licensed teachers.

a. When curriculum is provided by means of telecommunications, it shall be taught by an appropriately licensed teacher. The teacher shall either be present in the classroom, or be present at the location at which the curriculum delivered by means of telecommunications originates.

b. The rules shall provide that when the curriculum is taught by an appropriately licensed teacher at the location at which the telecommunications originates, the curriculum received at a remote site shall be under the supervision of a licensed teacher. The licensed teacher at the originating site may provide supervision of students at a remote site or the school district in which the remote site is located may provide for supervision at the remote site if the school district deems it necessary or if requested to do so by the licensed teacher at the originating site. For the purposes of this subsection, "supervision" means that the curriculum is monitored by a licensed teacher and the teacher is accessible to the students receiving the curriculum by means of telecommunications.

c. The state board shall establish an advisory committee to make recommendations for rules required under this subsection on the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool. The committee shall be composed of representatives from community colleges, area education agencies, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, and local school districts from various enrollment categories. The representatives shall include board

members, school administrators, teachers, parents, students, and associations interested in education.

d. For the purpose of the rules adopted by the state board, telecommunications means narrow-cast communications through systems that are directed toward a narrowly defined audience and includes interactive live communications.

8. Rules adopted under this section shall provide that telecommunications shall not be used by school districts as the exclusive means to provide any course which is required by the minimum educational standards for accreditation.

9. Develop evaluation procedures that will measure the effects of instruction by means of telecommunications on student achievement, socialization, intellectual growth, motivation, and other related factors deemed relevant by the state board, for the development of an educational database. The state board shall consult with the state board of regents and the practitioner preparation departments at its institutions, other practitioner preparation departments located within private colleges and universities, educational research agencies or facilities, and other agencies deemed appropriate by the state board, in developing these procedures.

10. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to educational programs and budget limitations for educational programs pursuant to sections 282.29, 282.30, 282.31, and 282.33.

11. Prescribe guidelines for facility standards, maximum class sizes, and maximum in classroom pupil-teacher and teacher-aide ratios for grades kindergarten through three and before and after school and summer child care programs provided under the direction of the school district. The department also shall indicate modifications to such guidelines necessary to address the needs of at-risk children.

12. Elect to a two-year term, from its members in each even-numbered year, a president of the state board, who shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified.

13. Adopt rules and a procedure for accrediting all apprenticeship programs in the state which receive state or federal funding. In developing the rules, the state board shall consult with schools and labor or trade organizations affected by or currently operating apprenticeship or training programs. Rules adopted shall be the same or similar to criteria established for the operation of apprenticeship programs at community colleges.

14. Adopt rules which require each community college which establishes a new jobs training project or projects and receives funds derived from or associated with the project or projects to establish a separate account to act as a repository for any funds received and to report annually, by January 15, to the general assembly on funds received and disbursed during the preceding fiscal year in

the form required by the department.

15. If funds are appropriated by the general assembly for the program, adopt rules for the administration of the teacher exchange program, including, but not limited to, rules for application to participate in the program, rules relating to the number of times that a given applicant may participate in the program, and rules describing reimbursable expenses and establishing honoraria for teacher participants.

16. Adopt rules that set standards for approval of family support preservice and in-service training programs, offered by area education agencies and practitioner preparation institutions, and family support programs offered by or through local school districts.

17. Receive and review the budget and unified plan of service submitted by the division of libraries and information services.

18. Adopt rules that include children who retain some sight but who have a medically diagnosed expectation of visual deterioration within the definition of children requiring special education pursuant to section 256B.2, subsection 1. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall provide for or include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. A presumption that proficiency in braille reading and writing is essential for satisfactory educational progress for a visually impaired student who is not able to communicate in print with the same level of proficiency as a student of otherwise comparable ability at the same grade level. This presumption includes a student as defined in paragraph "b". A student for whom braille services are appropriate, as defined in this subsection, is entitled to instruction in braille reading and writing that is sufficient to enable the pupil to communicate with the same level of proficiency as a pupil of otherwise comparable ability at the same grade level.

b. A pupil who retains some sight but who has a medically diagnosed expectation of visual deterioration in adolescence or early adulthood may qualify for instruction in braille reading and writing.

c. Instruction in braille reading and writing may be used in combination with other special education services appropriate to a pupil's educational needs.

d. The annual review of a pupil's individual education plan shall include discussion of instruction in braille reading and writing and a written explanation of the reasons why the pupil is using a given reading and writing medium or media. If the reasons have not changed since the previous year, the written explanation for the current year may refer to the fuller explanation from the previous year.

e. A pupil as defined in paragraph "b" whose primary learning medium is expected to change

may begin instruction in the new medium before it is the only medium the pupil can effectively use.

f. A pupil who receives instruction in braille reading and writing pursuant to this subsection shall be taught by a teacher licensed to teach students with visual impairments.

19. Define the minimum school day as a day consisting of five and one-half hours of instructional time for grades one through twelve. The minimum hours shall be exclusive of the lunch period, but may include passing time between classes. Time spent on parent-teacher conferences shall be considered instructional time. A school or school district may record a day of school with less than the minimum instructional hours as a minimum school day if any of the following apply:

a. If emergency health or safety factors require the late arrival or early dismissal of students on a specific day.

b. If the total hours of instructional school time for grades one through twelve for any five consecutive school days equal a minimum of twenty-seven and one-half hours, even though any one day of school is less than the minimum instructional hours because of a staff development opportunity provided for the professional instructional staff or because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day. Furthermore, if the total hours of instructional time for the first four consecutive days equal at least twenty-seven and one-half hours because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day, a school or school district may record zero hours of instructional time on the fifth consecutive school day as a minimum school day.

20. Adopt rules that require the board of directors of a school district to waive school fees for indigent families.

21. Develop and adopt rules incorporating accountability for, and reporting of, student achievement into the standards and accreditation process described in section 256.11. The rules shall provide for all of the following:

a. Requirements that all school districts and accredited nonpublic schools develop, implement, and file with the department a comprehensive school improvement plan that includes, but is not limited to, demonstrated school, parental, and community involvement in assessing educational needs, establishing local education standards and student achievement levels, and, as applicable, the consolidation of federal and state planning, goal-setting, and reporting requirements.

b. A set of core academic indicators in mathematics and reading in grades four, eight, and eleven, a set of core academic indicators in science in grades eight and eleven, and another set of core indicators that includes, but is not limited to, graduation rate, postsecondary education, and successful employment in Iowa. Annually, the depart-

ment shall report state data for each indicator in the condition of education report.

c. A requirement that all school districts and accredited nonpublic schools annually report to the department and the local community the district-wide progress made in attaining student achievement goals on the academic and other core indicators and the district-wide progress made in attaining locally established student learning goals. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall demonstrate the use of multiple assessment measures in determining student achievement levels. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall also report the number of students who graduate; the number of students who drop out of school; the number of students who are tested and the percentage of students who are so tested annually; and the percentage of students who graduated during the prior school year and who completed a core curriculum. The board shall develop and adopt uniform definitions consistent with the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110 and any federal regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Act. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools may report on other locally determined factors influencing student achievement. The school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall also report to the local community their results by individual attendance center.

22. Adopt rules and a procedure for the approval of para-educator preparation programs offered by a public school district, area education agency, community college, institution of higher education under the state board of regents, or an accredited private institution as defined in section 261.9, subsection 1. The programs shall train and recommend individuals for para-educator certification under section 272.12.

23. Adopt rules directing the community colleges to annually and uniformly submit data from the most recent fiscal year to the division of community colleges and workforce preparation, using criteria determined and prescribed by the division via the management information system. Financial data submitted to the division by a community college shall be broken down by fund. Community colleges shall provide data to the division by a deadline set by the division. The deadline shall be set for a date that permits the division to include the data in a report submitted for state board approval and for review by December 15 of each year by the house and senate standing education committees and the joint subcommittee on education appropriations.

24. Adopt rules on or before January 1, 2001, to require school districts and accredited nonpublic schools to adopt local policies relating to health services, media services programs, and guidance programs, as part of the general accreditation standards applicable to school districts pursuant

to section 256.11. This subsection shall be applicable strictly for reporting purposes and shall not be interpreted to require school districts and accredited nonpublic schools to provide or offer health services, media services programs, or guidance programs.

25. Adopt rules establishing standards for school district and area education agency professional development programs and for individual teacher professional development plans in accordance with section 284.6.

26. *a.* Adopt rules that establish a core curriculum and requiring, beginning with the students in the 2010-2011 school year graduating class, high school graduation requirements for all students in school districts and accredited nonpublic schools that include at a minimum satisfactory completion of four years of English and language arts, three years of mathematics, three years of science, and three years of social studies. The core curriculum adopted shall address the core content standards in subsection 28 and the skills and knowledge students need to be successful in the twenty-first century. The core curriculum shall include social studies and twenty-first century learning skills which include but are not limited to civic literacy, health literacy, technology literacy, financial literacy, and employability skills; and shall address the curricular needs of students in kindergarten through grade twelve in those areas. The department shall further define the twenty-first century learning skills components by rule.

b. Continue the inclusive process begun during the initial development of a core curriculum for grades nine through twelve including stakeholder involvement, including but not limited to representatives from the private sector and the business community, and alignment of the core curriculum to other recognized sets of national and international standards. The state board shall also recommend quality assessments to school districts and accredited nonpublic schools to measure the core curriculum.

c. Neither the state board nor the department shall require school districts or accredited nonpublic schools to adopt a specific textbook, textbook series, or specific instructional methodology, or acquire specific textbooks, curriculum materials, or educational products from a specific vendor in order to meet the core curriculum requirements of this subsection or the core content standards adopted pursuant to subsection 28.

27. Adopt by rule the Iowa standards for school administrators, including the knowledge and skill criteria developed by the director in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 50.

28. Adopt a set of core content standards applicable to all students in kindergarten through grade twelve in every school district and accredited nonpublic school. For purposes of this subsection, “*core content standards*” includes reading, mathematics, and science. The core content stan-

dards shall be identical to the core content standards included in Iowa’s approved 2006 standards and assessment system under Tit. I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, 20 U.S.C. § 6301 et seq., as amended by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110. School districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall include, at a minimum, the core content standards adopted pursuant to this subsection in any set of locally developed content standards. School districts and accredited nonpublic schools are strongly encouraged to set higher expectations in local standards. As changes in federal law or regulation occur, the state board is authorized to amend the core content standards as appropriate.

29. Adopt rules establishing nutritional content standards for foods and beverages sold or provided on the school grounds of any school district or accredited nonpublic school during the school day exclusive of the food provided by any federal school food program or pursuant to an agreement with any agency of the federal government in accordance with the provisions of chapter 283A, and exclusive of foods sold for fundraising purposes and foods and beverages sold at concession stands. The standards shall be consistent with the dietary guidelines for Americans issued by the United States department of agriculture food and nutrition service.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §1
Subsection 21, paragraph c amended

256.9 Duties of director.

Except for the college student aid commission and the public broadcasting board and division, the director shall:

1. Carry out programs and policies as determined by the state board.
2. Recommend to the state board rules necessary to implement programs and services of the department.
3. Establish divisions of the department as necessary or desirable in addition to divisions required by law. The organization of the department shall promote coordination of functions and services relating to administration, supervision, and improvement of instruction.
4. Employ personnel and assign duties and responsibilities of the department. The director shall appoint a deputy director and division administrators deemed necessary. They shall be appointed on the basis of their professional qualifications, experience in administration, and background. Members of the professional staff are not subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and are subject to section 256.10.
5. Transmit to the department of management information about the distribution of state and federal funds pursuant to state law and rules of the department.

6. Develop a budget and transmit to the department of management estimates of expenditure requirements for all functions and services of the department.

7. Accept and administer federal funds apportioned to the state for educational and rehabilitation purposes and accept surplus commodities for distribution when made available by a governmental agency. The director may also accept grants and gifts on behalf of the department.

8. Cooperate with other governmental agencies and political subdivisions in the development of rules and enforcement of laws relating to education.

9. Conduct research on education matters.

10. Submit to each regular session of the general assembly recommendations relating to revisions or amendments to the school laws.

11. Approve, coordinate, and supervise the use of electronic data processing by school districts, area education agencies, and merged areas.

12. Act as the executive officer of the state board.

13. Act as custodian of a seal for the director's office and authenticate all true copies of decisions or documents.

14. Appoint advisory committees, in addition to those required by law, to advise in carrying out the programs, services, and functions of the department.

15. Provide the same educational supervision for the schools maintained by the director of human services as is provided for the public schools of the state and make recommendations to the director of human services for the improvement of the educational program in those institutions.

16. Interpret the school laws and rules relating to the school laws.

17. Hear and decide appeals arising from the school laws not otherwise specifically granted to the state board.

18. Prepare forms and procedures as necessary to be used by area education agency boards, district boards, school officials, principals, teachers, and other employees, and to insure uniformity, accuracy, and efficiency in keeping records in both pupil and cost accounting, the execution of contracts, and the submission of reports, and notify the area education agency board, district board, or school authorities when a report has not been filed in the manner or on the dates prescribed by law or by rule that the school will not be accredited until the report has been properly filed.

19. Determine by inspection, supervision, or otherwise, the condition, needs, and progress of the schools under the supervision of the department, make recommendations to the proper authorities for the correction of deficiencies and the educational and physical improvement of the schools, and request a state audit of the accounts of a school district, area education agency, school

official, or school employee handling school funds when it is apparent that an audit should be made.

20. Preserve reports, documents, and correspondence that may be of a permanent value, which shall be open for inspection under reasonable conditions.

21. Keep a record of the business transacted by the director.

22. Endeavor to promote among the people of the state an interest in education.

23. Classify and define the various schools under the supervision of the department, formulate suitable courses of study, and publish and distribute the classifications and courses of study and promote their use.

24. Direct area education agency administrators to arrange for professional teachers' meetings, demonstration teaching, or other field work for the improvement of instruction as best fits the needs of the public schools in each area.

25. Cause to be printed in book form, during the months of June and July in the year 1987 and every four years thereafter, if deemed necessary, all school laws then in force with forms, rulings, decisions, notes, and suggestions which may aid school officers in the proper discharge of their duties. A sufficient number shall be furnished to school officers, directors, superintendents, area administrators, members of the general assembly, and others as reasonably requested.

26. Direct that any amendments or changes in the school laws, with necessary notes and suggestions, be distributed as prescribed in subsection 25 annually.

27. Approve the salaries of area education agency administrators.

28. Develop criteria and procedures to assist in the identification of at-risk children and their developmental needs.

29. Develop, in conjunction with the child development coordinating council or other similar agency, child-to-staff ratio recommendations and standards for at-risk programs based on national literature and test results and Iowa longitudinal test results.

30. Develop programs in conjunction with the center for early development education to be made available to the school districts to assist them in identification of at-risk children and their developmental needs.

31. *a.* Conduct or direct the area education agency to conduct feasibility surveys and studies, if requested under section 282.11, of the school districts within the area education agency service areas and all adjacent territory, including but not limited to contiguous districts in other states, for the purpose of evaluating and recommending proposed whole grade sharing agreements requested under section 282.7 and section 282.10, subsections 1 and 4. The surveys and studies shall be revised periodically to reflect reorganizations which

may have taken place in the area education agency, adjacent territory, and contiguous districts in other states. The surveys and studies shall include a cover page containing recommendations and a short explanation of the recommendations. The factors to be used in determining the recommendations include, but are not limited to:

- (1) The possibility of long-term survival of the proposed alliance.
- (2) The adequacy of the proposed educational programs versus the educational opportunities offered through a different alliance.
- (3) The financial strength of the new alliance.
- (4) Geographical factors.
- (5) The impact of the alliance on surrounding schools.

b. Copies of the completed surveys and studies shall be transmitted to the affected districts' school boards.

32. *a.* Develop standards and instructional materials to do all of the following:

- (1) Assist school districts in developing appropriate before and after school programs for elementary school children.
- (2) Assist school districts in the development of child care services and programs to complement half-day and all-day kindergarten programs.
- (3) Assist school districts in the development of appropriate curricula for all-day, everyday kindergarten programs.
- (4) Assist school districts in the development of appropriate curricula for the early elementary grades one through three.
- (5) Assist prekindergarten instructors in the development of appropriate curricula and teaching practices.

b. Standards and materials developed shall include materials which employ developmentally appropriate practices and incorporate substantial parental involvement. The materials and standards shall include alternative teaching approaches including collaborative teaching and alternative dispute resolution training. The department shall consult with the child development coordinating council, the state child care advisory council, the department of human services, the state board of regents center for early developmental education, the area education agencies, the department of child development in the college of family and consumer sciences at Iowa state university of science and technology, the early childhood elementary division of the college of education at the university of Iowa, and the college of education at the university of northern Iowa, in developing these standards and materials.

c. For purposes of this section "*substantial parental involvement*" means the physical presence of parents in the classroom, learning experiences designed to enhance the skills of parents in parenting and in providing for their children's learning and development, or educational materials

which may be borrowed for home use.

33. Develop, or direct the area education agencies to develop, a statewide technical assistance support network to provide school districts or district subcontractors under section 279.49 with assistance in creating developmentally appropriate programs under section 279.49.

34. Administer and approve grants to school districts which provide innovative in-school programming for at-risk children in grades kindergarten through three, in addition to regular school curricula for children participating in the program, with the funds for the grants being appropriated for at-risk children by the general assembly. Grants approved shall be for programs in schools with a high percentage of at-risk children. Preference shall be given to programs which integrate at-risk children with the rest of the school population, which agree to limit class size and pupil-teacher ratios, which include parental involvement, which demonstrate community support, which cooperate with other community agencies, which provide appropriate guidance counseling services, and which use teachers with an early childhood endorsement. Grant programs shall contain an evaluation component that measures student outcomes.

35. Develop a model written publications code including reasonable provisions for the regulation of the time, place, and manner of student expression.

36. Provide educational resources and technical assistance to schools relating to the implementation of the nutritional guidelines for food and beverages sold on public school grounds or on the grounds of nonpublic schools receiving funds under section 283A.10.

37. Explore, in conjunction with the state board of regents, the need for coordination between school districts, area education agencies, regents institutions, and community colleges for purposes of delivery of courses, use of telecommunications, transportation, and other similar issues. Coordination may include, but is not limited to, coordination of calendars, programs, schedules, or telecommunications emissions.

38. Develop an application and review process for approval of administrative and program sharing agreements between two or more community colleges or a community college and an institution of higher education under the board of regents entered into pursuant to section 260C.46.

39. If funds are appropriated by the general assembly for the program, administer the teacher exchange program, develop forms for requests to participate in the program, and process requests from teacher participants for reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of participating in the program.

40. Develop in-service and preservice training programs through the area education agencies

and practitioner preparation institutions and guidelines for school districts for the establishment of family support programs. Guidelines developed shall describe barriers to learning and development which can affect children served by family support programs.

41. Serve as an ex officio member of the commission of libraries.

42. *a.* Grant annual exemptions from one or more of the minimum education standards contained in section 256.11 and rules adopted by the state board of education to nonpublic schools or public school districts who are engaging in comprehensive school transformation efforts that are broadly consistent with the current standards, but require exemption from one or more standards in order to implement the comprehensive school transformation effort within the nonpublic school or school district. Nonpublic schools or public school districts wishing to be exempted from one or more of the minimum standards contained in section 256.11 and rules adopted by the state board of education shall file a request for an exemption with the department. Requests for exemption shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the nonpublic school or public school district's school transformation plan, including but not limited to new structures, methodologies, and creative approaches designed to help students achieve at higher levels.

(2) Identification of the standard or standards for which the exemption is being sought, including a statement of the reasons for requesting the exemption from the standard or standards.

(3) Identification of a method for periodic demonstration that student achievement will not be lessened by the granting of the exemption.

b. The director shall develop a procedure for application for exemption and receipt, review, and evaluation of nonpublic school and public school district requests, including but not limited to development of criteria for the granting or denying of requests for exemptions and a time line for the submission, review, and granting or denying of requests for exemption from one or more standards.

43. Develop and administer, with the cooperation of the department of veterans affairs, a program which shall be known as operation recognition. The purpose of the program is to award high school diplomas to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts who left high school prior to graduation to enter United States military service. The department of education and the department of veterans affairs shall jointly develop an application procedure, distribute applications, and publicize the program to school districts, accredited nonpublic schools, county commissions of veteran affairs, veterans organizations, and state, regional, and local media. All honorably discharged veterans who are residents or former residents of the state; who

served at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, at any time between September 16, 1940, and December 31, 1946, at any time between June 25, 1950, and January 31, 1955, or at any time between February 28, 1961, and May 5, 1975, all dates inclusive; and who did not return to school and complete their education after the war or conflict shall be eligible to receive a diploma. Diplomas may be issued posthumously. Upon approval of an application, the department shall issue an honorary high school diploma for an eligible veteran. The diploma shall indicate the veteran's school of attendance. The department of education and the department of veterans affairs shall work together to provide school districts, schools, communities, and county commissions of veteran affairs with information about hosting a diploma ceremony on or around Veterans Day. The diploma shall be mailed to the veteran or, if the veteran is deceased, to the veteran's family.

44. Reconcile, with the assistance of the community colleges, audited financial statements and the financial data submitted to the department. The reconciliation shall include an analysis of funding by funding source.

45. Develop core knowledge and skill criteria, based upon the Iowa teaching standards, for the evaluation, the advancement, and for teacher career development purposes pursuant to chapter 284. The criteria shall further define the characteristics of quality teaching as established by the Iowa teaching standards. The director, in consultation with the board of educational examiners, shall also develop a transition plan for implementation of the career development standards developed pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 25, with regard to licensure renewal requirements. The plan shall include a requirement that practitioners be allowed credit for career development completed prior to implementation of the career development standards developed pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 25.

46. Disburse, transfer, or receive funds as authorized or required under federal or state law or regulation in a manner that utilizes electronic transfer of the funds whenever possible.

47. Develop and implement a comprehensive management information system designed for the purpose of establishing standardized electronic data collections and reporting protocols that facilitate compliance with state and federal reporting requirements, improve school-to-school and district-to-district information exchanges, and maintain the confidentiality of individual student and staff data. The system shall provide for the electronic transfer of individual student records between schools, districts, postsecondary institutions, and the department. The director may establish, to the extent practicable, a uniform coding and reporting system, including a statewide uniform student identification system.

48. Prepare and submit to the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house education committees a report on the state's progress toward closing the achievement gap, including student achievement for minority subgroups, and a comprehensive summary of state agency and local district activities and practices taken in the past year to close the achievement gap.

49. *a.* Develop and make available to school districts, examples of age-appropriate and research-based materials and lists of resources which parents may use to teach their children to recognize unwanted physical and verbal sexual advances, to not make unwanted physical and verbal sexual advances, to effectively reject unwanted sexual advances, that it is wrong to take advantage of or exploit another person, about the dangers of sexual exploitation by means of the internet including specific strategies to help students protect themselves and their personally identifiable information from such exploitation, and about counseling, medical, and legal resources available to survivors of sexual abuse and sexual assault, including resources for escaping violent relationships. The materials and resources shall cover verbal, physical, and visual sexual harassment, including nonconsensual sexual advances, and nonconsensual physical sexual contact. In developing the materials and resource list, the director shall consult with entities that shall include, but not be limited to, the departments of human services, public health, and public safety, education stakeholders, and parent-teacher organizations. School districts shall provide age-appropriate and research-based materials and a list of available community and web-based resources to parents at registration and shall also include the age-appropriate and research-based materials and resource list in the student handbook. School districts are encouraged to work with their communities to provide voluntary parent education sessions to provide parents with the skills and appropriate strategies to teach their children as described in this subsection. School districts shall incorporate the age-appropriate and research-based materials into relevant curricula and shall reinforce the importance of preventive measures when reasonable with parents and students.

b. Make available scientifically based research studies in the area of health and wellness literacy for use by school districts and nonpublic schools in educating students. The content shall include but not be limited to research on instructional materials and teaching strategies that have proven effective in teaching students the knowledge and skills included in paragraph "a" and section 256.11. School districts are encouraged to incorporate as much of this material as practical.

50. Develop Iowa standards for school administrators, including knowledge and skill criteria, and develop, based on the Iowa standards for administrators, mentoring and induction, evalua-

tion processes, and professional development plans pursuant to chapter 284A. The criteria shall further define the characteristics of quality administrators as established by the Iowa standards for school administrators.

51. Establish and maintain a process and a procedure, in cooperation with the board of educational examiners, to compare a practitioner's teaching assignment with the license and endorsements held by the practitioner. The director may report noncompliance issues identified by this process to the board of educational examiners pursuant to section 272.15, subsection 3.

52. *a.* Develop and distribute, in collaboration with the area education agencies, core curriculum technical assistance and implementation strategies that school districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall utilize, including but not limited to the development and delivery of formative and end-of-course model assessments classroom teachers may use to measure student progress on the core curriculum adopted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 26. The department shall, in collaboration with the advisory group convened in accordance with paragraph "b" and educational assessment providers, identify and make available to school districts end-of-course and additional model end-of-course and additional assessments to align with the expectations included in the Iowa core curriculum. The model assessments shall be suitable to meet the multiple assessment measures requirement specified in section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c".

b. Convene an advisory group comprised of education stakeholders including but not limited to school district and accredited nonpublic school teachers, school administrators, higher education faculty who teach in the subjects for which the curriculum is being adopted, private sector employers, members of the boards of directors of school districts, and individuals representing the educational assessment providers. The task force shall review the national assessment of educational progress standards and assessments used by other states, and shall consider standards identified as best practices in the field of study by the national councils of teachers of English and mathematics, the national council for the social studies, the national science teachers association, and other recognized experts.

53. Submit an annual report to the general assembly by January 1 regarding activities, findings, and student progress under the core curriculum established pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 26. The annual report shall include the state board's findings and recommendations.

54. Convene, in collaboration with the department of public health, a nutrition advisory panel to review research in pediatric nutrition conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods by recognized professional organizations and agencies including but not limited to the institute

of medicine. The advisory panel shall submit its findings and recommendations, which shall be consistent with the dietary guidelines for Americans published jointly by the United States department of health and human services and department of agriculture if in the judgment of the advisory panel the guidelines are supported by the research findings, in a report to the state board. The advisory panel may submit to the state board recommendations on standards related to federal school food programs if the recommendations are intended to exceed the existing federal guidelines. The state board shall consider the advisory panel report when establishing or amending the nutritional content standards required pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 29. The director shall convene the advisory panel by July 1, 2008, and every five years thereafter to review the report and make recommendations for changes as appropriate. The advisory panel shall include but is not limited to at least one Iowa state university extension nutrition and health field specialist and at least one representative from each of the following:

- a. The Iowa dietetic association.
- b. The school nutrition association of Iowa.
- c. The Iowa association of school boards.
- d. The school administrators of Iowa.
- e. The Iowa chapter of the American academy of pediatrics.
- f. A school association representing parents.
- g. The Iowa grocery industry association.
- h. An accredited nonpublic school.
- i. The Iowa state education association.
- j. The farm-to-school council established pursuant to section 190A.2.

55. Monitor school districts and accredited nonpublic schools for compliance with the nutritional content standards for foods and beverages adopted by the state board in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 29. School districts and accredited nonpublic schools shall annually make the standards available to students, parents, and the local community. A school district or accredited nonpublic school found to be in noncompliance with the nutritional content standards by the director shall submit a corrective action plan to the director for approval which sets forth the steps to be taken to ensure full compliance.

56. Develop and implement a plan to provide, at least twice annually to all principals and guidance counselors employed by school districts and accredited nonpublic schools, notice describing how students can find and use the articulation information available on the website maintained by the state board of regents. The plan shall include suggested methods for elementary and secondary schools and community colleges to effectively communicate information about the articulation website to the following:

- a. To all elementary and secondary school stu-

dents interested in or potentially interested in attending a community college or institution of higher education governed by the state board of regents.

b. To all community college students interested in or potentially interested in admission to a baccalaureate degree program offered by an institution of higher education governed by the state board of regents.

57. Grant to public school districts and accredited nonpublic schools waivers from statutory obligations with which the entities cannot reasonably comply within two years after a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1.

58. Report to the general assembly annually by January 1, beginning January 1, 2010, about the necessity of waiving any statutory obligations for school districts, as authorized under section 256.7, due to a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1. The department's report shall specify each waiver and the determination for granting each waiver. The department shall provide the report to the speaker of the house and president of the senate and to the chairpersons of the appropriate standing committees of the general assembly.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 65, §2, 3; 2009 Acts, ch 168, §1
Subsection 24 stricken and former subsections 25 – 27 renumbered as 24 – 26

Subsection 28 stricken, reserved subsection 29 editorially stricken, and former subsections 30 – 39 renumbered as 27 – 36

Reserved subsection 40 editorially stricken and former subsections 41 and 42 renumbered as 37 and 38

Subsection 43 stricken and former subsections 44 – 60 renumbered as 39 – 55

NEW subsections 56 – 58

256.11 Educational standards.

The state board shall adopt rules under chapter 17A and a procedure for accrediting all public and nonpublic schools in Iowa offering instruction at any or all levels from the prekindergarten level through grade twelve. The rules of the state board shall require that a multicultural, gender fair approach is used by schools and school districts. The educational program shall be taught from a multicultural, gender fair approach. Global perspectives shall be incorporated into all levels of the educational program. The rules adopted by the state board pursuant to section 256.17, Code Supplement 1987, to establish new standards shall satisfy the requirements of this section to adopt rules to implement the educational program contained in this section. The educational program shall be as follows:

1. a. If a school offers a prekindergarten program, the program shall be designed to help children to work and play with others, to express themselves, to learn to use and manage their bodies, and to extend their interests and understanding of the world about them. The prekindergarten program shall relate the role of the family to the child's developing sense of self and perception of others. Planning and carrying out prekindergarten activities designed to encourage cooperative

efforts between home and school shall focus on community resources. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a prekindergarten teacher shall hold a license certifying that the holder is qualified to teach in prekindergarten. A nonpublic school which offers only a prekindergarten may, but is not required to, seek and obtain accreditation.

b. If the board of directors of a school district contracts for the operation of a prekindergarten program, the program shall be under the oversight of an appropriately licensed teacher. If the program contracted with was in existence on July 1, 1989, oversight of the program shall be provided by the district. If the program contracted with was not in existence on July 1, 1989, the director of the program shall be a licensed teacher and the director shall provide program oversight. Any director of a program contracted with by a school district under this section who is not a licensed teacher is required to register with the department of education.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*prekindergarten program*” includes but is not limited to a school district’s implementation of the preschool program established pursuant to chapter 256C.

2. The kindergarten program shall include experiences designed to develop healthy emotional and social habits and growth in the language arts and communication skills, as well as a capacity for the completion of individual tasks, and protect and increase physical well-being with attention given to experiences relating to the development of life skills and human growth and development. A kindergarten teacher shall be licensed to teach in kindergarten. An accredited nonpublic school must meet the requirements of this subsection only if the nonpublic school offers a kindergarten program.

3. The following areas shall be taught in grades one through six: English-language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, age-appropriate and research-based human growth and development, physical education, traffic safety, music, and visual art. The health curriculum shall include the characteristics of communicable diseases including acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum definitions for implementing the elementary program.

4. The following shall be taught in grades seven and eight: English-language arts; social studies; mathematics; science; health; age-appropriate and research-based human growth and development; family, consumer, career, and technology education; physical education; music; and visual art. The health curriculum shall include age-appropriate and research-based information regarding the characteristics of sexually transmitted diseases, including HPV and the availability of a vaccine to prevent HPV, and acquired im-

mune deficiency syndrome. The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum definitions for implementing the program in grades seven and eight. However, this subsection shall not apply to the teaching of family, consumer, career, and technology education in nonpublic schools. For purposes of this section, “*age-appropriate*”, “*HPV*”, and “*research-based*” mean the same as defined in section 279.50.

5. In grades nine through twelve, a unit of credit consists of a course or equivalent related components or partial units taught throughout the academic year. The minimum program to be offered and taught for grades nine through twelve is:

a. Five units of science including physics and chemistry; the units of physics and chemistry may be taught in alternate years.

b. Five units of the social studies including instruction in voting statutes and procedures, voter registration requirements, the use of paper ballots and voting systems in the election process, and the method of acquiring and casting an absentee ballot. All students shall complete a minimum of one-half unit of United States government and one unit of United States history. The one-half unit of United States government shall include the voting procedure as described in this lettered paragraph and section 280.9A. The government instruction shall also include a study of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution and an assessment of a student’s knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

c. Six units of English-language arts.

d. Four units of a sequential program in mathematics.

e. Two additional units of mathematics.

f. Four sequential units of one foreign language other than American sign language. Provision of instruction in American sign language shall be in addition to and not in lieu of provision of instruction in other foreign languages. The department may waive the third and fourth years of the foreign language requirement on an annual basis upon the request of the board of directors of a school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school if the board or authorities are able to prove that a licensed teacher was employed and assigned a schedule that would have allowed students to enroll in a foreign language class, the foreign language class was properly scheduled, students were aware that a foreign language class was scheduled, and no students enrolled in the class.

g. All students physically able shall be required to participate in physical education activities during each semester they are enrolled in school except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. A minimum of one-eighth unit each semester is required. A twelfth grade student who meets

the requirements of this paragraph may be excused from the physical education requirement by the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled if the parent or guardian of the student requests in writing that the student be excused from the physical education requirement. A student who wishes to be excused from the physical education requirement must be seeking to be excused in order to enroll in academic courses not otherwise available to the student, or be enrolled or participating in one of the following:

(1) A cooperative or work-study program or other educational program authorized by the school which requires the student to leave the school premises for specified periods of time during the school day.

(2) An organized and supervised athletic program which requires at least as much participation per week as one-eighth unit of physical education.

Students in grades nine through eleven may be excused from the physical education requirement in order to enroll in academic courses not otherwise available to the student if the board of directors of the school district in which the school is located, or the authorities in charge of the school, if the school is a nonpublic school, determine that students from the school may be permitted to be excused from the physical education requirement. A student may be excused by the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled, in consultation with the student's counselor, for up to one semester, trimester, or the equivalent of a semester or trimester, per year if the parent or guardian of the student requests in writing that the student be excused from the physical education requirement. The student seeking to be excused from the physical education requirement must, at some time during the period for which the excuse is sought, be a participant in an organized and supervised athletic program which requires at least as much time of participation per week as one-eighth unit of physical education.

The principal of the school shall inform the superintendent of the school district or nonpublic school that the student has been excused. Physical education activities shall emphasize leisure time activities which will benefit the student outside the school environment and after graduation from high school.

h. A minimum of three sequential units in at least four of the following six vocational service areas: agriculture, business or office occupations, health occupations, family and consumer sciences or home economics occupations, industrial technology or trade and industrial education, and marketing education. Instruction shall be competency-based, articulated with postsecondary programs of study, and include field, laboratory, or on-the-job training. Each sequential unit shall include instruction in a minimum set of com-

petencies established by the department of education that relate to the following: new and emerging technologies; job-seeking, job-adaptability, and other employment, self-employment and entrepreneurial skills that reflect current industry standards and labor-market needs; and reinforcement of basic academic skills. The instructional programs shall also comply with the provisions of chapter 258 relating to vocational education. However, this paragraph does not apply to the teaching of vocational education in nonpublic schools.

The department of education shall permit school districts, in meeting the requirements of this section, to use vocational core courses in more than one vocational service area and to use multi-occupational courses to complete a sequence in more than one vocational service area.

i. Three units in the fine arts which shall include at least two of the following: dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

j. One unit of health education which shall include personal health; food and nutrition; environmental health; safety and survival skills; consumer health; family life; age-appropriate and research-based human growth and development; substance abuse and nonuse; emotional and social health; health resources; and prevention and control of disease, including age-appropriate and research-based information regarding sexually transmitted diseases, including HPV and the availability of a vaccine to prevent HPV, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The state board as part of accreditation standards shall adopt curriculum standards for implementing the program in grades nine through twelve.

6. *a.* A pupil is not required to enroll in either physical education or health courses, or meet the requirements of paragraph "b" or "c", if the pupil's parent or guardian files a written statement with the school principal that the course or activity conflicts with the pupil's religious belief.

b. (1) All physically able students in kindergarten through grade five shall be required to engage in a physical activity for a minimum of thirty minutes per school day.

(2) All physically able students in grades six through twelve shall be required to engage in a physical activity for a minimum of one hundred twenty minutes per week. A student participating in an organized and supervised athletic program or non-school-sponsored extracurricular activity which requires the student to participate in physical activity for a minimum of one hundred twenty minutes per week is exempt from the requirements of this subparagraph.

(3) The department shall collaborate with stakeholders on the development of daily physical activity requirements and the development of models that describe ways in which school dis-

tricts and schools may incorporate the physical activity requirement of this paragraph into the educational program. A school district or accredited nonpublic school shall not reduce instructional time for academic courses in order to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

c. Every student by the end of grade twelve shall complete a certification course for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The administrator of a school may waive this requirement if the student is not physically able to successfully complete the training. A student is exempt from the requirement of this paragraph if the student presents satisfactory evidence to the school district or accredited nonpublic school that the student possesses cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification.

7. Programs that meet the needs of each of the following:

- a. Pupils requiring special education.
- b. Gifted and talented pupils.
- c. At-risk students.

8. Upon request of the board of directors of a public school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school, the director may, for a number of years to be specified by the director, grant the district board or the authorities in charge of the nonpublic school exemption from one or more of the requirements of the educational program specified in subsection 5. The exemption may be renewed. Exemptions shall be granted only if the director deems that the request made is an essential part of a planned innovative curriculum project which the director determines will adequately meet the educational needs and interests of the pupils and be broadly consistent with the intent of the educational program as defined in subsection 5. The request for exemption shall include all of the following:

- a. Rationale of the project to include supportive research evidence.
- b. Objectives of the project.
- c. Provisions for administration and conduct of the project, including the use of personnel, facilities, time, techniques, and activities.
- d. Plans for evaluation of the project by testing and observational measures of pupil progress in reaching the objectives.
- e. Plans for revisions of the project based on evaluation measures.
- f. Plans for periodic reports to the department.
- g. The estimated cost of the project.

9. Beginning July 1, 2006, each school district shall have a qualified teacher librarian who shall be licensed by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272. The state board shall establish in rule a definition of and standards for an articulated sequential kindergarten through grade twelve media program. A school district that entered into a contract with an individual for employment as a media specialist or librarian prior to June 1, 2006, shall be considered to be in compliance with this subsection until June 30, 2011, if

the individual is making annual progress toward meeting the requirements for a teacher librarian endorsement issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272. A school district that entered into a contract with an individual for employment as a media specialist or librarian who holds at least a master's degree in library and information studies shall be considered to be in compliance with this subsection until the individual leaves the employ of the school district.

9A. Beginning July 1, 2007, each school district shall have a qualified guidance counselor who shall be licensed by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272. Each school district shall work toward the goal of having one qualified guidance counselor for every three hundred fifty students enrolled in the school district. The state board shall establish in rule a definition of and standards for an articulated sequential kindergarten through grade twelve guidance and counseling program.

9B. Beginning July 1, 2007, each school district shall have a school nurse to provide health services to its students. Each school district shall work toward the goal of having one school nurse for every seven hundred fifty students enrolled in the school district. For purposes of this subsection, "school nurse" means a person who holds an endorsement or a statement of professional recognition for school nurses issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272.

10. The state board shall establish an accreditation process for school districts and nonpublic schools seeking accreditation pursuant to this subsection and subsections 11 and 12. By July 1, 1989, all school districts shall meet standards for accreditation. For the school year commencing July 1, 1989, and school years thereafter, the department of education shall use a two-phase process for the continued accreditation of schools and school districts.

a. Phase I shall consist of annual monitoring by the department of education of all accredited schools and school districts for compliance with accreditation standards adopted by the state board of education as provided in this section. The phase I monitoring requires that accredited schools and school districts annually complete accreditation compliance forms adopted by the state board and file them with the department of education. Phase I monitoring requires a comprehensive desk audit of all accredited schools and school districts including review of accreditation compliance forms, accreditation visit reports, methods of administration reports, and reports submitted in compliance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "a", and section 280.12.

The department shall conduct site visits to schools and school districts to address accreditation issues identified in the desk audit. Such a visit may be conducted by an individual departmental consultant or may be a comprehensive site visit

by a team of departmental consultants and other educational professionals. The purpose of a comprehensive site visit is to determine that a district is in compliance with minimum standards and to provide a general assessment of educational practices in a school or school district and make recommendations with regard to the visit findings for the purposes of improving educational practices above the level of minimum compliance. The department shall establish a long-term schedule of site visits that includes visits of all accredited schools and school districts as needed.

b. (1) Phase II requires the use of an accreditation committee, appointed by the director of the department of education, to conduct an on-site visit to an accredited school or school district if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) When either the annual monitoring or the biennial on-site visit of phase I indicates that a school or school district is deficient and fails to be in compliance with accreditation standards.

(b) In response to a petition filed with the director requesting such a committee visitation that is signed by eligible electors residing in the school district equal in number to at least twenty percent of the registered voters of the school district.

(c) In response to a petition filed with the director requesting such a committee visitation that is signed by twenty percent or more of the parents or guardians who have children enrolled in the school or school district.

(d) At the direction of the state board of education.

(e) The school budget review committee submits to the department a recommendation for a fiscal review pursuant to section 257.31, subsection 18.

(2) The number and composition of the membership of an accreditation committee shall be determined by the director and may vary due to the specific nature or reason for the visit. In all situations, however, the chairperson and a majority of the committee membership shall be from the instructional and administrative program specialty staff of the department of education. Other members may include instructional and administrative staff from school districts, area education agencies, institutions of higher education, local board members and the general public. An accreditation committee visit to a nonpublic school requires membership on the committee from nonpublic school instructional or administrative staff or board members. A member of a committee shall not have a direct interest in the nonpublic school or school district being visited.

(3) Rules adopted by the state board may include provisions for coordination of the accreditation process under this section with activities of accreditation associations.

(4) Prior to a visit to a school district or non-

public school, members of the accreditation committee shall have access to all annual accreditation report information filed with the department by that nonpublic school or school district.

(5) After visiting the school district or nonpublic school, the accreditation committee shall determine whether the accreditation standards have been met and shall make a report to the director, together with a recommendation whether the school district or nonpublic school shall remain accredited. If the recommendation is that a school district or nonpublic school not remain accredited, the accreditation committee shall provide the school district or nonpublic school with a report that includes a list of all of the deficiencies, a plan prescribing the actions that must be taken to correct the deficiencies, and a deadline date for completion of the prescribed actions. The accreditation committee shall advise the school district or nonpublic school of available resources and technical assistance to improve areas of weakness. The school district or nonpublic school shall be provided with the opportunity to respond to the accreditation committee's report. The director shall review the accreditation committee's report and the response of the school district or nonpublic school and shall provide a report to the state board along with copies of the accreditation committee's report, the response to the accreditation committee's report, and other pertinent information. At the request of the school district or nonpublic school, the school district or nonpublic school may appear before the state board and address the state board directly regarding any part of the plan specified in the report. The state board may modify the plan. During the period of time specified in the plan for its implementation by a school district or nonpublic school, the school district or school shall remain accredited.

11. The accreditation committee shall revisit the school district or nonpublic school and shall determine whether the deficiencies in the standards have been corrected.

a. The accreditation team shall make a report and recommendation to the director and the state board. The committee recommendation shall specify whether the school district or nonpublic school shall remain accredited. For a school district, the committee report and recommendation shall also specify under what conditions the district may remain accredited. The conditions may include but are not limited to providing temporary oversight authority, operational authority, or both oversight and operational authority to the director and the state board for some or all aspects of the school district in order to bring the school district into compliance with minimum standards.

b. The state board shall review the report and recommendation, may request additional information, and shall determine whether the deficien-

cies have been corrected.

c. If the deficiencies have not been corrected, and the conditional accreditation alternatives contained in the report are not mutually acceptable to the state board and the local board, the state board shall merge the territory of the school district with one or more contiguous school districts at the end of the school year. The state board may place a district under receivership for the remainder of the school year. The receivership shall be under the direct supervision and authority of the area education agency in which the district is located. The decision of whether to merge the school district and require payment of tuition for the district's students or to place the district under receivership shall be based upon a determination by the state board of the best interests of the students, parents, residents of the community, teachers, administrators, and school district board members and upon the recommendations of the accreditation committee and the director.

d. In the case of a nonpublic school, if the deficiencies have not been corrected, the state board may declare a nonpublic school to be nonaccredited. The removal of accreditation shall take effect on the date established by the resolution of the state board, which shall be no later than the end of the school year in which the nonpublic school is declared to be nonaccredited.

12. If the state board removes accreditation from a school district and merges the territory of the school district with one or more contiguous school districts, the district whose accreditation is removed ceases to exist as a school corporation on the effective date set by the state board for removal of accreditation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the contiguous school districts receiving territory of the former school district whose accreditation was removed are not considered successor school corporations of the former district.

a. Division of assets and liabilities of the school district whose accreditation was removed shall be as provided in sections 275.29 through 275.31.

(1) If one or more of the contiguous school districts receiving assets and liabilities of the school district whose accreditation was removed utilizes the equalization levy, only that territory in the school district imposing the equalization levy that comprises territory of the former school district shall be taxed.

(2) Income surtax revenue and revenues generated by property taxes shall be distributed proportionately based on taxable value of the territory received by one or more school districts contiguous to the former school district whose accreditation was removed.

(3) Revenues that are based on student enrollment shall be distributed based on percentages of

students of the school district whose accreditation was removed who now reside in territory received by one or more school districts contiguous to the school district whose accreditation was removed.

b. Prior to the effective date set by the state board for removal of accreditation, the school district whose accreditation is to be removed shall remain responsible for, and may retain such authority as is necessary to complete, all of the following:

(1) Execution of one or more quitclaim deeds, in fulfillment of the merger of territory received by one or more contiguous school districts from the former school district whose accreditation was removed.

(2) Preparation of and payment for a final audit of all the district's financial accounts.

(3) Preparation and certification of a final certified annual report to the department.

c. The provisions of section 275.57 apply when removal of accreditation from a school district and merger of its territory with a contiguous school district that is currently divided into director districts leads to the formation of new director districts.

13. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 12 and as an exception to their requirements, a private high school or private combined junior-senior high school operated for the express purpose of teaching a program designed to qualify its graduates for matriculation at accredited four-year or equivalent liberal arts, scientific, or technological colleges or universities shall be placed on a special accredited list of college preparatory schools, which list shall signify accreditation of the school for that express purpose only, if:

a. The school complies with minimum standards established by the Code other than this section, and rules adopted under the Code, applicable to:

(1) Courses comprising the limited program.

(2) Health requirements for personnel.

(3) Plant facilities.

(4) Other environmental factors affecting the programs.

b. At least eighty percent of those graduating from the school within the four most recent calendar years, other than those graduating who are aliens, graduates entering military or alternative civilian service, or graduates deceased or incapacitated before college acceptance, have been accepted by accredited four-year or equivalent liberal arts, scientific, or technological colleges or universities.

c. A school claiming to be a private college preparatory school which fails to comply with the requirement of paragraph "b" of this subsection shall be placed on the special accredited list of college preparatory schools probationally if the school complies with the requirements of paragraph "a" of this subsection, but a probational ac-

creditation shall not continue for more than four successive years.

14. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 13 and as an exception to their requirements, a nonpublic grade school which is reopening is accredited even if it does not have a complete grade one through grade six program. However, the nonpublic grade school must comply with other minimum standards established by law and administrative rules adopted pursuant to the law and the nonpublic grade school must show progress toward reaching a grade one through grade six program.

15. The board of directors of a school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school may award credit toward graduation to a student if the student successfully completes basic training for service as a member of the Iowa army national guard, the Iowa air national guard, the active military forces of the United States, the army national guard of the United States, or the air national guard of the United States.

2008 Acts, ch 1187, §142, 145; 2009 Acts, ch 50, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §74

2008 amendment to subsection 6 is effective July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §145

Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

Subsection 6 amended

Subsection 10, paragraph b, subparagraph (5) amended

Subsections 11 and 12 stricken and rewritten

256.18 Character education policy.

1. *a.* It is the policy of the general assembly that Iowa's schools be the best and safest possible. To that end, each school is encouraged to instill the highest character and academic excellence in each student, in close cooperation with the student's parents, and with input from the community and educators.

b. Schools should make every effort, formally and informally, to stress character qualities that will maintain a safe and orderly learning environment, and that will ultimately equip students to be model citizens. These qualities may include caring, civic virtue and citizenship, justice and fairness, respect, responsibility, trustworthiness, giving, honesty, self-discipline, respect for and obedience to the law, citizenship, courage, initiative, commitment, perseverance, kindness, compassion, service, loyalty, patience, the dignity and necessity of hard work, and any other qualities deemed appropriate by a school.

2. The department of education shall assist schools in accessing financial and curricular resources to implement programs stressing these character qualities. Schools are encouraged to use their existing resources to implement programs stressing these qualities. Whenever possible, the department shall develop partnerships with schools, nonprofit organizations, or an institution of higher education, or with a consortium of two or more of those entities, to design and implement character education programs that may be inte-

grated into classroom instruction and may be carried out with other educational reforms.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §3
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b
Subsection 3 stricken

256.21 Sabbatical program.

1. If the general assembly appropriates money for grants to provide sabbaticals for teachers, a sabbatical program shall be established as provided in this section.

a. A teacher with at least seven years of teaching experience in this state may submit an application for a sabbatical to the department of education not later than November 1 of the preceding school year.

b. A teacher's application shall include a plan for the use of the period of the sabbatical, including but not limited to additional education, use of a fellowship, conducting of research, writing relating to a particular subject area, or other activities relating to an enhancement of teaching skills. The teacher's plan must be accompanied by the written approval of the superintendent of the school district and a statement by the superintendent describing the benefits of the sabbatical to the school district.

2. The state board of education shall adopt rules under chapter 17A relating to submission of sabbatical plans and criteria for awarding the sabbaticals, including both the benefit to the teacher and the benefit to the school district. Sabbaticals shall be awarded by the department not later than January 1 of the preceding school year.

a. A sabbatical grant to a teacher shall be equal to the annual salary specified in a teacher's contract pursuant to the salary schedule adopted by the board of directors or negotiated under chapter 20 plus the cost to the district of the fringe benefits of the teacher. The grant shall be paid to the school district, and the district shall continue to pay the teacher's regular compensation as well as the cost to the district of the substitute teacher. Teachers and boards of school districts are encouraged to seek funding from other sources to pay the costs of sabbaticals for teachers. Grant moneys are miscellaneous income for purposes of chapter 257.

b. A sabbatical approved by the department may be for any period of time not exceeding one year.

c. A teacher granted a sabbatical under this section shall agree either to return to the school district granting the leave for a period of not less than two years or to repay to the department of education the amount of the sabbatical grant received during the leave.

3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, if moneys are appropriated by the general assembly for the sabbatical program for a fiscal year, the moneys shall

not revert at the end of that fiscal year but shall carry over and may be expended during the next fiscal year.

4. This section does not preclude a school district from providing a sabbatical program for its teachers separate from the sabbatical program provided under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §1

Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 8 editorially designated as subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a and b, subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a – c, subsection 3, and subsection 4 respectively

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

256.44 National board certification pilot project.

1. A national board certification pilot project is established to be administered by the department of education. A teacher, as defined in section 272.1, who registers for or achieves national board for professional teaching standards certification, and who is employed by a school district in Iowa and receiving a salary as a classroom teacher, may be eligible for the following:

a. If a teacher registers for national board for professional teaching standards certification by December 31, 2007, a one-time initial reimbursement award in the amount of up to one-half of the registration fee paid by the teacher for registration for certification by the national board for professional teaching standards. The teacher shall apply to the department within one year of registration, submitting to the department any documentation the department requires. A teacher who receives an initial reimbursement award shall receive a one-time final registration award in the amount of the remaining national board registration fee paid by the teacher if the teacher notifies the department of the teacher's certification achievement and submits any documentation requested by the department.

b. (1) (a) If, by May 1, 2000, the teacher applies to the department for an annual award and submits documentation of certification by the national board for professional teaching standards, an annual award in the amount of five thousand dollars. However, if the teacher does not achieve certification on the teacher's first attempt to pass the national board for professional teaching standards assessment, the teacher shall be paid the award amount as provided in subparagraph division (b) upon achieving certification. The department shall award not more than a total of fifty thousand dollars in annual awards to an individual during the individual's term of eligibility for annual awards.

(b) If the teacher registers for national board for professional teaching standards certification between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2007, and achieves certification within the timelines and policies established by the national board for professional teaching standards, an annual award

in the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars upon achieving certification by the national board of professional teaching standards.

(2) To receive an annual award pursuant to this paragraph "b", a teacher shall apply to the department for an award within one year of eligibility. Payment for awards shall be made only upon departmental approval of an application or recertification of eligibility. A term of eligibility shall be for ten years or for the years in which the individual maintains a valid certificate, whichever time period is shorter. In order to continue receipt of payments, a recipient shall annually recertify eligibility.

2. *a.* If the amount appropriated annually for purposes of this section is insufficient to pay the full amount of reimbursement awards in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "a", the department shall annually prorate the amount of the registration awards provided to each teacher who meets the requirements of this section.

b. If the amount appropriated annually for purposes of providing an annual award in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "b", is insufficient to pay the full annual award to all teachers approved by the department for an annual award, the department shall prorate the amount of the annual award based upon the amount appropriated.

3. A teacher receiving an annual award pursuant to this section may provide additional services to the school district that employs the teacher. The additional services to be provided by the teacher may be mutually agreed upon by the school district and the teacher.

4. Awards shall be paid to teachers by the department as follows:

a. Upon receipt of reimbursement documentation as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. Not later than June 1 to teachers whose applications and recertifications for annual awards as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b", are submitted to the department by May 1 and subsequently approved.

5. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a teacher approved by the department to receive an annual award for certification in accordance with this section in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, shall receive the annual award amount specified in subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), to commence with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999.

6. From funds appropriated for purposes of this section by the general assembly to the department of education for each fiscal year in the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending June 30, 2004, three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the payment of registration awards as provided in subsection 4, paragraph "a".

7. The department shall prorate the amount of the annual awards paid in accordance with this section when the number of award recipients exceeds one thousand one hundred individuals. The department may prorate the amount of an annual award when a teacher who meets the qualifications of subsection 1 is employed on a less than full-time basis by a school district. The state board shall adopt rules under chapter 17A establishing criteria for the proration of annual awards.

8. Notwithstanding section 8.33, funds appropriated for purposes of this section which remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year for purposes of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1, paragraph b redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 256B

SPECIAL EDUCATION

256B.2 Definitions — policies — funds.

1. As used in this chapter:

a. “*Children requiring special education*” means persons under twenty-one years of age, including children under five years of age, who have a disability in obtaining an education because of a head injury, autism, behavioral disorder, or physical, mental, communication, or learning disability, as defined by the rules of the department of education.

b. “*Special education*” means classroom, home, hospital, institutional, or other instruction designed to meet the needs of children requiring special education as defined in this subsection; transportation and corrective and supporting services required to assist children requiring special education, as defined in this subsection, in taking advantage of, or responding to, educational programs and opportunities, as defined by rules of the state board of education.

2. It is the policy of this state to require school districts and state-operated educational programs to provide or make provision, as an integral part of public education, for a free and appropriate public education sufficient to meet the needs of all children requiring special education. This chapter is not to be construed as encouraging separate facilities or segregated programs designed to meet the needs of children requiring special education when the children can benefit from all or part of the education program as offered by the local school district. To the maximum extent possible, children requiring special education shall attend regular classes and shall be educated with children who do not require special education. Whenever possible, hindrances to learning and to the normal functioning of children requiring special education within the regular school environment shall be overcome by the provision of special aids and services rather than by separate programs for those in need of special education. Special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children requiring special education from the regular edu-

cational environment, shall occur only when, and to the extent that the nature or severity of the educational disability is such, that education in regular classes, even with the use of supplementary aids and services, cannot be accomplished satisfactorily. For those children who cannot adapt to the regular educational or home living conditions, and who are attending facilities under chapters 263, 269, and 270, upon the request of the board of directors of an area education agency, the department of human services shall provide residential or detention facilities and the area education agency shall provide special education programs and services. The area education agencies shall cooperate with the board of regents to provide the services required by this chapter.

3. Special aids and services shall be provided to children requiring special education who are less than five years of age if the aids and services will reasonably permit the child to enter the educational process or school environment when the child attains school age.

4. Every child requiring special education shall, if reasonably possible, receive a level of education commensurate with the level provided each child who does not require special education. The cost of providing such an education shall be paid as provided in section 273.9, this chapter, and chapter 257. It shall be the primary responsibility of each school district to provide special education to children who reside in that district if the children requiring special education are properly identified, the educational program or service has been approved, the teacher or instructor has been licensed, the number of children requiring special education needing that educational program or service is sufficient to make offering the program or service feasible, and the program or service cannot more economically and equably be obtained from the area education agency, another school district, another group of school districts, a qualified private agency, or in cooperation with one or more other districts.

5. Moneys received by the school district of the child's residence for the child's education, derived from moneys received through chapter 257, this chapter, and section 273.9 shall be paid by the school district of the child's residence to the appropriate education agency, private agency, or other

school district providing special education for the child pursuant to contractual arrangements as provided in section 273.3, subsections 5 and 6.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §224
Section amended

CHAPTER 256D

IOWA EARLY INTERVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

256D.1 Iowa early intervention block grant program established — goals.

1. An Iowa early intervention block grant program is established within the department of education. The program's goals for kindergarten through grade three are to provide the resources needed to reduce class sizes in basic skills instruction to the state goal of seventeen students for every one teacher; provide direction and resources for early intervention efforts by school districts to achieve a higher level of student success in the basic skills, especially reading skills; and increase communication and accountability regarding student performance. The Iowa early intervention block grant program shall consist of the following:

a. Class size management. School districts shall develop a class size management strategy to work toward, or to maintain, class sizes in basic skills instruction for kindergarten through grade three that are at the state goal of seventeen students for every one teacher.

b. Improving instruction in the basics. The department of education shall identify diagnostic assessment tools that can be used to assist teachers in measuring reading accuracy and fluency skills, including but not limited to phonemic awareness, oral reading ability, and comprehension skills, to improve student achievement in kindergarten through grade three. The department, in collaboration with the area education agencies, school districts, and institutions with approved practitioner preparation programs, shall identify and serve as a clearinghouse on intensive, research-based strategies and programs for training teachers in both diagnosis and appropriate instruction interventions.

(1) A school district shall at a minimum biannually inform parents of their individual child's performance on the diagnostic assessments in kindergarten through grade three. If intervention is appropriate, the school district shall inform the parents of the actions the school district intends to take to improve the child's reading skills and provide the parents with strategies to enable the parents to improve their child's skills. The board of directors of each school district shall adopt a policy indicating the methods the school

district will use to inform parents of their individual child's performance.

(2) The department shall also identify for school districts programs and materials by which parents may support classroom reading instruction.

2. A school district shall integrate its specific early intervention block grant program goals and activities into the comprehensive school improvement plan required under section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "a".

3. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "parent" means a biological or adoptive parent, a stepparent, or a legal guardian or custodian of a student.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §4
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

256D.2 Program expenditures. Repealed by its own terms effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, § 87.

256D.2A Program funding.

For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, and each succeeding budget year, a school district shall expend funds received pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 11, at the kindergarten through grade three levels to reduce class sizes to the state goal of seventeen students for every one teacher and to achieve a higher level of student success in the basic skills, especially reading. In order to support these efforts, school districts may expend funds received pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 11, at the kindergarten through grade three level on programs, instructional support, and materials that include but are not limited to the following: additional licensed instructional staff; additional support for students, such as before and after school programs, tutoring, and intensive summer programs; the acquisition and administration of diagnostic reading assessments; the implementation of research-based instructional intervention programs for students needing additional support; the implementation of all-day, everyday kindergarten programs; and the provision of classroom teachers with intensive training programs to improve reading instruction and professional de-

velopment in best practices including but not limited to training programs related to instruction to increase students' phonemic awareness, reading abilities, and comprehension skills.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §98
Section amended

256D.3 Annual reports.

1. A school district shall report annually to its school community the proportion of fourth grade students who are proficient in reading in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c". School districts are encouraged to submit to their communities composite information concerning the reading proficiency of their kindergarten through grade three enrollments, by grade level.

2. The annual report submitted to the department of education in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "c", shall include the district's current class sizes for kindergarten through grade three.

3. Beginning January 15, 2006, the department shall submit an annual report to the chairpersons and ranking members of the senate and house education committees that includes the statewide average school district class size in basic skills instruction in kindergarten through grade three, by grade level and by district size, and describes school district progress toward achieving early intervention block grant program goals

and the ways in which school districts are using moneys received pursuant to this chapter and expended as provided in section 256D.2.* The report shall include district-by-district information showing the allocation received for early intervention block grant program purposes, the total number of students enrolled in grade four in each district, and the number of students in each district who are not proficient in reading in grade four for the most recent reporting period, as well as for each reporting period starting with the school year beginning July 1, 2001.

*§256D.2 is repealed, §256D.2A probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Section not amended; footnote added

256D.4 Program allocation. Repealed by its own terms effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, § 90.

256D.4A Program requirements.

A school district shall maintain a separate listing within its budget for payments received and expenditures made pursuant to this chapter. A school district shall certify to the department of education that moneys received under this chapter were used to supplement, not supplant, moneys otherwise received and used by the school district.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §99
Section amended

CHAPTER 256F

CHARTER SCHOOLS

256F.9 Procedures after revocation — student enrollment.

If a charter school contract is revoked in accordance with this chapter, a nonresident student who attended the school, and any siblings of the student, shall be determined to have shown "good cause" as provided in section 282.18, subsection 4, paragraph "b", and may submit an application to another school district according to section 282.18

at any time. Applications and notices required by section 282.18 shall be processed and provided in a prompt manner. The application and notice deadlines in section 282.18 do not apply to a nonresident student application under these circumstances.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §234
Section amended

CHAPTER 256G

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL

For transition provisions for establishment of the research and development school in Cedar Falls, including requirements for an infrastructure feasibility study, a proposed timeline, appointment of a transition team, and reporting requirements, see 2009 Acts, ch 177, §56, 57

256G.1 Legislative intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly to develop a state research and development prekin-

garten through grade twelve school in order to do the following:

1. To raise and sustain the level of all prekin-

dergarten through grade twelve students' educational attainment and personal development through innovative and promising teaching practice.

2. To enhance the preparation and professional competence of the educators in this state through collaborative inquiry and exchange of professional knowledge in teaching and learning.

3. To focus on research that transforms teaching practice to meet the changing needs of this state's educational system.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §49, 57
NEW section

256G.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter:

1. "Department" means the department of education.

2. "Director" means the director of the department of education.

3. "President" means the president of the university of northern Iowa.

4. "Research and development school" means a prekindergarten through grade twelve research, development, demonstration, and dissemination school using expanded facilities at the center for early development education, also known as the Price laboratory school, in Cedar Falls.

5. "University" means the university of northern Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §50, 57
NEW section

256G.3 Reserved.

For future text of this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 177, §51, 57

256G.4 Research and development school — governance.

1. The board of regents shall be the governing entity of the research and development school and as such shall be responsible for the faculty, facility, grounds, and staffing.

2. The department shall be the accreditation agency and as such shall serve as the authority on teacher qualification requirements and waiver provisions.

3. a. A seventeen-member advisory council is created, composed of the following members:

(1) Three standing committee members as follows:

- (a) The director.
- (b) The president.

(c) The director of the research and development school, serving as an ex officio, nonvoting member.

(2) Ten members shall be jointly recommended for membership by the president and the director and shall be jointly approved by the state board of regents and the state board of education, shall serve three-year staggered terms, and shall be eligible to serve for two consecutive three-year terms

on the council in addition to any partial, initial term:

(a) One member representing prekindergarten through grade six public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

(b) One member representing grade seven through grade nine public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

(c) One member representing grade ten through grade twelve public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

(d) One member representing prekindergarten through grade twelve administrators.

(e) One member representing area education agencies.

(f) One member representing Iowa state university of science and technology.

(g) One member representing the university of Iowa.

(h) One member representing parents of students at the research and development school.

(i) One member representing business and industry.

(j) One member representing private colleges in the state.

(3) Four members of the general assembly serving as ex officio, nonvoting members, one representative to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one representative to be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, one senator to be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate, and one senator to be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

b. One of the members representing public school teachers approved for membership pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (a) through (c) shall be an active teacher in the Cedar Falls community school district.

c. (1) The advisory council shall review and evaluate the educational processes and results of the research and development school.

(2) The advisory council shall provide an annual report to the president, the director, the state board of regents, the state board of education, and the general assembly.

4. a. An eleven-member standing institutional research committee, appointed by the president and the director, is created, composed of the following members:

(1) The director of research at the research and development school or the person designated with this responsibility.

(2) One member representing the university of northern Iowa.

(3) One member representing Iowa state university of science and technology.

(4) One member representing the university of Iowa.

(5) One member representing business and industry.

(6) One member representing prekindergarten through grade six public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c”.

(7) One member representing grade seven through grade nine public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c”.

(8) One member representing grade ten through grade twelve public school teachers, who is also a participating member of a teacher quality committee created pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c”.

(9) One member representing the boards of school districts selected from a list of nominees submitted by the Iowa association of school boards.

(10) One member representing the department.

(11) One member representing private colleges in the state.

b. The appointed members should collectively possess the following characteristics:

(1) Be well informed about the educational needs of students in the state.

(2) Be aware of and understand the standards and protocol for educational research.

(3) Understand the dissemination of prekindergarten through grade twelve research results.

(4) Understand the impact of educational research.

(5) Be knowledgeable about compliance with human subject protection protocol.

c. One of the members representing public school teachers approved for membership pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (6) through (8) shall be an active teacher in the Cedar Falls community school district.

d. The committee shall serve as the clearinghouse for the investigative and applied research at the research and development school.

e. The committee shall create research protocols, approve research proposals, review the quality and results of performed research, and provide support for dissemination efforts.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §52, 57
NEW section

CHAPTER 256H

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATION OF MILITARY CHILDREN

256H.1 Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children.

The interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children is enacted into law and entered into by this state with any other state or jurisdiction legally joining the compact in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Purpose.* It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

a. Facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school district or variations in entrance and age requirements.

b. Facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content, or assessment.

c. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility

for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities.

d. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families.

e. Providing for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact.

f. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact.

g. Promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children.

h. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents, and the student in order to achieve educational success for the student.

2. *Article II — Definitions.* As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

a. “Active duty” means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States,

including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 1209 and 1211.

b. “*Children of military families*” means a school-aged child, enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade, in the household of an active duty member.

c. “*Compact commissioner*” means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to article VIII of this compact.

d. “*Deployment*” means the period one month prior to the service members’ departure from their home station on military orders through six months after return to their home station.

e. “*Education records*” or “*educational records*” means those official records, files, and data directly related to a student and maintained by the school or local education agency, including but not limited to records encompassing all the material kept in the student’s cumulative folder such as general identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs.

f. “*Extracurricular activities*” means a voluntary activity sponsored by the school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency. Extracurricular activities include but are not limited to preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities.

g. “*Interstate commission*” means the commission on educational opportunity for military children that is created under article IX of this compact.

h. “*Local education agency*” means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions.

i. “*Member state*” means a state that has enacted this compact.

j. “*Military installation*” means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States department of defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any state. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

k. “*Nonmember state*” means a state that has not enacted this compact.

l. “*Receiving state*” means the state to which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

m. “*Rule*” means a written statement by the interstate commission promulgated pursuant to article XII of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a

policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the interstate commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

n. “*Sending state*” means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

o. “*State*” means the same as defined in section 4.1.

p. “*Student*” means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade.

q. “*Transition*” means the formal and physical process of transferring from school to school or the period of time in which a student moves from one school in the sending state to another school in the receiving state.

r. “*Uniformed service*” means the army, navy, air force, marine corps, coast guard, commissioned corps of the national oceanic and atmospheric administration, or commissioned corps of the public health services.

s. “*Veteran*” means a person who served in the uniformed services and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

3. Article III — Applicability.

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “b”, this compact shall apply to the children of:

(1) Active duty members of the uniformed services as defined in this compact, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 1209 and 1211.

(2) Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement.

(3) Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.

b. The provisions of this interstate compact shall only apply to local education agencies as defined in this compact.

c. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to the children of any of the following:

(1) Inactive members of the national guard and military reserves.

(2) Members of the uniformed services now retired, except as provided in paragraph “a”.

(3) Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided in paragraph “a”.

(4) Other United States department of defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

4. Article IV — Educational records and enrollment.

a. Unofficial or hand-carried education records. In the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the interstate commission. Upon receipt of the unofficial education records by a school in the receiving state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

b. Official education records or transcripts. Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official education record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state will process and furnish the official education records to the school in the receiving state within ten days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.

c. Immunizations. Compacting states shall give students thirty days from the date of enrollment or such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, to obtain any immunization required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.

d. Kindergarten and first grade entrance age. Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level, including kindergarten, from a local education agency in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student who has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on the student's validated level from an accredited school in the sending state.

5. Article V — Placement and attendance.

a. Course placement. When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered, or both. Course placement includes but is not limited to honors, international baccalaureate, advanced placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. Continuing the stu-

dent's academic program from the previous school and promoting placement in academically and career challenging courses should be paramount when considering placement. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the course.

b. Educational program placement. The receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation and placement in like programs in the sending state. Such programs include but are not limited to gifted and talented programs and English as a second language programs. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

c. Special education services. In compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on the student's current individualized education program; and, in compliance with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and with Tit. II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing section 504 or Tit. II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

d. Placement flexibility. Local education agency administrative officials shall have flexibility in waiving course and program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses and programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local education agency.

e. Absence as related to deployment activities. A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active duty member of the uniformed services, as defined by this compact, and has been called to duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with the student's parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian.

6. Article VI — Eligibility.

a. Eligibility for enrollment.

(1) Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law shall be sufficient for

the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent.

(2) A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

(3) A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which the child was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.

b. Eligibility for extracurricular participation. State and local education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are otherwise qualified.

7. Article VII — Graduation. In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

a. Waiver requirements. Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar course work has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

b. Exit exams.

(1) States shall accept any of the following in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state:

(a) Exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state.

(b) National norm-referenced achievement tests.

(c) Alternative testing.

(2) In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in the student's senior year, then the provisions of paragraph "c" shall apply.

c. Transfers during senior year. Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during the student's senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency. In the event that one of the states in question is not a member of this compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with paragraphs "a" and "b".

8. Article VIII — State coordination.

a. Each member state shall, through the creation of a state council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact and interstate commission activities. While each member state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least: the director of the department of education, superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children, representative from a military installation, one representative each from the legislative and executive branches of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the state council deems appropriate. A member state that does not have a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children may appoint a superintendent from another school district to represent local education agencies on the state council.

b. The state council of each member state shall appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.

c. The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in this compact shall be appointed by the governor or as otherwise determined by each member state.

d. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated in sections 256H.2 and 256H.3 shall be ex officio members of the state council, unless either is already a full voting member of the state council.

9. Article IX — Interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children. The member states hereby create the interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children. The activities of the interstate commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The interstate commission shall:

a. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

b. Consist of one interstate commission voting representative from each member state who shall be that state's compact commissioner.

(1) Each member state represented at a meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote.

(2) A majority of the total member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the by-laws of the interstate commission.

(3) A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the interstate commission, the governor or state council may delegate voting authority to another person from the compact commissioner's state for a specified meeting.

(4) The bylaws may provide for meetings of the interstate commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication.

c. Consist of ex officio, nonvoting representatives who are members of interested organizations. Such ex officio members, as defined in the bylaws, may include but not be limited to members of the representative organizations of military family advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, the United States department of defense, the education commission of the states, the interstate agreement on the qualification of educational personnel and other interstate compacts affecting the education of children of military members.

d. Meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings.

e. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the interstate commission and such other members of the interstate commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a one-year term. Members of the executive committee shall be entitled to one vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods when the interstate commission is not in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of this compact including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of this compact, its bylaws and rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The United States department of defense shall serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the executive committee.

f. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent disclosure would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.

g. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in this compact. The interstate commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would likely do any of the following:

(1) Relate solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures.

(2) Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute.

(3) Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential.

(4) Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person.

(5) Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(6) Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes.

(7) Specifically relate to the interstate commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

h. Cause its legal counsel or designee to certify that a meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemptible provision for any meeting, or portion of a meeting, which is closed pursuant to this provision. The interstate commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the interstate commission.

i. Collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, in so far as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules.

j. Create a process that permits military officials, education officials, and parents to inform the interstate commission if and when there are alleged violations of this compact or its rules or when issues subject to the jurisdiction of this compact or its rules are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This section shall not be construed to create a private right of action against the interstate commission or any member state.

10. *Article X— Powers and duties of the interstate commission.* The interstate commission shall have the following powers:

a. To provide for dispute resolution among member states.

b. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obliga-

tions as enumerated in this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

c. To issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of this compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions.

d. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.

e. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the member states.

f. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

g. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel.

h. To establish and appoint committees including but not limited to an executive committee as required by article IX of this compact which shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties under this compact.

i. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the interstate commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

j. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.

k. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.

l. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.

m. To establish a budget and make expenditures.

n. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the interstate commission.

o. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of the interstate commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the interstate commission.

p. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding this compact, its implementation and operation for officials and parents involved in such activity.

q. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.

r. To maintain corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

s. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

t. To provide for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact.

11. *Article XI—Organization and operation of the interstate commission.*

a. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this compact, including but not limited to:

(1) Establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission.

(2) Establishing an executive committee, and such other committees as may be necessary.

(3) Providing for the establishment of committees and for governing any general or specific delegation of authority or function of the interstate commission.

(4) Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting.

(5) Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers and staff of the interstate commission.

(6) Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the interstate commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of this compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

(7) Providing start-up rules for initial administration of this compact.

b. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.

c. (1) The executive committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Managing the affairs of the interstate commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the interstate commission.

(b) Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for the inter-

state commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions.

(c) Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the interstate commission.

(2) The executive committee may, subject to the approval of the interstate commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation, as the interstate commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission, but shall not be a member of the interstate commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

d. The interstate commission's executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

(1) The liability of the interstate commission's executive director and employees or interstate commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state shall not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The interstate commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this paragraph "d" shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

(2) The interstate commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an interstate commission representative, shall defend such interstate commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or re-

sponsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

(3) To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the interstate commission, the representatives or employees of the interstate commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

12. *Article XII — Rulemaking functions of the interstate commission.*

a. The interstate commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the interstate commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted under this compact, then such an action by the interstate commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.

b. Rules shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the model state administrative procedure Act of 1981, uniform laws annotated, as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the interstate commission.

c. Not later than thirty days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule; provided, that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the interstate commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the interstate commission's authority.

d. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt this compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

13. *Article XIII — Oversight, enforcement, and dispute resolution.*

a. *Oversight.*

(1) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all

actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate this compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated under this compact shall have standing as statutory law.

(2) All courts shall take judicial notice of this compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the interstate commission.

(3) The interstate commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the interstate commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the interstate commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

b. Default, technical assistance, suspension, and termination.

(1) If the interstate commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the interstate commission shall:

(a) Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states, of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the interstate commission. The interstate commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default.

(b) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

(2) If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from this compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default.

(3) Suspension or termination of membership in this compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the interstate commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.

(4) The state which has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination.

(5) The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been suspended or

terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state.

(6) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the interstate commission by petitioning the United States district court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees.

c. Dispute resolution.

(1) The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to this compact and which may arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

(2) The interstate commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

d. Enforcement.

(1) The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.

(2) The interstate commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of this compact, its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees.

(3) The remedies in this compact shall not be the exclusive remedies of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

14. *Article XIV — Financing of the interstate commission.*

a. The interstate commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

b. The interstate commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

c. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the inter-

state commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

d. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

15. *Article XV — Member states, effective date, and amendment.*

a. Any state is eligible to become a member state.

b. This compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of this compact into law by no less than ten of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than December 1, 2007. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of this compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of this compact by all states.

c. The interstate commission may propose amendments to this compact for enactment by the member states. An amendment shall not become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

16. *Article XVI — Withdrawal and dissolution.*

a. Withdrawal.

(1) Once effective, this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state; provided that a member state may withdraw from this compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted this compact into law.

(2) Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member jurisdiction.

(3) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt of the notice.

(4) The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred

through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

(5) Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting this compact or upon such later date as determined by the interstate commission.

b. Dissolution of compact.

(1) This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in this compact to one member state.

(2) Upon the dissolution of this compact, this compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

17. *Article XVII — Severability and construction.*

a. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.

b. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

c. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.

18. *Article XVIII — Binding effect of compact and other laws.*

a. Other laws.

(1) Nothing in this compact prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.

(2) All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

b. Binding effect of the compact.

(1) All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the member states.

(2) All agreements between the interstate commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.

(3) In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

2009 Acts, ch 31, §1, 4
NEW section

256H.2 Council on educational opportunity for military children.

1. A council on educational opportunity for military children is created to provide advice and recommendations regarding this state's participation in and compliance with the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military chil-

dren in accordance with section 256H.1.

2. The council shall consist of the following seven members:

a. The director of the department of education or the director's designee.

b. The superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, for the school district with the highest percentage per capita of military children during the previous school year.

c. Two members appointed by the governor, one of whom shall represent a military installation located within this state and one of whom shall represent the executive branch and possess experience in assisting military families in obtaining educational services for their children. The term of each member appointed under this paragraph shall be for four years, except that, in order to provide for staggered terms, the governor shall initially appoint one member to a term of two years and one member to a term of three years.

d. One member appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives as provided in sections 2.32A and 69.16B.

e. The compact commissioner appointed pursuant to section 256H.3 and the military family education liaison appointed in accordance with subsection 4, shall serve as nonvoting, ex officio members of the council unless already appointed to the council as voting members. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

3. Nonlegislative members of the council shall

serve without compensation, but shall receive their actual and necessary expenses and travel incurred in the performance of their duties. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointments.

4. The council shall appoint a military family education liaison pursuant to section 256H.1, article VIII of the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.

5. The council shall comply with the requirements of chapters 21 and 22.

6. The department of education shall provide administrative support to the council.

2009 Acts, ch 31, §2, 4
NEW section

256H.3 Compact commissioner — appointment.

In accordance with section 256H.1, article VIII of the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, the governor shall designate a compact commissioner, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and who shall be responsible for the administration and management of this state's participation in the compact and shall serve as this state's voting representative on the interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children as provided in section 256H.1, article IX of the compact.

2009 Acts, ch 31, §3, 4
NEW section

CHAPTER 257

FINANCING SCHOOL PROGRAMS

257.6 Enrollment.

1. *Actual enrollment.*

a. Actual enrollment is determined annually on October 1, or the first Monday in October if October 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, and includes all of the following:

(1) Resident pupils who were enrolled in public schools within the district in grades kindergarten through twelve and including prekindergarten pupils enrolled in special education programs.

(2) Full-time equivalent resident pupils of high school age for which the district pays tuition to attend an Iowa community college.

(3) Shared-time and part-time pupils of school age enrolled in public schools within the district, irrespective of the districts in which the pupils reside, in the proportion that the time for which they are enrolled or receive instruction for the school year is to the time that full-time pupils carrying a normal course schedule, at the same grade level, in the same school district, for the same school

year, are enrolled and receive instruction. Tuition charges to the parent or guardian of a shared-time or part-time nonresident pupil shall be reduced by the amount of any increased state aid received by the district by the counting of the pupil.

(4) Eleventh and twelfth grade nonresident pupils who were residents of the district during the preceding school year and are enrolled in the district until the pupils graduate. Tuition for those pupils shall not be charged by the district in which the pupils are enrolled and the requirements of section 282.18 do not apply.

(5) Resident pupils receiving competent private instruction from a licensed practitioner provided through a public school district pursuant to chapter 299A shall be counted as three-tenths of one pupil. Revenues received by a school district attributed to a school district's weighted enrollment pursuant to this paragraph* shall be expended for the purpose for which the weighting was assigned under this paragraph.* If the school

district determines that the expenditures associated with providing competent private instruction pursuant to chapter 299A are in excess of the revenue attributed to the school district's weighted enrollment for such instruction in accordance with this subparagraph, the school district may submit a request to the school budget review committee for modified allowable growth in accordance with section 257.31, subsection 5, paragraph "n". A home school assistance program shall not provide moneys received pursuant to this subparagraph, nor resources paid for with moneys received pursuant to this subparagraph, to parents or students utilizing the program.

(6) Resident pupils receiving competent private instruction under dual enrollment pursuant to chapter 299A shall be counted as one-tenth of one pupil.

(7) A student attending an accredited nonpublic school or receiving competent private instruction under chapter 299A, who is participating in a program under chapter 261E, shall be counted as a shared-time student in the school district in which the nonpublic school of attendance is located for state foundation aid purposes.

b. Pupils attending a university laboratory school are not counted in the actual enrollment of a school district, but the laboratory school shall report their enrollment directly to the department of education.

c. A school district shall certify its actual enrollment to the department of education by October 15 of each year, and the department shall promptly forward the information to the department of management.

d. The department of management shall adjust the enrollment of the school district for the audit year based upon reports filed under section 11.6, and shall further adjust the budget of the second year succeeding the audit year for the property tax and state aid portions of the reported differences in enrollments for the year succeeding the audit year.

2. *Basic enrollment.* Basic enrollment for a budget year is a district's actual enrollment for the base year. Basic enrollment for the base year is a district's actual enrollment for the year preceding the base year.

3. *Additional enrollment because of special education.* A school district shall determine its additional enrollment because of special education, as defined in this section, by November 1 of each year and shall certify its additional enrollment because of special education to the department of education by November 15 of each year, and the department shall promptly forward the information to the department of management.

For the purposes of this chapter, "*additional enrollment because of special education*" is determined by multiplying the weighting of each category of child under section 256B.9 times the num-

ber of children in each category totaled for all categories minus the total number of children in all categories.

4. *Budget enrollment.* Budget enrollment for the budget year is the basic enrollment for the budget year.

5. *Weighted enrollment.* Weighted enrollment is the budget enrollment plus the district's additional enrollment because of special education calculated by November 1 of the base year plus additional pupils added due to the application of the supplementary weighting.

Weighted enrollment for special education support services costs is equal to the weighted enrollment minus the additional pupils added due to the application of the supplementary weighting.

6. *Students excluded.* For the school year beginning July 1, 2008, and each succeeding school year, a student shall not be included in a district's enrollment for purposes of this chapter or considered an eligible pupil under section 261E.6 if the student meets all of the following:

a. Was eligible to receive a diploma with the class in which they were enrolled and that class graduated in the previous school year.

b. Continues enrollment in the district to take courses either provided by the district or offered by community colleges under the provisions of section 257.11, or to take courses under the provisions of section 261E.6.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §100; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §15

*The word "subparagraph" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

For future amendment to this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 177, §53, 57

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

Subsection 6, paragraph b amended

257.8 State percent of growth — allowable growth.

1. *State percent of growth.* The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, is four percent. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, is two percent. The state percent of growth for each subsequent budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21. The establishment of the state percent of growth for a budget year shall be the only subject matter of the bill which enacts the state percent of growth for a budget year.

2. *Categorical state percent of growth.* The categorical state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, is two percent. The categorical state percent of growth for each budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21. The establishment of the categorical state percent of growth for a budget year shall be the only subject matter of the bill

which enacts the categorical state percent of growth for a budget year. The categorical state percent of growth may include state percents of growth for the teacher salary supplement, the professional development supplement, and the early intervention supplement.

3. *Allowable growth calculation.* The department of management shall calculate the regular program allowable growth for a budget year by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year and shall calculate the special education support services allowable growth for the budget year by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the special education support services state cost per pupil for the base year.

4. *Alternate allowable growth — gifted and talented programs.* Notwithstanding the calculation in subsection 3, the department of management shall calculate the regular program allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, by multiplying the state percent of growth for the budget year by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year, and add to the resulting product thirty-eight dollars. For purposes of determining the amount of a budget adjustment as defined in section 257.14, for a school district which calculated allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, pursuant to this subsection, thirty-eight dollars shall be subtracted from the school district's regular program cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, prior to determining the amount of the adjustment.

5. *Alternate allowable growth — regular program state cost.* A school district which calculated allowable growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4, shall calculate allowable growth pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3 for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000, and succeeding budget years, utilizing a regular program state cost per pupil figure which incorporates the thirty-eight dollar increase in regular program allowable growth calculated for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

6. *Combined allowable growth.* The combined allowable growth per pupil for each school district is the sum of the regular program allowable growth per pupil and the special education support services allowable growth per pupil for the budget year, which may be modified as follows:

a. By the school budget review committee under section 257.31.

b. By the department of management under section 257.36.

7. *Alternate allowable growth — definitions.* For budget years beginning July 1, 2000, and subsequent budget years, references to the terms “allowable growth”, “regular program state cost per pupil”, and “regular program district cost per pu-

pil” shall mean those terms as calculated for those school districts that calculated regular program allowable growth for the school budget year beginning July 1, 1999, with the additional thirty-eight dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 5, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 6, §1, 2

2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 are applicable for computing state aid under the state school foundation program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 5, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 6, §2

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

257.9 State cost per pupil.

1. *Regular program state cost per pupil for 1991-1992.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, for the regular program state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the sum of the products of each district's regular program district cost per pupil for the base year, as regular program district cost per pupil would have been calculated under section 442.9, Code 1989, multiplied by its budget enrollment as budget enrollment would have been calculated under section 442.4, Code 1989, for the base year, plus the sum of the amounts added to the district cost of school districts pursuant to section 442.21, Code 1989.

b. The total calculated under this subsection shall be divided by the total of the budget enrollments of all school districts for the budget year beginning July 1, 1990, calculated under section 257.6, subsection 4, if section 257.6, subsection 4, had been in effect for that budget year. The regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, is the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the state percent of growth for the budget year multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection.

2. *Regular program state cost per pupil for 1992-1993 and succeeding years.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 1992, and succeeding budget years, the regular program state cost per pupil for a budget year is the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year plus the regular program allowable growth for the budget year.

3. *Special education support services state cost per pupil for 1991-1992.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, for the special education support services state cost per pupil, the department of management shall divide the total of the approved budgets of the area education agencies for special education support services for that year approved by the state board of education under section 273.3, subsection 12, by the total of the weighted enrollment for special education support services in the state for the budget year. The special education support services state cost per pupil for the budget year is the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection.

4. *Special education support services state cost per pupil for 1992-1993 and succeeding years.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 1992, and succeeding budget years, the special education support services state cost per pupil for the budget year is the special education support services state cost per pupil for the base year plus the special education support services allowable growth for the budget year.

5. *Combined state cost per pupil.* The combined state cost per pupil is the sum of the regular program state cost per pupil and the special education support services state cost per pupil.

6. *Teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, for the teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the teacher compensation allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "h", Code 2009, and the phase II allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 294A.9, Code 2009, and divide that sum by the statewide total budget enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009. The teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, shall be the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the teacher salary supplement categorical state percent of growth, pursuant to section 257.8, subsection 2, for the budget year, multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year.

7. *Professional development supplement state cost per pupil.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, for the professional development supplement state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the professional development allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", Code 2009, and divide that sum by the statewide total budget enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009. The professional development supplement state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, shall be the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the professional development supplement categorical state percent of growth, pursuant to section 257.8, subsection 2, for the budget year, multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year.

8. *Early intervention supplement state cost per pupil.* For the budget year beginning July 1,

2009, for the early intervention supplement state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the early intervention allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 256D.4,* and divide that sum by the statewide total budget enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009. The early intervention supplement state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, shall be the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the early intervention supplement categorical state percent of growth, pursuant to section 257.8, subsection 2, for the budget year, multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year.

9. *Area education agency teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, for the area education agency teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the teacher compensation allocation made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "i", Code 2009, and the phase II allocation made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 294A.9, Code 2009, and divide that sum by the statewide special education support services weighted enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009. The area education agency teacher salary supplement state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, shall be the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the teacher salary supplement categorical state percent of growth, pursuant to section 257.8, subsection 2, for the budget year, multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year.

10. *Area education agency professional development supplement state cost per pupil.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, for the area education agency professional development supplement state cost per pupil, the department of management shall add together the professional development allocation made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", Code 2009, and divide that sum by the statewide special education support services weighted enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009. The area education agency professional development supplement state cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, shall be the amount calculated by the department of management under

this subsection for the base year plus an allowable growth amount that is equal to the professional development supplement categorical state percent of growth, pursuant to section 257.8, subsection 2, for the budget year, multiplied by the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection for the base year.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §16

*The words "Code 2009" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsections 6, 7, 9, and 10 amended

257.10 District cost per pupil — district cost.

1. *Regular program district cost per pupil for 1991-1992.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, in order to determine the regular program district cost per pupil for a district, the department of management shall divide the product of the regular program district cost per pupil of the district for the base year, as regular program district cost per pupil would have been calculated under section 442.9, Code 1989, multiplied by its budget enrollment for the base year as budget enrollment would have been calculated under section 442.4, Code 1989, plus the amount added to district cost pursuant to section 442.21, Code 1989, for each school district, by the budget enrollment of the school district for the budget year beginning July 1, 1990, calculated under section 257.6, subsection 4, as if section 257.6, subsection 4, had been in effect for that budget year. The regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, is the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection plus the allowable growth amount calculated for regular program state cost per pupil, except that if the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year calculated under this subsection in any school district exceeds one hundred ten percent of the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year, the department of management shall reduce the regular program district cost per pupil of that district for the budget year to an amount equal to one hundred ten percent of the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year, and if the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year calculated under this subsection in any school district is less than the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year, the department of management shall increase the regular program district cost per pupil of that district to an amount equal to the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year.

2. *Regular program district cost per pupil for 1992-1993 and succeeding years.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 1992, and succeeding budget years, the regular program district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year is the regular program district cost per pupil for the base year plus the regular pro-

gram allowable growth for the budget year except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

b. If the regular program district cost per pupil of a school district for the budget year under paragraph "a" exceeds one hundred five percent of the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year and the state percent of growth for the budget year is greater than two percent, the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year for that district shall be reduced to one hundred five percent of the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year. However, if the difference between the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year and the regular program state cost per pupil for the budget year is greater than an amount equal to two percent multiplied by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year, the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year shall be reduced by the amount equal to two percent multiplied by the regular program state cost per pupil for the base year.

3. *Special education support services district cost per pupil for 1991-1992.* For the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, for the special education support services district cost per pupil, the department of management shall divide the approved budget of each area education agency for special education support services for that year approved by the state board of education, under section 273.3, subsection 12, by the total of the weighted enrollment for special education support services in the area for that budget year. The special education support services district cost per pupil for each school district in an area for the budget year is the amount calculated by the department of management under this subsection.

4. *Special education support services district cost per pupil for 1992-1993 and succeeding years.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 1992, and succeeding budget years, the special education support services district cost per pupil for the budget year is the special education support services district cost per pupil for the base year plus the special education support services allowable growth for the budget year.

b. Notwithstanding the special education support services district cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, calculated under subsection 3, for area education agencies that have fewer than three and five-tenths public school pupils per square mile, the special education support services district cost per pupil for the budget year beginning July 1, 1991, is one hundred forty-seven dollars.

5. *Combined district cost per pupil.* The combined district cost per pupil for a school district is the sum of the regular program district cost per pupil and the special education support services district cost per pupil. Combined district cost per pupil does not include modified allowable growth added for school districts that have a negative balance of funds raised for special education instruc-

tion programs, modified allowable growth granted by the school budget review committee for a single school year, or modified allowable growth added for programs for dropout prevention.

6. *Regular program district cost.* Regular program district cost for a school district for a budget year is equal to the regular program district cost per pupil for the budget year multiplied by the budget enrollment for the budget year.

7. *Special education support services district cost.* Special education support services district cost for a school district for a budget year is equal to the special education support services district cost per pupil for the budget year multiplied by the special education support services weighted enrollment for the district for the budget year. If the special education support services district cost for a school district for a budget year is less than the special education support services district cost for that district for the base year, the department of management shall adjust the special education support services district cost for that district for the budget year to equal the special education support services district cost for the base year.

8. *Combined district cost.*

a. Combined district cost is the sum of the regular program district cost per pupil multiplied by the weighted enrollment, the special education support services district cost, the total teacher salary supplement district cost, the total professional development supplement district cost, and the total early intervention supplement district cost, plus the sum of the additional district cost allocated to the district to fund media services and educational services provided through the area education agency, the area education agency total teacher salary supplement district cost and the area education agency total professional development supplement district cost.

b. A school district may increase its combined district cost for the budget year to the extent that an excess tax levy is authorized by the school budget review committee.

9. *Teacher salary supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the department of management shall add together the teacher compensation allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "h", Code 2009, and the phase II allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 294A.9, Code 2009, and divide that sum by the district's budget enrollment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, to determine the teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year is the teacher salary supplement program district cost

per pupil for the base year plus the teacher salary supplement state allowable growth amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted teacher salary supplement district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted teacher salary supplement district cost for the base year for the school district, the school district shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted teacher salary supplement district cost is the teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year multiplied by the budget enrollment for that school district.

(2) The total teacher salary supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted teacher salary supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 284 and shall be distributed to teachers pursuant to section 284.3A. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 284 and shall be distributed to teachers pursuant to section 284.3A.

10. *Professional development supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the department of management shall divide the professional development allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", Code 2009, by the district's budget enrollment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, to determine the professional development supplement cost per pupil. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the professional development supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year is the professional development supplement district cost per pupil for the base year plus the professional development supplement state allowable growth amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted professional development supplement district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted professional development supplement district cost for the base year for the school district, the school district shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted professional develop-

ment supplement district cost is the professional development supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year multiplied by the budget enrollment for that school district.

(2) The total professional development supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted professional development supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. The use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 284.

11. *Early intervention supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the department of management shall divide the early intervention allocation made to each district for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 256D.4,* by the district's budget enrollment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, to determine the early intervention supplement cost per pupil. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the early intervention supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year is the early intervention supplement district cost per pupil for the base year plus the early development supplement state allowable growth amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted early intervention supplement district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted early intervention supplement district cost for the base year for the school district, the school district shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted early intervention supplement district cost is the early intervention supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year multiplied by the budget enrollment for that school district.

(2) The total early intervention supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted early intervention supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. The use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 256D.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §3, 4; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §17, 18

*The words "Code 2009" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 9, paragraphs a and d amended

Subsection 10, paragraph a amended

257.11 Supplementary weighting plan.

1. *Regular curriculum.* Pupils in a regular curriculum attending all their classes in the district in which they reside, taught by teachers employed by that district, and having administrators

employed by that district, are assigned a weighting of one.

2. *District-to-district sharing.*

a. In order to provide additional funds for school districts which send their resident pupils to another school district, which jointly employ and share the services of teachers under section 280.15, or which use the services of a teacher employed by another school district, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. If the school budget review committee certifies to the department of management that the shared classes or teachers would otherwise not be implemented without the assignment of additional weighting, pupils attending classes in another school district, attending classes taught by a teacher who is employed jointly under section 280.15, or attending classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district are assigned a weighting of forty-eight hundredths of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes in another district, attends classes taught by a teacher who is jointly employed under section 280.15, or attends classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district.

c. Pupils attending class for all or a substantial portion of a school day pursuant to a whole grade sharing agreement executed under sections 282.10 through 282.12 shall be eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this subsection. A school district which executes a whole grade sharing agreement and which adopts a resolution jointly with other affected boards to study the question of undergoing a reorganization or dissolution to take effect on or before July 1, 2014, shall receive a weighting of one-tenth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes in another district, attends classes taught by a teacher who is jointly employed under section 280.15, or attends classes taught by a teacher who is employed by another school district. A district shall be eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this paragraph for a maximum of three years. Receipt of supplementary weighting for a second and third year shall be conditioned upon submission of information resulting from the study to the school budget review committee indicating progress toward the objective of reorganization on or before July 1, 2014.

d. A school district which hosts a regional academy shall be eligible to assign its resident students attending classes at the academy a weighting of one-tenth of the percentage of the student's school day during which the student attends classes at the regional academy. The maximum amount of additional weighting for which a school district hosting a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to thirty additional students. The minimum amount of additional

weighting for which a school district establishing a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to fifteen additional students if the academy provides both advanced-level courses and career and technical courses.

3. *District-to-community college sharing and concurrent enrollment programs.*

a. In order to provide additional funds for school districts which send their resident high school pupils to a community college for college-level classes, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. If the school budget review committee certifies to the department of management that the class would not otherwise be implemented without the assignment of additional weighting, pupils attending a community college-offered class or attending a class taught by a community college-employed instructor are assigned a weighting of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends class in the community college or attends a class taught by a community college-employed instructor times seventy hundredths for career and technical courses or forty-six hundredths for liberal arts and sciences courses. The following requirements shall be met for the purposes of assigning an additional weighting for classes offered through a sharing agreement between a school district and community college. The class must be:

(1) Supplementing, not supplanting, high school courses required to be offered pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 5.

(2) Included in the community college catalog or an amendment or addendum to the catalog.

(3) Open to all registered community college students, not just high school students. The class may be offered in a high school attendance center.

(4) For college credit and the credit must apply toward an associate of arts or associate of science degree, or toward an associate of applied arts or associate of applied science degree, or toward completion of a college diploma program.

(5) Taught by an instructor employed or contracted by a community college who meets the requirements of section 261E.3, subsection 2.

(6) Taught utilizing the community college course syllabus.

(7) Taught in such a manner as to result in student work and student assessment which meet college-level expectations.

4. *At-risk programs and alternative schools.*

a. In order to provide additional funding to school districts for programs serving at-risk pupils and alternative school pupils in secondary schools, a supplementary weighting plan for at-risk pupils is adopted. A supplementary weighting of forty-eight ten-thousandths per pupil shall be assigned to the percentage of pupils in a school district enrolled in grades one through six, as reported by the school district on the basic educational data survey for the base year, who are eligible for free and

reduced price meals under the federal National School Lunch Act and the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. § 1751-1785, multiplied by the budget enrollment in the school district; and a supplementary weighting of one hundred fifty-six one-hundred-thousandths per pupil shall be assigned to pupils included in the budget enrollment of the school district. Amounts received as supplementary weighting for at-risk pupils shall be utilized by a school district to develop or maintain at-risk pupils' programs, which may include alternative school programs.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", a school district which received supplementary weighting for an alternative high school program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 1999, shall receive an amount of supplementary weighting for the next three school budget years as follows:

(1) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2000, the greater of the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a", or sixty-five percent of the amount received for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

(2) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2001, the greater of the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a", or forty percent of the amount received for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999.

(3) For the budget year beginning July 1, 2002, and succeeding budget years, the amount of supplementary weighting determined pursuant to paragraph "a".

c. If a school district receives an amount pursuant to paragraph "b" which exceeds the amount the district would otherwise have received pursuant to paragraph "a", the department of management shall annually determine the amount of the excess that would have been state aid and the amount that would have been property tax if the school district had generated that amount pursuant to paragraph "a", and shall include the amounts in the state aid payments and property tax levies of school districts. The department of management shall recalculate the supplementary weighting amount received each year to reflect the amount of the reduction in funding from one budget year to the next pursuant to paragraph "b", subparagraphs (1) through (3). It is the intent of the general assembly that when weights are recalculated under this subsection, the total amounts generated by each weight shall be approximately equal.

5. *Regional academies.*

a. For the school budget year beginning July 1, 2002, through the school budget year beginning July 1, 2007, in order to provide additional funds for school districts in which a regional academy is located, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.

b. A school district which establishes a regional academy shall be eligible to assign its resident pupils attending classes at the academy a weight-

ing of one-tenth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends classes at the regional academy. For the purposes of this subsection, "*regional academy*" means an educational institution established by a school district to which multiple schools send pupils in grades nine through twelve, and may include a virtual academy. A regional academy shall include in its curriculum advanced-level courses and may include in its curriculum vocational-technical courses. The maximum amount of additional weighting for which a school district establishing a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to fifteen additional pupils. The minimum amount of additional weighting for which a school district establishing a regional academy shall be eligible is an amount corresponding to ten additional pupils if the academy provides both advanced-level courses and vocational-technical courses. However, if the sum of the funding amount calculated for all districts operating regional academies under this subsection exceeds one million dollars for the school year beginning July 1, 2004, and each succeeding fiscal year, the director of the department of management shall prorate the amount calculated for each district. The proration shall be based upon the amount calculated for each district when compared to the sum of the amount for all districts.

6. *Shared operational functions — increased student opportunities.*

a. In order to provide additional funding to increase student opportunities and redirect more resources to student programming for school districts that share operational functions, a supplementary weighting of two hundredths per pupil shall be assigned to pupils enrolled in a district that shares with a political subdivision one or more operational functions in the areas of superintendent management, business management, human resources, transportation, or operation and maintenance for at least twenty percent of the school year. The additional weighting shall be assigned for each discrete operational function shared. For the purposes of this section, "*political subdivision*" means a city, township, county, school corporation, merged area, area education agency, institution governed by the state board of regents, or any other governmental subdivision.

b. Supplementary weighting pursuant to this subsection shall be available to a school district for a maximum of five years during the period commencing with the budget year beginning July 1, 2008, through the budget year beginning July 1, 2013. The minimum amount of additional weighting for which a school district shall be eligible is an amount equivalent to ten additional pupils, and the maximum amount of additional weighting for which a school district shall be eligible is an amount equivalent to forty additional pupils. Receipt of supplementary weighting by a school dis-

trict pursuant to this subsection for more than one year shall be contingent upon the annual submission of information by the district to the department documenting cost savings directly attributable to the shared operational functions. Criteria for determining the number of years for which supplementary weighting shall be received pursuant to this subsection, subject to the five-year maximum, and for determining qualification of operational functions for supplementary weighting shall be determined by the department by rule, through consideration of long-term savings by the school district or increased student opportunities.

c. Supplementary weighting pursuant to this subsection shall be available to an area education agency for a maximum of five years during the period commencing with the budget year beginning July 1, 2008. The minimum amount of additional funding for which an area education agency shall be eligible is fifty thousand dollars, and the maximum amount of additional funding for which an area education agency shall be eligible is two hundred thousand dollars. The department of management shall annually set a weighting for each area education agency to generate the approved operational sharing expense using the area education agency's special education cost per pupil amount and foundation level. Receipt of supplementary weighting by an area education agency for more than one year shall be contingent upon the annual submission of information by the district to the department documenting cost savings directly attributable to the shared operational functions. Criteria for determining the number of years for which supplementary weighting shall be received pursuant to this subsection, subject to the five-year maximum, and the amount generated by the supplementary weighting, and for determining qualification of operational functions for supplementary weighting shall be determined by the department by rule, through consideration of long-term savings by the area education agency or increased student opportunities.

d. The amount of any supplementary weighting originally received under this subsection shall be reduced by an additional twenty percent from the original amount for each subsequent budget year that supplementary weighting may be received.

e. This subsection is repealed effective July 1, 2014.

7. *Shared classes delivered over the Iowa communications network.*

a. A school district that provides a virtual class to a pupil in another school district and the school district receiving that virtual class for a pupil shall each receive a supplemental weighting of one-twentieth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends the virtual class.

b. Fifty percent of the funding the school dis-

trict providing the virtual class receives as a result of this subsection shall be reserved as additional pay for the virtual classroom instructor. If an instructor's contract provides additional pay for teaching a virtual class, the instructor shall receive the greater amount of either the amount provided for in this paragraph or the amount provided for in the instructor's contract.

c. A school district receiving a virtual class for a pupil from a community college, which class meets the sharing agreement requirements in subsection 3, shall receive a supplemental funding weighting of one-twentieth of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends the virtual class.

d. For the purposes of this subsection, "virtual class" means either of the following:

(1) A class provided by a school district to a pupil in another school district via the Iowa communications network's video services.

(2) A class provided by a community college to a pupil in a school district via the Iowa communications network's video services.

8. *Pupils ineligible.* A pupil eligible for the weighting plan provided in section 256B.9 is not eligible for supplementary weighting pursuant to this section. A pupil attending an alternative program or an at-risk pupils' program, including alternative high school programs, is not eligible for supplementary weighting under subsection 2.

9. *Shared classes and curriculum standards.* A school district shall ensure that any course made available to a student through any sharing agreement between the school district and a community college or any other entity providing course programming pursuant to this section to students enrolled in the school district meets the expectations contained in the core curriculum adopted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 26. The school district shall ensure that any course that has the capacity to generate college credit shall be equivalent to college-level work.

10. *School finance appropriations report.* The department of education shall annually prepare a report regarding school finance provisions or programs receiving a standing appropriation, including supplementary weighting programs. The report shall provide information regarding amounts received or accessed by school districts pursuant to the provisions or programs, whether the amounts received represent an increase or decrease over amounts received during the previous budget year and the percentage increase or decrease, conclusions regarding the adequacy of amounts received by school districts and whether the amounts received are equitable between school districts based upon input from the school districts and analysis by the department, and the rationale for current trends being observed by the department and projections regarding possible trends in the future. The report shall be submitted

to the general assembly by January 1 each year, and copies of the report shall be forwarded to the chairpersons and members of the committee on education in the senate and in the house of representatives.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §247; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §100
2007 strike and rewrite of subsection 7 applies to school budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2008; 2007 Acts, ch 214, §44
Subsection 3, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 4, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and designated as paragraph c

257.22 Statutes applicable.

The director of revenue shall administer the instructional support income surtax imposed under this chapter, and sections 422.4, 422.20, sections 422.22 to 422.31, sections 422.68, 422.70, and sections 422.72 to 422.75 shall apply with respect to administration of the instructional support income surtax.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §1
Section amended

257.30 School budget review committee.

1. A school budget review committee is established in the department of education and consists of the director of the department of education, the director of the department of management, and three members who are knowledgeable in the areas of Iowa school finance or public finance issues appointed by the governor to represent the public. At least one of the public members shall possess a master's or doctoral degree in which areas of school finance, economics, or statistics are an integral component, or shall have equivalent experience in an executive administrative or senior research position in the education or public administration field. The members appointed by the governor shall serve staggered three-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19 and are subject to senate confirmation as provided in section 2.32. The committee shall meet and hold hearings each year and shall continue in session until it has reviewed budgets of school districts, as provided in section 257.31. The committee may call in school board members and employees as necessary for the hearings. The committee's scheduled hearing agendas and the minutes of such hearings shall be posted on the department of education's internet website. Legislators shall be notified of hearings concerning school districts in their legislative districts.

2. The committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure under chapter 17A. The director of the department of education shall serve as chairperson, and the director of the department of management shall serve as secretary. The committee members representing the public are entitled to receive their necessary expenses while engaged in their official duties. Members shall be paid a per diem at the rate specified in section 7E.6. Per diem and expense payments shall be made from appro-

priations to the department of education.

3. The department of education shall employ a staff member to assist the school budget review committee.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §5
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 editorially designated as subsections 2 and 3

257.31 Duties of the committee.

1. The school budget review committee may recommend the revision of any rules, regulations, directives, or forms relating to school district budgeting and accounting, confer with local school boards or their representatives and make recommendations relating to any budgeting or accounting matters, and direct the director of the department of education or the director of the department of management to make studies and investigations of school costs in any school district.

2. The committee shall specify the number of hearings held annually, the reasons for the committee's recommendations, information about the amounts of property tax levied by school districts for a cash reserve, and other information the committee deems advisable on the department of education's internet website.

3. The committee shall review the proposed budget and certified budget of each school district, and may make recommendations. The committee may make decisions affecting budgets to the extent provided in this chapter. The costs and computations referred to in this section relate to the budget year unless otherwise expressly stated.

4. Not later than January 1, 1992, the committee shall adopt recommendations relating to the implementation by school districts and area education agencies of procedures pertaining to the preparation of financial reports in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and submit those recommendations to the state board of education. The state board shall consider the recommendations and adopt rules under section 256.7 specifying procedures and requiring the school districts and area education agencies to conform to generally accepted accounting principles commencing with the school year beginning July 1, 1996.

5. If a district has unusual circumstances, creating an unusual need for additional funds, including but not limited to the following circumstances, the committee may grant supplemental aid to the district from any funds appropriated to the department of education for the use of the school budget review committee for the purposes of this subsection, and such aid shall be miscellaneous income and shall not be included in district cost, or may establish a modified allowable growth for the district by increasing its allowable growth, or both:

a. Any unusual increase or decrease in enrollment.

b. Unusual natural disasters.

c. Unusual initial staffing problems.

d. The closing of a nonpublic school, wholly or in part, or the opening or closing of a pilot charter school.

e. Substantial reduction in miscellaneous income due to circumstances beyond the control of the district.

f. Unusual necessity for additional funds to permit continuance of a course or program which provides substantial benefit to pupils.

g. Unusual need for a new course or program which will provide substantial benefit to pupils, if the district establishes the need and the amount of necessary increased cost.

h. Unusual need for additional funds for special education or compensatory education programs.

i. Year-round or substantially year-round attendance programs which apply toward graduation requirements, including but not limited to trimester or four-quarter programs. Enrollment in such programs shall be adjusted to reflect equivalency to normal school year attendance.

j. Unusual need to continue providing a program or other special assistance to non-English speaking pupils after the expiration of the four-year period specified in section 280.4.

k. Circumstances caused by unusual demographic characteristics.

l. Any unique problems of school districts.

m. The addition of one or more teacher librarians pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 9, one or more guidance counselors pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 9A, or one or more school nurses pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 9B.

n. Unusual need for additional funds for the costs associated with providing competent private instruction pursuant to chapter 299A.

6. *a.* The committee shall establish a modified allowable growth for a district by increasing its allowable growth when the district submits evidence that it requires additional funding for removal, management, or abatement of environmental hazards due to a state or federal requirement. Environmental hazards shall include but are not limited to the presence of asbestos, radon, or the presence of any other hazardous material dangerous to health and safety.

b. The district shall include a budget for the actual cost of the project that may include the costs of inspection, reinspection, sampling, analysis, assessment, response actions, operations and maintenance, training, periodic surveillance, developing of management plans, recordkeeping requirements, and encapsulation or removal of the hazardous material.

7. *a.* The committee may authorize a district to spend a reasonable and specified amount from its unexpended cash balance for the following purposes:

(1) Furnishing, equipping, and contributing to

the construction of a new building or structure for which the voters of the district have approved a bond issue as provided by law or the tax levy provided in section 298.2.

(2) The costs associated with the demolition of an unused school building, or the conversion of an unused school building for community use, in a school district involved in a dissolution or reorganization under chapter 275, if the costs are incurred within three years of the dissolution or reorganization.

(3) The costs associated with the demolition or repair of a building or structure in a school district if such costs are necessitated by, and incurred within two years of, a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1.

b. Other expenditures, including but not limited to expenditures for salaries or recurring costs, are not authorized under this subsection. Expenditures authorized under this subsection shall not be included in allowable growth or district cost, and the portion of the unexpended cash balance which is authorized to be spent shall be regarded as if it were miscellaneous income. Any part of the amount not actually spent for the authorized purpose shall revert to its former status as part of the unexpended cash balance.

8. The committee may approve or modify the initial base year district cost of any district which changes accounting procedures.

9. When the committee makes a decision under subsections 3 through 8, it shall make all necessary changes in the district cost, budget, and tax levy. It shall give written notice of its decision, including all such changes, to the school board through the department of education.

10. All decisions by the committee under this chapter shall be made in accordance with reasonable and uniform policies which shall be consistent with this chapter. All such policies of general application shall be stated in rules adopted in accordance with chapter 17A. The committee shall take into account the intent of this chapter to equalize educational opportunity, to provide a good education for all the children of Iowa, to provide property tax relief, to decrease the percentage of school costs paid from property taxes, and to provide reasonable control of school costs. The committee shall also take into account the amount of funds available.

11. Failure by any school district to provide information or appear before the committee as requested for the accomplishment of review or hearing is justification for the committee to instruct the director of the department of management to withhold any state aid to that district until the committee's inquiries are satisfied completely.

12. The committee shall review the recommendations of the director of the department of education relating to the special education weight-

ing plan, and shall establish a weighting plan for each school year pursuant to section 256B.9, and report the plan to the director of the department of education.

13. The committee may recommend that two or more school districts jointly employ and share the services of any school personnel, or acquire and share the use of classrooms, laboratories, equipment, and facilities as specified in section 280.15.

14. As soon as possible following June 30 of the base year, the school budget review committee shall determine for each school district the balance of funds, whether positive or negative, raised for special education instruction programs under the special education weighting plan established in section 256B.9. The committee shall certify the balance of funds for each school district to the director of the department of management.

a. If the amount certified for a school district to the director of the department of management under this subsection for the base year is positive, the director of the department of management shall subtract the amount of the positive balance exceeding ten percent of the additional funds generated for special education, not to include any previous carryover, from the amount of state aid remaining to be paid to the district during the budget year. If the positive amount exceeding the ten percent amount exceeds the amount of state aid that remains to be paid to the district, not including any previous carryover, the school district shall pay the excess on a quarterly basis prior to June 30 of the budget year to the director of the department of management from other funds received by the district. The director of the department of management shall determine the amount of the positive balance that exceeds the ten percent amount that came from local property tax revenues and shall increase the district's total state school aids available under this chapter for the next following budget year by the amount so determined and shall reduce the district's tax levy computed under section 257.4 for the next following budget year by the amount necessary to compensate for the increased state aid.

b. (1) If the amount certified for a school district to the director of the department of management under this subsection for the base year is negative, the director of the department of management shall determine the amount of the deficit that would have been state aid and the amount that would have been property taxes for each eligible school district.

(2) There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the school budget review committee for each fiscal year an amount equal to the state aid portion of five percent of the receipts for special education instruction programs in all districts that has a positive balance determined un-

der paragraph “a” for the base year, or the state aid portion of all of the positive balances determined under paragraph “a” for the base year, whichever is less, to be used for supplemental aid payments to school districts. Except as otherwise provided in this lettered paragraph, supplemental aid paid to a district is equal to the state aid portion of the district’s negative balance. The school budget review committee shall direct the director of the department of management to make the payments to school districts under this lettered paragraph.

(3) A school district is only eligible to receive supplemental aid payments during the budget year if the school district certifies to the school budget review committee that for the year following the budget year it will notify the school budget review committee to instruct the director of the department of management to increase the district’s allowable growth and will fund the allowable growth increase either by using moneys from its unexpended cash balance to reduce the district’s property tax levy or by using cash reserve moneys to equal the amount of the deficit that would have been property taxes and any part of the state aid portion of the deficit not received as supplemental aid under this subsection. The director of the department of management shall make the necessary adjustments to the school district’s budget to provide the modified allowable growth and shall make the supplemental aid payments.

(4) If the amount appropriated under this lettered paragraph is insufficient to make the supplemental aid payments under this subsection, the director of the department of management shall prorate the payments on the basis of the amount appropriated.

15. Annually the school budget review committee shall review the amount of property tax levied by each school district for the cash reserve authorized in section 298.10. If in the committee’s judgment, the amount of a district’s cash reserve levy is unreasonably high, the committee shall instruct the director of the department of management to reduce that district’s tax levy computed under section 257.4 for the following budget year by the amount the cash reserve levy is deemed excessive. A reduction in a district’s property tax levy for a budget year under this subsection does not affect the district’s authorized budget.

16. The committee shall perform the duties assigned to it under sections 257.32 and 260C.18B.

17. *a.* If a district’s average transportation costs per pupil exceed the state average transportation costs per pupil determined under paragraph “c” by one hundred fifty percent, the committee may grant transportation assistance aid to the district. Such aid shall be miscellaneous income and shall not be included in district cost.

b. To be eligible for transportation assistance aid, a school district shall annually certify its actual cost for all children transported in all school

buses not later than July 31 after each school year on forms prescribed by the committee.

c. A district’s average transportation costs per pupil shall be determined by dividing the district’s actual cost for all children transported in all school buses for a school year pursuant to section 285.1, subsection 12, less the amount received for transporting nonpublic school pupils under section 285.1, by the district’s actual enrollment for the school year excluding the shared-time enrollment for the school year as defined in section 257.6. The state average transportation costs per pupil shall be determined by dividing the total actual costs for all children transported in all districts for a school year, by the total of all districts’ actual enrollments for the school year.

d. Funds transferred to the committee in accordance with section 321.34, subsection 22, are appropriated to and may be expended for the purposes of the committee, as described in this section. However, highest priority shall be given to districts that meet the conditions described in this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code, unencumbered or unobligated funds transferred to the committee pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 22, remaining on June 30 of the fiscal year for which the funds were transferred, shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of this subsection in subsequent fiscal years.

18. If a school district exceeds its authorized budget or carries a negative unspent balance for two or more consecutive years, the committee may recommend that the department implement a phase II on-site visit to conduct a fiscal review pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 10, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (e).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 54, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 65, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §190, 250

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 7, paragraph a amended

257.35 Area education agency payments.

1. The department of management shall deduct the amounts calculated for special education support services, media services, area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost, area education agency professional development supplement district cost, and educational services for each school district from the state aid due to the district pursuant to this chapter and shall pay the amounts to the respective area education agencies on a monthly basis from September 15 through June 15 during each school year. The department of management shall notify each school district of the amount of state aid deducted for these purposes and the balance of state aid shall be paid to the district. If a district does not qualify for state aid under this chapter in an amount sufficient to cover its amount due to the area education agency as calculated by the department of management, the

school district shall pay the deficiency to the area education agency from other moneys received by the district, on a quarterly basis during each school year.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, and each succeeding fiscal year, shall be reduced by the department of management by seven million five hundred thousand dollars. The reduction for each area education agency shall be equal to the reduction that the agency received in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 1, and in addition to the reduction applicable pursuant to subsection 2, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2004, shall be reduced by the department of management by ten million dollars. The department shall calculate a reduction such that each area education agency shall receive a reduction proportionate to the amount that it would otherwise have received under this section if the reduction imposed pursuant to this subsection did not apply.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 1, and in addition to the reduction applicable pursuant to subsection 2, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, shall be reduced by the department of management by five million two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The reduction for each area education agency shall be prorated based on the reduction that the agency received in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003.

5. Notwithstanding subsection 1, and in addition to the reduction applicable pursuant to subsection 2, the state aid for area education agencies and the portion of the combined district cost calculated for these agencies for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, shall be reduced by the department of management by two million five hundred thousand dollars. The reduction for each area education agency for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, shall be prorated based on the reduction that the agency received in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003.

6. Notwithstanding section 257.37, an area education agency may use the funds determined to be available under this section in a manner which the area education agency determines is appropriate to best maintain the level of required area education agency special education services. An area education agency may also use unreserved fund balances for media services or education services in a manner which the area education agency de-

termines is appropriate to best maintain the level of required area education agency special education services.

2009 Acts, ch 183, §69, 74
2009 amendment to subsection 5 applies retroactively to July 1, 2008;
2009 Acts, ch 183, §74
Subsection 5 amended

257.37A Area education agency salary supplement funding.

1. *Area education agency teacher salary supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the department of management shall add together the teacher compensation allocation made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "i", Code 2009, and the phase II allocation made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 294A.9, Code 2009, and divide that sum by the special education support services weighted enrollment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, to determine the area education agency teacher salary supplement cost per pupil. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil for each area education agency for a budget year is the area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil for the base year plus the area education agency teacher salary supplement state allowable growth amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost of an area education agency for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost for the base year for the area education agency, the area education agency shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost is the area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost per pupil for each area education agency for a budget year multiplied by the special education support services weighted enrollment for that area education agency.

(2) The total area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted area education agency teacher salary supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with requirements of chapter 284 and shall be distributed to teachers pursuant to section 284.3A. For the budget year beginning

July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 284 and shall be distributed to teachers pursuant to section 284.3A.

2. *Area education agency professional development supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2009, the department of management shall divide the area education agency professional development supplement made to each area education agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph “d”, Code 2009, by the special education support services weighted enrollment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, to determine the professional development supplement cost per pupil. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, the area education agency professional development supplement district cost per pupil for each area education agency for a budget year is the area education agency professional development supplement district cost per pupil for the base year plus the area education agency professional development supplement state allowable growth amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted area education agency professional development supplement district cost of an area education

agency for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted area education agency professional development supplement district cost for the base year for the area education agency, the area education agency shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted area education agency professional development supplement district cost is the area education agency professional development supplement district cost per pupil for each area education agency for a budget year multiplied by the special education support services weighted enrollment for that area education agency.

(2) The total area education agency professional development supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted area education agency professional development supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. The use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with requirements of chapter 284.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §5, 6; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §19, 20
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1, paragraphs a and d amended
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

257.51 Categorical state appropriations.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 177, § 47.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §257.51, by 2009 Acts, ch 68, §7, see Code editor's note to chapter 7K

CHAPTER 258

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

258.13 Biennial report. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 54, § 14.

CHAPTER 260C

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

260C.11 Governing board.

1. The governing board of a merged area is a board of directors composed of one member elected from each director district in the area by the electors of the respective district. Members of the board shall be residents of the district from which elected. Successors shall be chosen at the regular school elections for members whose terms expire. The term of a member of the board of directors is four years and commences at the organizational meeting. Vacancies on the board shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the board by appointment by the remaining members of the board. A

member so chosen shall be a resident of the district in which the vacancy occurred and shall serve until a member is elected pursuant to section 69.12 to fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term. A vacancy is defined in section 277.29. A member shall not serve on the board of directors who is a member of a board of directors of a local school district or a member of an area education agency board.

2. Commencing with the regular school election in 1981, the governing board of a merged area shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members.

3. Director districts shall be of approximately equal population within each merged area.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §101

For provisions applicable to the transition from election of directors annually for three-year terms to the staggered election of directors biennially for four-year terms, see 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §21

Subsection 1 amended

260C.14 Authority of directors.

The board of directors of each community college shall:

1. Determine the curriculum to be offered in such school or college subject to approval of the director and ensure that all vocational offerings are competency-based, provide any minimum competencies required by the department of education, comply with any applicable requirements in chapter 258, and are articulated with local school district vocational education programs. If an existing private educational or vocational institution within the merged area has facilities and curriculum of adequate size and quality which would duplicate the functions of the area school, the board of directors shall discuss with the institution the possibility of entering into contracts to have the existing institution offer facilities and curriculum to students of the merged area. The board of directors shall consider any proposals submitted by the private institution for providing such facilities and curriculum. The board of directors may enter into such contracts. In approving curriculum, the director shall ascertain that all courses and programs submitted for approval are needed and that the curriculum being offered by an area school does not duplicate programs provided by existing public or private facilities in the area. In determining whether duplication would actually exist, the director shall consider the needs of the area and consider whether the proposed programs are competitive as to size, quality, tuition, purposes, and area coverage with existing public and private educational or vocational institutions within the merged area. If the board of directors of the merged area chooses not to enter into contracts with private institutions under this subsection, the board shall submit a list of reasons why contracts to avoid duplication were not entered into and an economic impact statement relating to the board's decision.

2. Have authority to determine tuition rates for instruction. Tuition for residents of Iowa shall not exceed the lowest tuition rate per semester, or the equivalent, charged by an institution of higher education under the state board of regents for a full-time resident student. However, except for students enrolled under section 261E.6, if a local school district pays tuition for a resident pupil of high school age, the limitation on tuition for residents of Iowa shall not apply, the amount of tuition shall be determined by the board of directors of the community college with the consent of the local school board, and the pupil shall not be included in

the full-time equivalent enrollment of the community college for the purpose of computing general aid to the community college. Tuition for nonresidents of Iowa shall not be less than the marginal cost of instruction of a student attending the college. A lower tuition for nonresidents may be permitted under a reciprocal tuition agreement between a merged area and an educational institution in another state, if the agreement is approved by the director. The board may designate that a portion of the tuition moneys collected from students be used for student aid purposes.

3. Have the powers and duties with respect to community colleges, not otherwise provided in this chapter, which are prescribed for boards of directors of local school districts by chapter 279 except that the board of directors is not required to prohibit the use of tobacco and the use or possession of alcoholic liquor or beer by any student of legal age under the provisions of section 279.9.

4. Have the power to enter into contracts and take other necessary action to insure a sufficient curriculum and efficient operation and management of the college and maintain and protect the physical plant, equipment, and other property of the college.

5. Establish policy and make rules, not inconsistent with law and administrative rules, regulations, and policies of the state board, for its own government and that of the administrative, teaching, and other personnel, and the students of the college, and aid in the enforcement of such laws, rules, and regulations.

6. Have authority to sell a student-constructed building and the property on which the student-constructed building is located or any article resulting from any vocational program or course offered at a community college by any procedure which may be adopted by the board. Governmental agencies and governmental subdivisions of the state within the merged areas shall be given preference in the purchase of such articles. All revenue received from the sale of any article shall be credited to the funds of the board of the merged area.

7. With the consent of the inventor, and in the discretion of the board, secure letters patent or copyright on inventions of students, instructors, and officials of any community college of the merged area, or take assignment of such letters patent or copyright and make all necessary expenditures in regard thereto. Letters patent or copyright on inventions when so secured shall be the property of the board of the merged area and the royalties and earnings thereon shall be credited to the funds of the board.

8. Set the salary of the area superintendent. In setting the salary, the board shall consider the salaries of administrators of educational institutions in the merged area and the enrollment of the community college.

9. *a.* The board may establish a plan, in accordance with section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, for employees, which plan shall consist of one or more investment contracts, on a group or individual basis, acquired from a company, or a salesperson for that company, that is authorized to do business in this state.

b. The selection of investment contracts to be included within the plan established by the board shall be made either pursuant to a competitive bidding process conducted by the board, in coordination with employee organizations representing employees eligible to participate in the plan, or pursuant to an agreement with the department of administrative services to make available investment contracts included in a deferred compensation or similar plan established by the department pursuant to section 8A.438, which plan meets the requirements of this subsection. The determination of whether to select investment contracts for the plan pursuant to a competitive bidding process or by agreement with the department of administrative services shall be made by agreement between the board and the employee organizations representing employees eligible to participate in the plan.

c. The board may make elective deferrals in accordance with the plan as authorized by an eligible employee for the purpose of making contributions to an investment contract in the plan on behalf of the employee. The deferrals shall be made in the manner which will qualify contributions to the investment contract for the benefits under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3. In addition, the board may make nonelective employer contributions to the plan.

d. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires, “*investment contract*” shall mean a custodial account utilizing mutual funds or an annuity contract which meets the requirements of section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3.

10. Make necessary rules to provide for the policing, control, and regulation of traffic and parking of vehicles and bicycles on the property of the community college. The rules may provide for the use of institutional roads, driveways, and grounds; registration of vehicles and bicycles; the designation of parking areas; the erection and maintenance of signs designating prohibitions or restrictions; the installation and maintenance of parking control devices except parking meters; and assessment, enforcement, and collection of reasonable penalties for the violation of the rules.

Rules made under this subsection may be enforced under procedures adopted by the board of directors. Penalties may be imposed upon students, faculty, and staff for violation of the rules, including, but not limited to, a reasonable monetary penalty which may be deducted from student deposits and faculty or staff salaries or other funds

in possession of the community college or added to student tuition bills. The rules made under this subsection may also be enforced by the impoundment of vehicles and bicycles parked in violation of the rules, and a reasonable fee may be charged for the cost of impoundment and storage prior to the release of the vehicle or bicycle to the owner. Each community college shall establish procedures for the determination of controversies in connection with the imposition of penalties. The procedures shall require giving notice of the violation and the penalty prescribed and providing the opportunity for an administrative hearing.

11. Be authorized to issue to employees of community colleges school credit cards to use for payment of authorized expenditures incurred in the performance of work-related duties.

12. During the second week of August of each year, publish by one insertion in at least one newspaper published in the merged area a summarized statement verified by affidavit of the secretary of the board showing the receipts and disbursements of all funds of the community college for the preceding fiscal year. The statement of disbursements shall show the names of the persons, firms, or corporations, and the total amount paid to each during the fiscal year. The board is not required to make the publications and notices required under sections 279.35 and 279.36.

13. Adopt policies and procedures for the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool at the community college. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to policies and procedures relating to programs, educational policy, practices, staff development, use of pilot projects, and the instructional application of the technology.

14. *a.* In its discretion, adopt rules relating to the classification of students enrolled in the community college who are residents of Iowa’s sister states as residents or nonresidents for tuition and fee purposes.

b. (1) Adopt rules to classify as residents for purposes of tuition and mandatory fees, qualified veterans and qualified military persons and their spouses and dependent children who are domiciled in this state while enrolled in a community college. A spouse or dependent child of a military person or veteran shall not be deemed a resident under this paragraph “*b*” unless the qualified military person or qualified veteran meets the requirements of subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b) or (c), as appropriate.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph “*b*”, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “*Dependent child*” means a student who was claimed by a qualified military person or qualified veteran as a dependent on the qualified military person’s or qualified veteran’s internal revenue service tax filing for the previous tax year.

(b) “*Qualified military person*” means a person

on active duty in the military service of the United States who is stationed at Rock Island arsenal. If the qualified military person is transferred, deployed, or restationed while the person's spouse or child is enrolled in the community college, the spouse or child shall continue to be classified as a resident until the close of the fiscal year in which the spouse or child is enrolled.

(c) "Qualified veteran" means a person who meets the following requirements:

(i) Is eligible for benefits, or has exhausted the benefits, under the federal Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008.

(ii) Is domiciled in this state.

15. By July 1, 1991, develop a policy which requires oral communication competence of persons who provide instruction to students attending institutions under the control of the board. The policy shall include a student evaluation mechanism which requires student evaluation of persons providing instruction on at least an annual basis.

16. By July 1, 1991, develop a policy relating to the teaching proficiency of teaching assistants which provides a teaching proficiency standard, instructional assistance to, and evaluation of persons who provide instruction to students at the higher education institutions under the control of the board.

17. Provide for eligible alternative retirement benefits systems which shall be limited to the following:

a. An alternative retirement benefits system which is issued by or through a nonprofit corporation issuing retirement annuities exclusively to educational institutions and their employees for persons newly employed after July 1, 1990, and for persons employed by the community college who are members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system on July 1, 1994, and who elect coverage under that system pursuant to section 97B.42, in lieu of coverage under the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

b. An alternative retirement benefits system which is issued by or through an insurance company authorized to issue annuity contracts in this state, for persons newly employed on or after July 1, 1997, who are already members of the alternative retirement benefits system and who elect coverage under that system pursuant to section 97B.42, in lieu of coverage under the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

c. An alternative retirement benefits system offered through the community college, at the discretion of the board of directors of the community college, pursuant to this lettered paragraph which is issued by or through an insurance company authorized to issue annuity contracts in this state, for persons newly employed by that community college on or after July 1, 1998, who are not members of the alternative retirement benefits system and who elect coverage under that system pursu-

ant to section 97B.42, in lieu of coverage under the Iowa public employees' retirement system. The board of directors of a community college may limit the number of providers of alternative retirement benefits systems offered pursuant to this lettered paragraph to no more than six. The selection by the board of directors of a community college of a provider of an alternative retirement benefits system pursuant to this lettered paragraph shall not constitute an endorsement of that provider by the community college.

However, the employer's annual contribution in dollars under an eligible alternative retirement benefits system described in this subsection shall not exceed the annual contribution in dollars which the employer would contribute if the employee had elected to remain an active member pursuant to the Iowa public employees' retirement system, as set forth in section 97B.11. For purposes of this subsection, "alternative retirement benefits system" means an employer-sponsored primary pension plan requiring mandatory employer contributions that meets the requirements of section 401(a), 403(a), or 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

18. Develop and implement a written policy, which is disseminated during student registration or orientation, addressing the following four areas relating to sexual abuse:

a. Counseling.

b. Campus security.

c. Education, including prevention, protection, and the rights and duties of students and employees of the community college.

d. Facilitating the accurate and prompt reporting of sexual abuse to the duly constituted law enforcement authorities.

19. Provide, within a reasonable time, information as requested by the departments of management and education.

20. Adopt a policy to offer not less than the following options to a student who is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States and who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty:

a. Withdraw from the student's entire registration and receive a full refund of tuition and mandatory fees.

b. Make arrangements with the student's instructors for course grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the student's registration shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for the courses in full.

c. Make arrangements with only some of the student's instructors for course grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the registration for those courses shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be as-

sessed for those courses. Any course for which arrangements cannot be made for grades or incompletes shall be considered dropped and the tuition and mandatory fees for the course refunded.

21. *a.* Annually, by October 1, submit to the department of education through the management information system, at a minimum, in the manner prescribed by the department the following information for the previous fiscal year:

(1) Total revenue received from each local school district as a result of high school students enrolled in community college courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program.

(2) Total revenue received from each local school district as a result of high school students enrolled in community college courses through shared supplementary weighting plans.

(3) Unduplicated headcount of high school students enrolled in community college courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program.

(4) Unduplicated headcount of high school students enrolled in community college courses through shared supplementary weighting plans.

(5) Total credits earned by high school students enrolled in community college courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program, broken down by vocational-technical or career program and arts and sciences program.

(6) Number of courses in which high school students are enrolled under shared supplementary weighting plans and the portions of those courses that are taught by an instructor who is employed by the local school district for a portion of the school day.

(7) The contracted salary and benefits for the trustees of the community college.

(8) The contracted salary and benefits and any other expenses related to support for governmental affairs efforts, including expenditures for lobbyists and lobbying activities for the community college.

(9) The contracted salaries, including but not limited to bonus wages and benefits, including but not limited to annuity payments or any other benefit covered using state funds of any kind for administrators of the community college.

b. The department of education shall define the annual supplemental financial reporting required of all community colleges regarding revenues received through the delivery of college credit courses to high school students. The board of directors of each community college shall incorporate into their student management information systems the unique student identifier used by school districts as provided by the department of education to school districts.

c. The department shall submit a report to the general assembly summarizing the data submitted in paragraph “*a*” by January 15 annually.

22. Enter into a collective statewide articula-

tion agreement with the state board of regents pursuant to section 262.9, subsection 33, which shall provide for the seamless transfer of academic credits from a completed associate of arts or associate of science degree program offered by a community college to a baccalaureate degree program offered by an institution of higher education governed by the state board of regents. The board shall also do the following:

a. Identify a transfer and articulation contact office or person, publicize transfer and articulation information and the contact office or person, and submit the contact information to the state board of regents, which shall publish the contact information on its articulation website.

b. Collaborate with the state board of regents to meet the requirements specified in section 262.9, subsection 33, including but not limited to developing a systematic process for expanding academic discipline and meetings between the community college faculty and faculty of the institutions of higher education governed by the state board of regents, developing criteria to prioritize core curriculum areas, promoting greater awareness of articulation-related activities, facilitating additional opportunities for individual institutions to pursue program articulation agreements for career and technical educational programs, and developing and implementing a process to examine a minimum of eight new associate of applied science degree programs for which articulation agreements would serve students’ continued academic success in those degree programs.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §101; 2009 Acts, ch 158, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 168, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §21, 22
 Postsecondary enrollment options program, see §261E.6, 261E.7
 Selection of investment contracts to be included in Internal Revenue Code section 403(b) plan established by board; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §66 – 68
 Subsection 14 amended
 Subsection 21 stricken and former subsection 22 renumbered as 21
 Subsection 21, paragraph a, subparagraphs (1), (3), and (5) amended and NEW subparagraphs (7) – (9)
 Subsection 21, NEW paragraph c
 NEW subsection 22

260C.15 Conduct of elections.

1. Regular elections held by the merged area for the election of members of the board of directors as required by section 260C.11 or for any other matter authorized by law and designated for election by the board of directors of the merged area, shall be held on the date of the school election as fixed by section 277.1. However, elections held for the renewal of the twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levy authorized in section 260C.22 shall be held either on the date of the school election as fixed by section 277.1 or at a special election held on the second Tuesday in September of the even-numbered year. The election notice shall be made a part of the local school election notice published as provided in section 49.53 in each local school district where voting is to occur in the merged area election and the election shall be conducted by the county commission-

er of elections pursuant to chapters 39 through 53 and section 277.20.

2. A candidate for member of the board of directors of a merged area shall be nominated by a petition signed by not less than fifty eligible electors of the director district from which the member is to be elected. The petition shall state the number of the director district from which the candidate seeks election, and the candidate's name and status as an eligible elector of the director district. Signers of the petition, in addition to signing their names, shall show their residence, including street and number if any, the school district in which they reside, and the date they signed the petition. A person may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the person signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office. The petition shall include the affidavit of the candidate being nominated, stating the candidate's name and residence, and that the individual is a candidate, is eligible for the office sought, and if elected will qualify for the office.

3. Nomination papers in behalf of candidates for member of the board of directors of a merged area shall be filed with the secretary of the board not earlier than sixty-five days nor later than five o'clock p.m. on the fortieth day prior to the election at which members of the board are to be elected. The secretary shall deliver all nomination petitions so filed, together with the text of any public measure being submitted by the board of directors to the electorate, to the county commissioner of elections who is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting elections held for the merged area, not later than five o'clock p.m. on the day following the last day on which nomination petitions can be filed. That commissioner shall certify the names of candidates, and the text and summary of any public measure being submitted to the electorate, to all county commissioners of elections in the merged area by the thirty-fifth day prior to the election.

4. The votes cast in the election shall be canvassed and abstracts of the votes cast shall be certified as required by section 277.20. In each county whose commissioner of elections is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting elections held for a merged area, the county board of supervisors shall convene on the last Monday in September or at the last regular board meeting in September, canvass the abstracts of votes cast and declare the results of the voting. The commissioner shall at once issue certificates of election to each person declared elected, and shall certify to the merged area board in substantially the manner prescribed by section 50.27 the result of the voting on any public question submitted to the voters of the merged area. Members elected to the board of di-

rectors of a merged area shall qualify by taking the oath of office prescribed in section 277.28.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §75
Subsection 1 amended

260C.18C State aid distribution formula.

1. *Purpose.* A distribution plan for general state financial aid to Iowa's community colleges is established for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2005, and succeeding fiscal years. Funds appropriated by the general assembly to the department for general financial aid to community colleges shall be allocated to each community college in the manner provided under this section.

2. *Definitions.* As used in this section and section 260C.18D, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *"Base funding allocation"* means the amount of general state financial aid all community colleges received in the base year.

b. *"Base year"* means the fiscal year immediately preceding the budget year.

c. *"Below-average support per FTEE"* for a community college means the state-average combined support per FTEE minus the combined support per FTEE for the community college if the community college's combined support per FTEE is less than the state-average combined support per FTEE.

d. *"Budget year"* means the fiscal year for which moneys are appropriated by the general assembly.

e. *"Combined support"* for a community college means the total amount of moneys the community college received in general state financial aid in the base year plus the community college's general fund property tax revenue, including utility replacement, for the base year.

f. *"Combined support per FTEE"* for a community college means the community college's combined support divided by its three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment for the three years prior to the base year.

g. *"Contact hour"* for a noncredit course equals fifty minutes of contact between an instructor and students in a scheduled course offering for which students are registered.

h. *"Credit hour"*, for purposes of community college funding distribution, shall be as defined by the department by rule.

i. *"Eligible credit courses"* means all credit courses that are eligible for general state financial aid which are part of a department-approved program of study. The department shall review and provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

j. *"Eligible growth support"* for a community college is the community college's below-average support per FTEE multiplied times its three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment.

k. “*Eligible noncredit courses*” means all noncredit courses eligible for general state financial aid which fall under one of the eligible categories for noncredit courses as defined by rule of the department. The department shall review and provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

l. “*Eligible student*” means a student enrolled in eligible credit or eligible noncredit courses. The department shall review and provide a determination should a question of eligibility occur.

m. “*Fiscal year*” means the period of twelve months beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30.

n. One “*full-time equivalent enrollment (FTEE)*” equals twenty-four credit hours for credit courses or six hundred contact hours for noncredit courses generated by all eligible students enrolled in eligible courses.

o. “*General fund property tax revenue*” means the amount of moneys a community college raised or could have raised from a property tax of twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property in its merged area collected for the base year.

p. “*General state financial aid*” means the amount of general state financial aid the community college received from the general fund.

q. “*Inflation adjustment amount*” means the inflation rate minus two percentage points multiplied times the base funding allocation. The inflation adjustment amount shall not be less than zero.

r. “*Inflation rate*” means the average of the preceding twelve-month percentage change, which shall be computed on a monthly basis, in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted, published by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, calculated for the calendar year ending six months after the beginning of the base year.

s. “*State-average combined support per FTEE*” means the average of the combined support per FTEE for all community colleges in the state in the base year.

t. “*Three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollment*” means the average of the audited full-time equivalent enrollment for a community college over the three fiscal years prior to the base year as determined by the department.

u. “*Total growth support amount*” means the sum of the eligible growth support for all the community colleges.

3. *Distribution formula.* Moneys appropriated by the general assembly from the general fund to the department for community college purposes for general state financial aid for a budget year shall be allocated to each community college by the department as follows:

a. If the inflation rate is equal to two percent or less:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college’s allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college’s proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allocated based upon each community college’s proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college’s eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph division equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph division (a).

(5) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds four percent over the base funding allocation, all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each college’s proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

b. If the inflation rate is greater than two percent but less than four percent:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state finan-

cial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college's allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be based as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allocated based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college's eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph division equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph division (a).

(5) *Inflation adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds four percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to the inflation adjustment amount shall be distributed to each community college in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(6) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (5), all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

c. If the inflation rate equals or exceeds four percent:

(1) *Base funding allocation.* The moneys shall first be allocated in the amount of general

state financial aid each community college received in the base year. If the appropriation is less than the total of the amount of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year, the moneys shall be allocated in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(2) *Marginal cost adjustment.* After the base funding has been allocated, each community college shall be allocated up to an additional two percent of its base funding allocation. The community college's allocation shall be in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(3) *Three-year rolling average of full-time equivalent enrollment.* If the increase in the total state general aid exceeds two percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(4) *Inflation adjustment.* If the increase in total state general aid exceeds three percent over the base funding allocation, an amount up to the inflation adjustment amount shall be distributed to each community college in the same proportion as the allocation of general state financial aid each community college received in the base year.

(5) *Extraordinary growth adjustment.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (4), an amount up to an additional one percent of the base funding allocation shall be based as follows:

(a) Forty percent of the moneys shall be allocated based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

(b) Sixty percent of the moneys shall be allocated to community colleges that have eligible growth support. The allocation shall be based upon the proportional share that each community college's eligible growth support bears to the total growth support amount. Once the moneys allocated under this subparagraph division equal the total growth support amount, the remaining moneys allocated under this subparagraph shall be allocated as provided in subparagraph division (a).

(6) *Additional three-year rolling average FTEE allocation.* If there are remaining moneys to be distributed under this paragraph after distributing moneys under subparagraph (5), all remaining moneys shall be distributed based upon each community college's proportional share of the three-year rolling average full-time equivalent enrollments for all community colleges.

4. *Information supplied by colleges and adoption of rules.*

a. Each community college shall provide information in the manner and form as determined by the department. If a community college fails to provide the information as requested, the department shall estimate the full-time equivalent enrollment of that college.

b. Each community college shall complete and submit an annual student enrollment audit to the department. Adjustments to community college state general aid allocations shall be made based on student enrollment audit outcomes.

c. The department shall adopt rules under chapter 17A as necessary for the allocation of general state financial aid.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

260C.18D Instructor salary distribution formula.

1. *Distribution formula.* Moneys appropriated by the general assembly to the department for community college instructor salaries shall be distributed among each community college based on the proportion that the number of full-time equivalent instructors employed by a community college bears to the sum of the number of full-time equivalent eligible instructors who are employed by all community colleges in the state for the base year. The state board shall define “*eligible full-time equivalent instructor*” by rule.

2. *Base funding allocation.* Moneys distributed to each community college under subsection 1 shall be included in the base funding allocation for all future years. The use of the funds shall remain as described in this section for all future years.

3. *Purposes supplemental.* Moneys appropriated and distributed to community colleges under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant any approved faculty salary increases or negotiated agreements, excluding the distribution of the funds in this section.

4. *Eligible instructors.* Moneys distributed to a community college under this section shall be allocated to all full-time, nonadministrative instructors and part-time instructors covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The moneys shall be allocated by negotiated agreements according to chapter 20. If no language exists, the moneys shall be allocated equally to all full-time, nonadministrative instructors with part-time instructors covered by a collective bargaining agreement receiving a prorated share of the fund.

5. *Evenly divided payments.* A community college receiving funds distributed pursuant to this section shall determine the amount to be paid to instructors in accordance with subsection 4 and the amount determined to be paid to an individual instructor shall be divided evenly and paid in each

pay period of the fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §23

Definitions applicable, see §260C.18C

NEW subsection 5

260C.22 Facilities levy by vote — borrowing — temporary cash reserve levy.

1. a. In addition to the tax authorized under section 260C.17, the voters in a merged area may at the regular school election or at a special election held on the second Tuesday in September of the even-numbered year vote a tax not exceeding twenty and one-fourth cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year for a period not to exceed ten years for the purchase of grounds, construction of buildings, payment of debts contracted for the construction of buildings, purchase of buildings and equipment for buildings, and the acquisition of libraries, for the purpose of paying costs of utilities, and for the purpose of maintaining, remodeling, improving, or expanding the community college of the merged area. If the tax levy is approved under this section, the costs of utilities shall be paid from the proceeds of the levy. The tax shall be collected by the county treasurers and remitted to the treasurer of the merged area as provided in section 331.552, subsection 29. The proceeds of the tax shall be deposited in a separate and distinct fund to be known as the voted tax fund, to be paid out upon warrants drawn by the president and secretary of the board of directors of the merged area district for the payment of costs incurred in providing the school facilities for which the tax was voted.

b. In order to make immediately available to the merged area the proceeds of the voted tax hereinbefore authorized to be levied, the board of directors of any such merged area is hereby authorized, without the necessity for any further election, to borrow money and enter into loan agreements in anticipation of the collection of such tax, and such board shall, by resolution, provide for the levy of an annual tax, within the limits of the special voted tax hereinbefore authorized, sufficient to pay the amount of any such loan and the interest thereon to maturity as the same becomes due. A certified copy of this resolution shall be filed with the county auditors of the counties in which such merged area is located, and the filing thereof shall make it a duty of such auditors to enter annually this levy for collection until funds are realized to repay the loan and interest thereon in full. Said loan must mature within the number of years for which the tax has been voted and shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. Any loan agreement entered into pursuant to authority herein contained shall be in such form as the board of directors shall by resolution provide and the loan shall be payable as to both principal and interest from the proceeds of the annual levy of the voted tax hereinbefore authorized, or so much thereof as

will be sufficient to pay the loan and interest thereon. In furtherance of the foregoing the board of directors of such merged area may, with or without notice, negotiate and enter into a loan agreement or agreements with any bank, investment banker, trust company, insurance company or group thereof, whereunder the borrowing of the necessary funds may be assured and consummated. The proceeds of such loan shall be deposited in a special fund, to be kept separate and apart from all other funds of the merged area, and shall be paid out upon warrants drawn by the president and secretary of the board of directors to pay the cost of acquiring the school facilities for which the tax was voted.

c. If the boundary lines of a merged area are changed, the levy of the annual tax provided in this section sufficient to pay the amount due for a loan agreement and the interest on the loan agreement to maturity shall continue in any territory severed from the merged area until the loan with interest on the loan has been paid in full.

d. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the authority of the board of directors to levy the full amount of the voted tax, but if and to whatever extent said tax is levied in any year in excess of the amount of principal and interest falling due in such year under any loan agreement, the first available proceeds thereof, to an amount sufficient to meet maturing installments of principal and interest under the loan agreement, shall be paid into the sinking fund for such loan before any of such taxes are otherwise made available to the merged area for other school purposes, and the amount required to be annually set aside to pay the principal of and interest on the money borrowed under such loan agreement shall constitute a first charge upon all of the proceeds of such annual special voted tax, which tax shall be pledged to pay said loan and the interest thereon.

e. This law shall be construed as supplemental and in addition to existing statutory authority and as providing an independent method of financing the cost of acquiring school facilities for which a tax has been voted under this section and for the borrowing of money and execution of loan agreements in connection therewith and shall not be construed as subject to the provisions of any other law. The fact that a merged area may have previously borrowed money and entered into loan agreements under authority herein contained shall not prevent such merged area from borrowing additional money and entering into further loan agreements provided that the aggregate of the amount payable under all of such loan agreements does not exceed the proceeds of the voted tax. All acts and proceedings heretofore taken by the board of directors or by any official of any merged area for the exercise of any of the powers granted by this section are hereby legalized and validated in all respects.

2. The proceeds of the tax voted under subsection 1, paragraph "a", prior to July 1, 1987, shall be used for the purposes for which it was approved by the voters and may be used for the purpose of paying the costs of utilities.

3. a. In addition to the tax authorized under section 260C.17, the board of directors of an area school may certify for levy by March 15, 1982, and March 15, 1983, a tax on taxable property in the merged area at rates that will provide total revenues for the two years equal to five percent of the area school's general fund expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, in order to provide a cash reserve for that area school. As nearly as possible, one-half the revenue for the cash reserve fund shall be collected during each year.

b. The revenues derived from the levies shall be placed in a separate cash reserve fund. Moneys from the cash reserve fund shall only be used to alleviate temporary cash shortages. If moneys from the cash reserve fund are used to alleviate a temporary cash shortage, the cash reserve fund shall be reimbursed immediately from the general fund of the community college as funds in the general fund become available, but in no case later than June 30 of the current fiscal year, to repay the funds taken from the cash reserve fund.

4. a. The board of directors of any merged area that failed to certify for levy under subsection 3 by March 15, 1982, and March 15, 1983, may certify for levy by April 15, 1997, and April 15, 1998, a tax on taxable property in the merged area at rates that will provide total revenues for the two years equal to five percent of the area school's general fund expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, in order to provide a cash reserve for that area school. As nearly as possible, one-half the revenue for the cash reserve fund shall be collected during each year.

b. The revenues derived from the levies shall be placed in a separate cash reserve fund. Notwithstanding subsection 3, moneys from the cash reserve fund established by a merged area under subsection 3 or this subsection shall be used only to alleviate temporary cash shortages. If moneys from the cash reserve fund are used to alleviate a temporary cash shortage, the cash reserve fund shall be reimbursed immediately from the general fund of the community college as funds in the general fund become available, but in no case later than June 30 of the current fiscal year, to repay the funds taken from the cash reserve fund.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §76
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsections 3 and 4 internally redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

260C.29 Academic incentives for minorities program — mission.

1. The mission of the academic incentives for minorities program established in this section is to encourage collaborative efforts by community

colleges, the institutions of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents, and business and industry to enhance educational opportunities and provide for job creation and career advancement for Iowa's minorities by providing assistance to minorities who major in fields or subject areas where minorities are currently underrepresented or underutilized.

2. An academic incentives for minorities program is established to be administered by a community college located in a county with a population in excess of three hundred thousand. The community college shall provide office space for the efficient operation of the program. The community college shall employ a director for the program. The director of the program shall employ necessary support staff. The director and staff shall be employees of the community college.

3. The director of the program shall do the following:

a. Direct the coordination of the program between the community college and the institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents.

b. Propose rules to the state board of education as necessary to implement the program.

c. Recruit minority persons into the program.

d. Enlist the assistance and cooperation of leaders from business and industry to provide job placement services for students who are successfully completing the program.

e. Prepare and submit an annual report to the governor and the general assembly by January 15.

f. Contract with other community colleges to expand the availability of program services and increase the number of students served by the program.

g. Establish a separate account, which shall consist of all appropriations, grants, contributions, bequests, endowments, or other moneys or gifts received specifically for purposes of the program by the community college administering the program as provided in subsection 2. Not less than eighty percent of the funds received from state appropriations for purposes of the program shall be used for purposes of assistance to students as provided in subsection 5.

4. To be eligible for the program, a minority person shall be a resident of Iowa who is accepted for admission at or attends a community college or an institution of higher education under the control of the state board of regents. In addition, the person shall major in or achieve credit toward an associate degree, a bachelor's degree, or a master's degree in a field or subject area where minorities are underrepresented or underutilized.

5. The amount of assistance provided to a student under this section shall not exceed the cost of tuition, fees, and books required for the program in which the student is enrolled and attends. As used in this section, "books" may include book substitutes, including reusable workbooks, loose-leaf or bound manuals, and computer software materials used as book substitutes. A student who meets the qualifications of this section shall receive assistance under this section for not more than the equivalent of two full years of study.

6. For purposes of this section, "minority person" means a person who is African American, Hispanic, Asian, or a Pacific Islander, American Indian, or an Alaskan Native American.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §102
Subsection 6 amended

CHAPTER 260G

ACCELERATED CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAM

260G.4C Facilitator.

The department of economic development shall administer the statewide allocations of program job credits to accelerated career education programs. The department shall provide information about the accelerated career education programs in accordance with its annual reporting requirements in section 15.104, subsection 8.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

260G.6 Fund established — allocation of moneys.

1. An accelerated career education fund is established in the state treasury under the control of the department of economic development consist-

ing of moneys appropriated to the department for purposes of funding the cost of accelerated career education program capital projects.

2. Projects funded pursuant to this section shall be for vertical infrastructure as defined in section 8.57, subsection 6, paragraph "c".

3. If moneys are appropriated by the general assembly to support program capital costs, the moneys shall be allocated according to rules adopted by the department of economic development pursuant to chapter 17A.

4. In order to receive moneys pursuant to this section, a program agreement approved by the community college board of directors shall be in place, program capital cost requests shall be approved by the Iowa economic development board

created in section 15.103, program capital cost requests shall be approved or denied not later than sixty days following receipt of the request by the department of economic development, and em-

ployer contributions toward program capital costs shall be certified and agreed to in the agreement.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §7
Section amended

CHAPTER 261

COLLEGE STUDENT AID COMMISSION

261.2 Duties of commission.

The commission shall:

1. Prepare and administer a state plan for a state supported and administered scholarship program. The state plan shall provide for scholarships to deserving students of Iowa, matriculating in Iowa universities, colleges, community colleges, or schools of professional nursing. Eligibility of a student for receipt of a scholarship shall be based upon academic achievement and completion of advanced level courses prescribed by the commission.

2. Administer the tuition grant program under this chapter.

3. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the state board of regents, an educational program and marketing strategies designed to inform parents about the options available for financing a college education and the need to accumulate the financial resources necessary to pay for a college education. The educational program shall include but not be limited to distribution of informational material to public and nonpublic elementary schools for distribution to parents and guardians of five-year and six-year old children.

4. Approve transfers from the scholarship and tuition grant reserve fund under section 261.20.

5. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the judicial district departments of correctional services and the department of corrections, a program to assist criminal offenders in applying for federal and state aid available for higher education.

6. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the department of human services and the judicial branch, a program to assist juveniles who are sixteen years of age or older and who have a case permanency plan under chapter 232 or 237 or are otherwise under the jurisdiction of chapter 232 in applying for federal and state aid available for higher education. The commission shall also develop and implement the all Iowa opportunity foster care grant program in accordance with section 261.6.

7. *a.* Adopt rules to establish reasonable registration standards for the approval, pursuant to section 261B.3A, of postsecondary schools that are required to register with the commission in order to operate in this state. The registration standards established by the commission shall ensure

that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The courses, curriculum, and instruction offered by the postsecondary school are of such quality and content as may reasonably and adequately ensure achievement of the stated objective for which the courses, curriculum, or instruction are offered.

(2) The postsecondary school has adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and personnel to provide education and training of good quality.

(3) The educational and experience qualifications of the postsecondary school's directors, administrators, and instructors are such as may reasonably ensure that students will receive instruction consistent with the objectives of the postsecondary school's programs of study.

(4) Upon completion of training or instruction, students are given certificates, diplomas, or degrees as appropriate by the postsecondary school indicating satisfactory completion of the program.

(5) The postsecondary school is financially responsible and capable of fulfilling commitments for instruction.

b. The commission may require a school seeking registration under chapter 261B to provide copies of its application to the Iowa coordinating council for post-high school education. The commission may consider comments from the council that are received by the commission within ninety days of the filing of the application. However, if the council meets to consider comments for submission to the commission, the meeting shall be open to the public and subject to the provisions of chapter 21. The commission shall render a decision on an application for registration within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the application.

8. Submit by January 15 annually a report to the general assembly which provides, by program, the number of individuals who received loan forgiveness in the previous fiscal year, the amount paid to individuals under sections 261.23, 261.73, and 261.112, and the institutions from which individuals graduated, and that includes any proposed statutory changes and the commission's findings and recommendations.

9. Require any postsecondary institution whose students are eligible for or who receive assistance under programs administered by the

commission and who were enrolled in a school district in Iowa to include in its student management information system the unique student identifiers assigned to the institution's students while the students were in the state's kindergarten through grade twelve system.

10. Administer the health care professional incentive payment program established in section 261.128 and the nursing workforce shortage initiative created in section 261.129. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §48, 54; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §24
Implementation of subsection 10 conditioned upon availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

Subsection 7 editorially internally renumbered

Subsection 7, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 8 stricken and former subsection 9 renumbered as 8

NEW subsections 9 and 10

261.6 All Iowa opportunity foster care grant program.

1. The commission shall develop and implement, in cooperation with the department of human services and the judicial branch, the all Iowa opportunity foster care grant program in accordance with this section.

2. The program shall provide financial assistance for postsecondary education or training to a person who has a high school diploma or a high school equivalency diploma under chapter 259A and is described by any of the following:

a. Is age seventeen and is in a court-ordered placement under chapter 232 under the care and custody of the department of human services or juvenile court services.

b. Is age seventeen and has been placed in the state training school or the Iowa juvenile home pursuant to a court order entered under chapter 232 under the care and custody of the department of human services.

c. Is age eighteen through twenty-three and is described by any of the following:

(1) On the date the person reached age eighteen or during the thirty calendar days preceding or succeeding that date, the person was in a licensed foster care placement pursuant to a court order entered under chapter 232 under the care and custody of the department of human services or juvenile court services.

(2) On the date the person reached age eighteen or during the thirty calendar days preceding or succeeding that date, the person was under a court order under chapter 232 to live with a relative or other suitable person.

(3) The person was in a licensed foster care placement pursuant to an order entered under chapter 232 prior to being legally adopted after reaching age sixteen.

(4) On the date the person reached age eighteen or during the thirty calendar days preceding or succeeding that date, the person was placed in the state training school or the Iowa juvenile home pursuant to a court order entered under chapter

232 under the care and custody of the department of human services.

3. The program requirements shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. Program assistance shall cover a program participant's expenses associated with attending an approved postsecondary education or training program in this state. The expenses shall include tuition and fees, books and supplies, child care, transportation, housing, and other expenses approved by the commission. If a participant is attending on less than a full-time basis, assistance provisions shall be designed to cover tuition and fees and books and supplies, and assistance for other expenses shall be prorated to reflect the hours enrolled.

b. If the approved education or training program is more than one year in length, the program assistance may be renewed. To renew the assistance, the participant must annually reapply for the program and meet the academic progress standards of the postsecondary educational institution or make satisfactory progress toward completion of the training program.

c. A person shall be less than age twenty-three upon both the date of the person's initial application for the program and the start date of the education or training program for which the assistance is provided. Eligibility for program assistance shall end upon the participant reaching age twenty-four.

d. Assistance under the program shall not be provided for expenses that are paid for by other programs for which funding is available to assist the participant.

e. The commission shall implement assistance provisions in a manner to ensure that the total amount of assistance provided under the program remains within the funding available for the program.

4. The commission shall develop and implement a tracking system that maintains a record of the postsecondary and workforce participation for those assisted under the program. The system shall maintain a record for each participant for up to ten years after the first year of assistance. The commission shall deliver a report on the outcomes of the program to the governor and general assembly by January 1 annually.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §25

Subsection 2 amended

261.19 Osteopathic physician recruitment program.

1. A physician recruitment program is established, to be administered by the college student aid commission, for Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center. The program shall consist of a forgivable loan program and a tuition scholarship program for students and a loan repayment program for physicians. The commission shall regularly adjust the physician service re-

quirement under each aspect of the program to provide, to the extent possible, an equal financial benefit for each period of service required.

2. *a.* Notwithstanding the administration provisions of subsection 1, the forgivable loan program established pursuant to subsection 1 shall be administered by the commission in conjunction with Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center. Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center shall match on an equal basis state aid appropriated for purposes of the forgivable loan program.

b. Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center shall provide recommendations to the commission for students who meet the eligibility requirements of the forgivable loan program. A forgivable loan may be awarded to a resident of Iowa who is enrolled at Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center if the student agrees to practice in this state for a period of time to be determined by the commission at the time the loan is awarded. Forgivable loans to eligible students shall not become due until after the student completes a residency program. Interest on the loans shall begin to accrue the day following the student's graduation date. If the student completes the period of practice established by the commission and agreed to by the student, the loan amount shall be forgiven. The loan amount shall not be forgiven if the osteopathic physician fails to complete the required time period of practice in this state or fails to satisfactorily continue in the university's program of medical education.

3. A student enrolled at Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center shall be eligible for a tuition scholarship for the student's study at the university. The scholarship shall be for an amount not to exceed the annual tuition at the university. A student who receives a tuition scholarship shall not be eligible for the loan repayment program provided for by this section. A student who receives a tuition scholarship shall agree to practice in an eligible rural community in this state for a period of time to be determined by the commission at the time the scholarship is awarded. The student shall repay the scholarship to the commission if the student fails to practice in a medically underserved rural community in this state for the required period of time.

4. A physician shall be eligible for the physician loan repayment program if the physician agrees to practice in an eligible rural community in this state. Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center shall recruit and place physicians in rural communities which have agreed to provide additional funds for the physician's loan repayment. The contract for the loan repayment shall stipulate the time period the physician shall practice in an eligible rural community in this state. In addition, the contract shall stipulate that the physician repay any funds paid on the physician's loan by the commission if the physician fails

to practice in an eligible rural community in this state for the required period of time. For purposes of this subsection, "*eligible rural community*" means a medically underserved rural community which agrees to match state funds provided on at least a dollar-for-dollar basis for the loan repayment of a physician who practices in the community.

5. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §26
Subsection 1 amended

261.23 Registered nurse and nurse educator loan forgiveness program.

1. A registered nurse and nurse educator loan forgiveness program is established to be administered by the commission. The program shall consist of loan forgiveness for eligible federally guaranteed loans for registered nurses and nurse educators who practice or teach in this state. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "*nurse educator*" means a registered nurse who holds a master's degree or doctorate degree and is employed as a faculty member who teaches nursing as provided in 655 IAC 2.6(152) at a community college, an accredited private institution, or an institution of higher education governed by the state board of regents.

2. Each applicant for loan forgiveness shall, in accordance with the rules of the commission, do the following:

a. Complete and file an application for registered nurse or nurse educator loan forgiveness. The individual shall be responsible for the prompt submission of any information required by the commission.

b. File a new application and submit information as required by the commission annually on the basis of which the applicant's eligibility for the renewed loan forgiveness will be evaluated and determined.

c. Complete and return, on a form approved by the commission, an affidavit of practice verifying that the applicant is a registered nurse practicing in this state or a nurse educator teaching at a community college, an accredited private institution, or an institution of higher learning governed by the state board of regents.

3. *a.* The annual amount of registered nurse loan forgiveness for a registered nurse who completes a course of study, which leads to a baccalaureate or associate degree of nursing, diploma in nursing, or a graduate or equivalent degree in nursing, and who practices in this state, shall not exceed the resident tuition rate established for institutions of higher learning governed by the state board of regents for the first year following the registered nurse's graduation from a nursing education program approved by the board of nursing pursuant to section 152.5, or twenty percent of the registered nurse's total federally guaranteed Staf-

ford loan amount under the federal family education loan program or the federal direct loan program, including principal and interest, whichever amount is less. A registered nurse shall be eligible for the loan forgiveness program for not more than five consecutive years.

b. The annual amount of nurse educator loan forgiveness shall not exceed the resident tuition rate established for institutions of higher learning governed by the state board of regents for the first year following the nurse educator's graduation from an advanced formal academic nursing education program approved by the board of nursing pursuant to section 152.5, or twenty percent of the nurse educator's total federally guaranteed Stafford loan amount under the federal family education loan program or the federal direct loan program, including principal and interest, whichever amount is less. A nurse educator shall be eligible for the loan forgiveness program for not more than five consecutive years.

4. A registered nurse and nurse educator loan forgiveness repayment fund is created for deposit of moneys appropriated to or received by the commission for use under the program. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys deposited in the fund shall not revert to any fund of the state at the end of any fiscal year but shall remain in the loan forgiveness repayment fund and be continuously available for loan forgiveness under the program. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. The commission shall submit in a report to the general assembly by January 1, annually, the number of individuals who received loan forgiveness pursuant to this section, where the participants practiced or taught, the amount paid to each program participant, and other information identified by the commission as indicators of outcomes from the program.

6. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §49, 50, 54
Implementation of 2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 conditioned upon availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

261.25 Appropriations — standing limited — minority student and faculty information.

1. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of forty-five million two hundred thirteen thousand sixty-nine dollars for tuition grants.

2. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of four million nine hundred eighty-eight thousand five hundred sixty-one dollars for tuition grants for students attending for-profit accredited private institutions located in Iowa. A for-profit

institution which, effective March 9, 2005, purchased an accredited private institution that was exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be an eligible institution under the tuition grant program. In the case of a qualified student who was enrolled in such accredited private institution that was purchased by the for-profit institution effective March 9, 2005, and who continues to be enrolled in the eligible institution in succeeding years, the amount the student qualifies for under this subsection shall be not less than the amount the student qualified for in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004. For purposes of the tuition grant program, "for-profit accredited private institution" means an accredited private institution which is not exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code but which otherwise meets the requirements of section 261.9, subsection 1, paragraph "b", and whose students were eligible to receive tuition grants in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003.

3. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of two million five hundred twelve thousand nine hundred fifty-eight dollars for vocational-technical tuition grants.

4. This section shall not be construed to be a limitation on any of the amounts which may be appropriated by the general assembly for any program enumerated in this section.

5. For each fiscal year, the institutions of higher education that enroll recipients of Iowa tuition grants shall transmit to the Iowa college student aid commission information about the numbers of minority students enrolled and minority faculty members employed at the institution, and existing or proposed plans for the recruitment and retention of minority students and faculty as well as existing or proposed plans to serve nontraditional students. The Iowa college student aid commission shall compile and report the first fall academic semester or quarter enrollment and employment information and plans for the next fiscal year to the chairpersons and ranking members of the house and senate education committees, members of the joint education appropriations subcommittee, the governor, and the legislative services agency by March 1 of each year.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §27
Subsections 1 - 3 amended

261.72 Chiropractic loan revolving fund.

A chiropractic loan revolving fund is created in the state treasury as a separate fund under the control of the commission. The commission shall deposit payments made by chiropractic loan recipients and the proceeds from the sale of chiropractic loans, less costs of collection of delinquent chiropractic loans, into the chiropractic loan revolving fund. Moneys credited to the fund shall be used to

supplement moneys appropriated for the chiropractic graduate student forgivable loan program, for loan forgiveness to eligible chiropractic physicians, and to pay for loan or interest repayment defaults by eligible chiropractic physicians. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

Allocation to chiropractic loan forgiveness program; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §4
 Section not amended; footnote revised

261.85 Appropriation.

1. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the commission for each fiscal year the sum of two million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars for the work-study program.

2. From moneys appropriated in this section, one million five hundred thousand dollars shall be allocated to institutions of higher education under the state board of regents and community colleges and the remaining dollars appropriated in this section shall be allocated by the commission on the basis of need as determined by the portion of the federal formula for distribution of work-study funds that relates to the current need of institutions.

State funding for 2009-2010 fiscal year eliminated; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §5
 Section not amended; footnote revised
 Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsections 1 and 2

261.87 All Iowa opportunity scholarship program and fund.

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

a. *“Commission”* means the college student aid commission.

b. *“Eligible institution”* means a community college established under chapter 260C or an institution of higher learning governed by the state board of regents.

c. *“Financial need”* means the difference between the student’s financial resources available, including those available from the student’s parents as determined by a completed parents’ confidential statement, and the student’s anticipated expenses while attending an eligible institution.

d. *“Full-time resident student”* means an individual resident of Iowa who is enrolled at an eligible institution in a program of study including at least twelve semester hours or the trimester or quarter equivalent.

e. *“Part-time resident student”* means an individual resident of Iowa who is enrolled at an eligible institution in a program of study including at least three semester hours or the trimester or quarter equivalent.

f. *“Qualified student”* means a resident student who has established financial need and who is meeting all program requirements.

2. *Program — eligibility.* An all Iowa opportunity scholarship program is established to be administered by the commission. The awarding of scholarships under the program is subject to appropriations made by the general assembly. A person who meets all of the following requirements is eligible for the program:

a. Is a resident of Iowa and a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident.

b. Achieves a cumulative high school grade point average of at least two point five on a four-point grade scale, or its equivalent if another grade scale is used.

c. Applies in a timely manner for admission to an eligible institution and is accepted for admission.

d. Applies in a timely manner for any federal or state student financial assistance available to the student to attend an eligible institution.

e. Files a new application and parents’ confidential statement, as applicable, annually on the basis of which the applicant’s eligibility for a renewed scholarship will be evaluated and determined.

f. Maintains satisfactory academic progress during each term for which a scholarship is awarded.

g. Begins enrollment at an eligible institution within two academic years of graduation from high school and continuously receives awards as a full-time or part-time student to maintain eligibility. However, the student may defer participation in the program for up to two years in order to pursue obligations that meet conditions established by the commission by rule or to fulfill military obligations.

3. *Extent of scholarship.*

a. A qualified student at a two-year eligible institution may receive scholarships for not more than the equivalent of four full-time semesters of undergraduate study, or the trimester or quarter equivalent.

b. A qualified student at a four-year eligible institution may receive scholarships for not more than the equivalent of two full-time semesters of undergraduate study, or the trimester or quarter equivalent.

c. Scholarships awarded pursuant to this section shall not exceed the student’s financial need, as determined by the commission, the average resident tuition rate and mandatory fees established for institutions of higher learning governed by the state board of regents, or the resident tuition and mandatory fees charged for the program of enrollment by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled, whichever is least.

4. *Discontinuance of attendance — remittance.* If a student receiving a scholarship pursuant to this section discontinues attendance before the end of any academic term, the entire amount

of any refund due to the student, up to the amount of any payments made by the state, shall be remitted by the eligible institution to the commission. The commission shall deposit refunds paid to the commission in accordance with this subsection into the fund established pursuant to subsection 5.

5. *Fund established.* An all Iowa opportunity scholarship fund is created in the state treasury as a separate fund under the control of the commission. All moneys deposited or paid into the fund are appropriated and made available to the commission to be used for scholarships for students meeting the requirements of this section. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the fund on June 30 of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state, but shall be available for purposes of this section in subsequent fiscal years.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §28
Program to be expanded for FY 2009-2010 to include accredited private institutions if funds appropriated exceed \$500,000; transfer of a portion of FY 2008-2009 funding at end of fiscal year to national guard educational assistance program; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §2, 3, 48
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

261.102 Definitions.

1. *“Accredited private institution”* means an institution of higher education as defined in section 261.9, subsection 1.

2. *“Commission”* means the college student aid commission.

3. *“Financial need”* means the difference between the student’s financial resources, including resources available from the student’s parents and the student, as determined by a completed parents’ financial statement and including any noncampus-administered federal or state grants and scholarships, and the student’s estimated expenses while attending the institution. A student shall accept all available federal and state grants and scholarships before being considered eligible for grants under the Iowa minority academic grants for economic success program. Financial need shall be reconsidered on at least an annual basis.

4. *“Full-time student”* means an individual who is enrolled at an accredited private institution, community college, or board of regents’ university for at least twelve semester hours or the trimester or quarter equivalent.

5. *“Minority person”* means an individual who is African American, Hispanic, Asian, or a Pacific Islander, American Indian, or an Alaskan Native American.

6. *“Part-time student”* means an individual who is enrolled at an accredited private institution, community college, or board of regents’ university in a course of study including at least three semester hours or the trimester or quarter equivalent of three semester hours.

7. *“Program”* means the Iowa minority aca-

demically grants for economic success program established in this division.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §103
Subsection 5 amended

DIVISION XVI

HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL
INCENTIVE PAYMENT PROGRAM

Implementation of division conditioned upon availability of funding; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

261.128 Health care professional incentive payment program — repeal.

1. The commission shall establish a health care professional incentive payment program to recruit and retain health care professionals in this state. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative account created in section 135.175.

2. The commission shall administer the incentive payment program with the assistance of Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center.

3. The commission, with the assistance of Des Moines university — osteopathic medical center, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the establishment and administration of the health care professional incentive payment program. The rules adopted shall address all of the following:

a. Eligibility and qualification requirements for a health care professional, a community, and a health care employer to participate in the incentive payment program. Any community in the state and all health care specialties shall be considered for participation. However, health care employers located in and communities that are designated as medically underserved areas or populations or that are designated as health professional shortage areas by the health resources and services administration of the United States department of health and human services shall have first priority in the awarding of incentive payments.

(1) To be eligible, a health care professional at a minimum must not have any unserved obligations to a federal, state, or local government or other entity that would prevent compliance with obligations under the agreement for the incentive payment; must have a current and unrestricted license to practice the professional’s respective profession; and must be able to begin full-time clinical practice upon signing an agreement for an incentive payment.

(2) To be eligible, a community must provide a clinical setting for full-time practice of a health care professional and must provide a fifty thousand dollar matching contribution for a physician

and a fifteen thousand dollar matching contribution for any other health care professional to receive an equal amount of state matching funds.

(3) To be eligible, a health care employer must provide a clinical setting for a full-time practice of a health care professional and must provide a fifty thousand dollar matching contribution for a physician and a fifteen thousand dollar matching contribution for any other health care professional to receive an equal amount of state matching funds.

b. The process for awarding incentive payments. The commission shall receive recommendations from the department of public health regarding selection of incentive payment recipients. The process shall require each recipient to enter into an agreement with the commission that specifies the obligations of the recipient and the commission prior to receiving the incentive payment.

c. Public awareness regarding the program including notification of potential health care professionals, communities, and health care employers about the program and dissemination of applications to appropriate entities.

d. Measures regarding all of the following:

(1) The amount of the incentive payment and the specifics of obligated service for an incentive payment recipient. An incentive payment recipient shall agree to provide service in full-time clinical practice for a minimum of four consecutive years. If an incentive payment recipient is sponsored by a community or health care employer, the obligated service shall be provided in the sponsoring community or health care employer location. An incentive payment recipient sponsored by a health care employer shall agree to provide health care services as specified in an employment agreement with the sponsoring health care employer.

(2) Determination of the conditions of the incentive payment applicable to an incentive payment recipient. At the time of approval for participation in the program, an incentive payment recipient shall be required to submit proof of indebtedness incurred as the result of obtaining loans to pay for educational costs resulting in a degree in health sciences. For the purposes of this subparagraph, “*indebtedness*” means debt incurred from obtaining a government or commercial loan for actual costs paid for tuition, reasonable education expenses, and reasonable living expenses related to the graduate, undergraduate, or associate education of a health care professional.

(3) Enforcement of the state’s rights under an incentive payment agreement, including the commencement of any court action. A recipient who fails to fulfill the requirements of the incentive payment agreement is subject to repayment of the incentive payment in an amount equal to the amount of the incentive payment. A recipient who fails to meet the requirements of the incentive payment agreement may also be subject to repayment of moneys advanced by a community or

health care employer as provided in any agreement with the community or employer.

(4) A process for monitoring compliance with eligibility requirements, obligated service provisions, and use of funds by recipients to verify eligibility of recipients and to ensure that state, federal, and other matching funds are used in accordance with program requirements.

(5) The use of the funds received. Any portion of the incentive payment that is attributable to federal funds shall be used as required by the federal entity providing the funds. Any portion of the incentive payment that is attributable to state funds shall first be used toward payment of any outstanding loan indebtedness of the recipient. The remaining portion of the incentive payment shall be used as specified in the incentive payment agreement.

4. A recipient is responsible for reporting on federal income tax forms any amount received through the program, to the extent required by federal law. Incentive payments received through the program by a recipient in compliance with the requirements of the incentive payment program are exempt from state income taxation.

5. This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §51, 54
Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
NEW section

DIVISION XVII

NURSING WORKFORCE SHORTAGE INITIATIVE

Implementation of division conditioned
upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54

261.129 Nursing workforce shortage initiative — repeal.

1. *Nurse educator incentive payment program.*

a. The commission shall establish a nurse educator incentive payment program. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative account created in section 135.175. For the purposes of this subsection, “*nurse educator*” means a registered nurse who holds a master’s degree or doctorate degree and is employed as a faculty member who teaches nursing in a nursing education program as provided in 655 IAC 2.6 at a community college, an accredited private institution, or an institution of higher education governed by the state board of regents.

b. The program shall consist of incentive payments to recruit and retain nurse educators. The program shall provide for incentive payments of up to twenty thousand dollars for a nurse educator who remains teaching in a qualifying teaching position for a period of not less than four consecutive academic years.

c. The nurse educator and the commission shall enter into an agreement specifying the obligations of the nurse educator and the commission. If the nurse educator leaves the qualifying teaching position prior to teaching for four consecutive academic years, the nurse educator shall be liable to repay the incentive payment amount to the state, plus interest as specified by rule. However, if the nurse educator leaves the qualifying teaching position involuntarily, the nurse educator shall be liable to repay only a pro rata amount of the incentive payment based on incompleting years of service.

d. The commission, in consultation with the department of public health, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the establishment and administration of the nurse educator incentive payment program. The rules shall include provisions specifying what constitutes a qualifying teaching position.

2. *Nursing faculty fellowship program.*

a. The commission shall establish a nursing faculty fellowship program to provide funds to nursing schools in the state, including but not limited to nursing schools located at community colleges, for fellowships for individuals employed in qualifying positions on the nursing faculty. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund or the health care professional and nurse workforce shortage initiative account created in section 135.175. The program shall be designed to assist nursing schools in filling vacancies in qualifying positions throughout the state.

b. The commission, in consultation with the department of public health and in cooperation with nursing schools throughout the state, shall develop a distribution formula which shall provide that no more than thirty percent of the available moneys are awarded to a single nursing school. Additionally, the program shall limit funding for a qualifying position in a nursing school to no more than ten thousand dollars per year for up to three years.

c. The commission, in consultation with the department of public health, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the program. The rules shall include provisions specifying what constitutes a qualifying position at a nursing school.

d. In determining eligibility for a fellowship, the commission shall consider all of the following:

- (1) The length of time a qualifying position has gone unfilled at a nursing school.
- (2) Documented recruiting efforts by a nursing school.
- (3) The geographic location of a nursing school.
- (4) The type of nursing program offered at the nursing school, including associate, bachelor's, master's, or doctoral degrees in nursing, and the need for the specific nursing program in the state.

3. *Repeal.* This section is repealed June 30, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §52, 54
Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §54
NEW section

CHAPTER 261A

HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN AUTHORITY (PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS)

261A.7 Duties of authority.

The authority shall:

1. Adopt rules for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business.
2. Adopt an official seal and alter the seal at pleasure.
3. Maintain an office at a place or places it designates.
4. a. Establish criteria for and guidelines encompassing the types of and qualifications for education loan financing programs. The authority may issue obligations for the purpose of making authority loans to institutions participating in a program of the authority for the purpose of providing education loans. The criteria and guidelines established by the authority for its education loan financing programs include eligibility standards for borrowers the authority determines are neces-

sary or desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, including the following:

- (1) Each student shall have a certificate of admission or enrollment at a specific participating institution.
- (2) Each student or the student's parents shall satisfy financial qualifications the authority establishes to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.
- (3) Each student and the student's parents shall submit information required by the authority to the applicable institution.

b. The authority may contract with financial institutions and other qualified loan origination and servicing organizations, which shall assist in prequalifying borrowers for education loans and which shall service and administer each education loan and each institution's respective loan series

portfolio. Each education loan's fees shall include a portion, if necessary, to cover the applicable pro rata cost of a servicing organization.

c. The authority may establish criteria governing the eligibility of institutions to participate in its programs, the making of authority loans and education loans, provisions for default, the establishment of default reserve funds, the purchase of default insurance, the provision of prudent debt service reserves, and the furnishing by participating institutions of higher education of additional guarantees of the education loans, authority loans, or obligations that the authority determines necessary. Criteria shall be established to assure the marketability of the obligations and the adequacy of the security for the obligations.

d. The authority shall establish limitations upon the principal amounts and the terms of education loans, criteria regarding the qualifications and characteristics of borrowers and procedures for allocating authority loans among institutions eligible for its program in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

5. Issue obligations for its corporate purposes and fund or refund the obligations as provided in this chapter.

6. Fix and revise from time to time and charge and collect rates, fees, and charges for the services furnished or to be furnished by the authority, and contract with persons in respect to the services, including financial institutions, loan originators, servicers, administrators, issuers of letters of credit, and insurers.

7. Establish rules under chapter 17A with respect to authority loans, education loans, and education loan series portfolios.

8. Receive and accept from any source, loans, contributions or grants for or in aid of an authority education loan financing program or any portion of a program and, when required, use the funds, property, or labor only for the purposes for which it was loaned, contributed, or granted.

9. Make authority loans to institutions and require that the proceeds of the authority loans be used for making education loans and paying costs and fees in connection with the education loans.

10. Charge to and apportion among participating institutions its administrative and operating costs and expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and duties.

11. Borrow working capital funds and other funds as necessary for start-up and continuing operations, provided that the funds are borrowed in the name of the authority only. Borrowings are limited obligations of the character described in section 261A.12 and are payable solely from revenues of the authority or the proceeds of obligations pledged for that purpose.

12. Notwithstanding other provisions in this chapter, commingle and pledge as security for a series or issue of obligations, with the consent of all of the institutions which are participating in the series or issue, the education loan series portfolios and some or all future education loan series portfolios of the institutions, and the loan funding deposits of the institutions. However, the education loan series portfolios and other security and moneys set aside in a fund or funds pledged for a series or issue of obligations shall be held for the sole benefit of the series or issue separate and apart from education loan series portfolios and other security and moneys pledged for any other series or issue of obligations. Obligations may be issued in series under one or more resolutions or trust agreements in the discretion of the authority.

13. Examine records and financial reports of participating institutions, and examine records and financial reports of a contractor organization or institution retained by the authority.

14. Require that authority loans be used solely to make education loans. The authority shall require that institutions require that each borrower under an education loan use the proceeds solely for the cost of attendance and that each borrower certify as to the use of the proceeds.

15. Authorize its officers, agents, and employees to take any other action and do all things necessary or desirable in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 261B

REGISTRATION OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS

261B.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Commission*" means the college student aid commission created pursuant to section 261.1.

2. "*Degree*" means a postsecondary credential conferring on the recipient the title of associate, bachelor, master, or doctor, or an equivalent title,

signifying educational attainment based on any one or a combination of study or the equivalent experience or achievement testing. A postsecondary degree under this chapter shall not include an honorary degree or other unearned degree.

3. "*Presence*" means maintaining an address within Iowa.

4. "*School*" means an agency of the state or

political subdivision of the state, individual, partnership, company, firm, society, trust, association, corporation, or any combination which meets any of the following criteria:

a. Is, owns, or operates a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution.

b. Provides a postsecondary instructional program or course leading to a degree.

c. Uses in its name the term “college”, “academy”, “institute”, or “university” or a similar term to imply that the person is primarily engaged in the education of students at the postsecondary level, and which makes a charge for its services.

5. “Student” means a person who enrolls in or seeks to enroll in a course of instruction offered or conducted by a school.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §3, 4

NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 and 2 renumbered as 2 and

3

Subsection 4 stricken and former subsection 3 renumbered as 4

261B.3 Registration.

1. Except as provided in section 261B.11, a school that maintains or conducts one or more courses of instruction, including courses of instruction by correspondence or other distance delivery method, offered in this state or which has a presence in this state and offers courses in other states or foreign countries shall register with the commission. Registrations shall be renewed every four years or upon any substantive change in location or accreditation. Registration shall be made on application forms approved and supplied by the commission and at the time and in the manner prescribed by the commission. Upon receipt of a complete and accurate registration application, the commission shall issue an acknowledgment of document filed and send it to the school.

2. The commission may request additional information as necessary to enable the commission to determine the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the registration application. If the commission believes that false, misleading, or incomplete information has been submitted in connection with an application for registration, the commission may deny registration. The commission shall conduct a hearing on the denial if a hearing is requested by a school. The commission may withhold an acknowledgment of document filed pending the outcome of the hearing. Upon a finding after the hearing that information contained in the registration application is false, misleading, or incomplete, the commission shall deny an acknowledgment of document filed to the school. The commission shall make the final decision on each registration. However, the decision of the commission is subject to judicial review in accordance with section 17A.19.

3. The commission shall adopt rules under chapter 17A for the implementation of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §5
Section amended

261B.3A Requirements.

1. In order to register, a school shall be accredited by an agency or organization approved or recognized by the United States department of education or a successor agency, be approved by any other state agency authorized to approve the school in this state, and, subsequently, be approved for operation by the commission.

2. A practitioner preparation program operated by a school that applies to register the program in accordance with this chapter shall, in order to register, be accredited by an agency or organization approved or recognized by the United States department of education or a successor agency, be approved by the state board of education pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 3, and, subsequently, be approved for operation by the commission.

3. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to exempt a school from the requirements of chapter 490 or 491.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §6
Section amended

261B.4 Registration information.

As a basis for registration, schools shall provide the commission with the following information:

1. The name or title of the school.

2. The principal location of the school in this state, in other states, and in foreign countries, and the location of the place or places in this state, in other states, and in foreign countries where instruction is likely to be given.

3. A schedule of tuition charges, fees, and other costs payable to the school by a student.

4. The refund policy of the school for the return of refundable portions of tuition, fees, or other charges.

5. The degrees granted by the school.

6. The names and addresses of the principal owners of the school or the officers and members of the legal governing body of the school.

7. The name and address of the chief executive officer of the school.

8. A copy of or a description of the means by which the school intends to comply with section 261B.9.

9. The name of the accrediting agency recognized by the United States department of education or a successor agency which has accredited the school and the status under which accreditation is held.

10. The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person in this state.

11. The names or titles and a description of the courses and degrees to be offered.

12. A description of procedures for the preservation of student records.

13. The academic and instructional methodologies and delivery systems to be used by the school and the extent to which the school anticipates each methodology and delivery system will be used, including, but not limited to, classroom in-

struction, correspondence, electronic telecommunications, independent study, and portfolio experience evaluation.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §7
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

261B.5 Changes.

If any information provided to the commission under section 261B.3 or 261B.4 changes, the school shall inform the commission within ninety days of the effective date of the change in the format specified by the commission.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §8
Section amended

261B.6 List of schools.

The commission shall maintain a list of registered schools and the list and the information submitted under sections 261B.3 and 261B.4 are public records under chapter 22.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §9
Section amended

261B.7 Unauthorized representation.

Neither a school nor its officials or employees shall advertise or represent that the school is approved or accredited by the commission or the state of Iowa nor shall it use the registration as a reference in promotional materials.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §10
Section amended

261B.8 Registration fees.

1. The commission shall set by rule and collect a nonrefundable initial registration fee and a renewal of registration fee from each registered school.

2. Fees shall be set by rule not more than once each year and shall be based upon the costs of administering this chapter.

3. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §11
Subsection 1 amended

261B.10 Advisory committee.

1. The commission shall establish an advisory committee on postsecondary registration to review and make recommendations relating to applications from schools required to register pursuant to this chapter. The commission shall adopt rules establishing the policies and procedures of the advisory committee. Meetings of the advisory committee are subject to the requirements of chapter 21.

2. The members of the advisory committee on postsecondary registration shall include one representative from the commission and one representative from each of the following:

- a. The state board of regents.
- b. The department of education.
- c. The office of the attorney general.
- d. A community college located in this state.

e. A not-for-profit accredited private institution as defined in section 261.9, incorporated or otherwise organized under the laws of this state.

f. A for-profit accredited private institution as defined in section 261.9, subsection 1, incorporated or otherwise organized under the laws of this state.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §12
Section stricken and rewritten

261B.11 Exceptions.

This chapter does not apply to the following types of schools and courses of instruction:

1. Schools and educational programs conducted by firms, corporations, or persons for the training of their own employees.

2. Apprentice or other training programs provided by labor unions to members or applicants for membership.

3. Courses of instruction of an avocational or recreational nature that do not lead to an occupational objective.

4. Seminars, refresher courses, and programs of instruction sponsored by professional, business, or farming organizations or associations for the members and employees of members of these organizations or associations.

5. Courses of instruction conducted by a public school district or a combination of public school districts.

6. Colleges and universities authorized by the laws of this state to grant degrees.

7. Schools or courses of instruction or courses of training that are offered by a vendor to the purchaser or prospective purchaser of the vendor's product when the objective of the school or course is to enable the purchaser or the purchaser's employees to gain skills and knowledge to enable the purchaser to use the product.

8. Schools and educational programs conducted by religious organizations solely for the religious instruction of leadership practitioners of that religious organization.

9. Postsecondary educational institutions licensed by the state of Iowa prior to July 1, 2009, to conduct business in the state.

10. Accredited higher education institutions that meet the criteria established under section 261.92, subsection 1.

11. Postsecondary educational institutions offering programs limited to nondegree specialty vocational training programs.

12. Not-for-profit colleges and universities established and authorized by city ordinance to grant degrees.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §13
Subsections 8 and 9 amended

261B.12 Violations — enforcement.

1. When the commission or the commission's designee believes a school is in violation of this chapter, the commission shall order the school to show cause why the commission should not issue

a cease and desist order to the school.

2. After the school's response to the show cause order has been reviewed by the commission, the commission may issue a cease and desist order to the school if the commission believes the school continues to be in violation of this chapter. If the school does not cease and desist, the commission

may seek judicial enforcement of the cease and desist order in any district court.

3. A violation of this chapter constitutes an unlawful practice pursuant to section 714.16.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §14
See also §714.17 – 714.22
Section amended

CHAPTER 261D

MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

261D.3 Commission members representing Iowa — terms — vacancies.

1. The members of the commission representing this state shall consist of the following:

- a. The governor or the governor's designee.
- b. One member of the senate appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader and minority leader of the senate.
- c. One member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader and minority leader of the house of representatives.
- d. One member appointed by the state board of regents.
- e. One member appointed by the Iowa association of community college trustees.

2. In order to maximize participation in and knowledge of commission activities, alternate members of the commission representing Iowa shall be designated in the following manner:

- a. One alternate member appointed by the governor.
- b. One alternate member from the senate from the opposite political party of the commissioner appointed pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "b", selected in the manner provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b".
- c. One alternate member from the house of representatives from the opposite political party

of the commissioner appointed pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "c", selected in the manner provided in subsection 1, paragraph "c".

d. One alternate member appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities.

e. One alternate member appointed by the Iowa college student aid commission.

3. Nonlegislative members shall serve two-year terms except as otherwise provided under the terms of the compact. Legislative members shall serve two-year terms as provided in section 69.16B. Nonlegislative members shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their actual and necessary expenses and travel. Legislative members shall receive actual and necessary expenses pursuant to sections 2.10 and 2.12. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointments. If a legislative member ceases to be a member of the general assembly, the legislative member shall no longer serve as a member of the commission.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly that commissioners representing the senate and the house of representatives be members of different political parties from one another.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §104
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 261E

SENIOR YEAR PLUS PROGRAM

261E.7 Postsecondary enrollment options program payments — claims — reimbursements.

1. Not later than June 30 of each year, a school district shall pay a tuition reimbursement amount to a postsecondary institution that has enrolled its resident eligible students under this chapter, unless the eligible student is participating in open enrollment under section 282.18, in which case, the tuition reimbursement amount shall be paid

by the receiving district. However, if a child's residency changes during a school year, the tuition shall be paid by the district in which the child was enrolled as of the date specified in section 257.6, subsection 1, or the district in which the child was counted under section 257.6, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (6). For students enrolled at the Iowa school for the deaf and the Iowa braille and sight saving school, the state board of regents shall pay a tuition reimbursement

amount by June 30 of each year. The amount of tuition reimbursement for each separate course shall equal the lesser of:

a. The actual and customary costs of tuition, textbooks, materials, and fees directly related to the course taken by the eligible student.

b. Two hundred fifty dollars.

2. A student participating in the postsecondary enrollment options program is not eligible to enroll on a full-time basis in an eligible postsecondary institution. A student enrolled on such a full-time basis shall not receive any payments under this section.

3. An eligible postsecondary institution that enrolls an eligible student under this section shall not charge that student for tuition, textbooks, materials, or fees directly related to the course in which the student is enrolled except that the student may be required to purchase equipment that becomes the property of the student. For the purposes of this subsection, equipment shall not include textbooks. However, if the student fails to complete and receive credit for the course, the student is responsible for all district costs directly related to the course as provided in subsection 1 and shall reimburse the school district for its costs. If the student is under eighteen years of age, the student's parent or legal guardian shall sign the student registration form indicating that the parent or legal guardian is responsible for all costs directly related to the course if the student fails to complete and receive credit for the course. If documentation is submitted to the school district that verifies the student was unable to complete the course for reasons including but not limited to the student's physical incapacity, a death in the student's immediate family, or the student's move to another school district, that verification shall constitute a waiver to the requirement that the student or parent or legal guardian pay the costs of the course to the school district.

4. An eligible postsecondary institution shall make pro rata adjustments to tuition reimbursement amounts based upon federal guidelines established pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1091b.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §105
Subsection 2 amended

261E.8 District-to-community college sharing or concurrent enrollment program.

1. A district-to-community college sharing or concurrent enrollment program is established to be administered by the department to promote rigorous academic or career and technical pursuits and to provide a wider variety of options to high school students to enroll part-time in eligible nonsectarian courses at or through community colleges established under chapter 260C. The program shall be made available to all resident students in grades nine through twelve. Notice of the availability of the program shall be included in a school district's student registration handbook

and the handbook shall identify which courses, if successfully completed, generate college credit under the program. A student and the student's parent or legal guardian shall also be made aware of this program as a part of the development of the student's core curriculum plan in accordance with section 279.61.

2. Students from accredited nonpublic schools and students receiving competent private instruction under chapter 299A may access the program through the school district in which the accredited nonpublic school or private institution is located.

3. A student may make application to a community college and the school district to allow the student to enroll for college credit in a nonsectarian course offered by the community college. A comparable course, as defined in rules adopted by the board of directors of the school district, must not be offered by the school district or accredited nonpublic school which the student attends. The school board shall annually approve courses to be made available for high school credit using locally developed criteria that establishes which courses will provide the student with academic rigor and will prepare the student adequately for transition to a postsecondary institution. If an eligible postsecondary institution accepts a student for enrollment under this section, the school district, in collaboration with the community college, shall send written notice to the student, the student's parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor child, and the student's school district. The notice shall list the course, the clock hours the student will be attending the course, and the number of hours of college credit that the student will receive from the community college upon successful completion of the course.

4. A school district shall grant high school credit to a student enrolled in a course under this chapter if the student successfully completes the course as determined by the community college and the course was previously approved by the school board pursuant to subsection 3. The board of directors of the school district shall determine the number of high school credits that shall be granted to a student who successfully completes a course.

5. The parent or legal guardian of a student who has enrolled in and is attending a community college under this section shall furnish transportation to and from the community college for the student.

6. District-to-community college sharing agreements or concurrent enrollment programs that meet the requirements of section 257.11, subsection 3, are eligible for funding under that provision.

7. Community colleges shall comply with the data collection requirements of section 260C.14, subsection 21.

8. The state board, in collaboration with the board of directors of each community college, shall

adopt rules that clearly define data and information elements to be collected related to the senior year plus programming, including concurrent enrollment courses. The data elements shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a. The course title and whether the course supplements, rather than supplants, a school district course.
- b. An unduplicated enrollment count of eligible students participating in the program.
- c. The actual costs and revenues generated for concurrent enrollment. An aligned unique student identifier system shall be established by the department for students in kindergarten through grade twelve and community college.
- d. Degree, certifications, and other qualifications to meet the minimum hiring standards.
- e. Salary information including regular contracted salary and total salary.
- f. Credit hours and laboratory contact hours and other data on instructional time.
- g. Other information comparable to the data regarding teachers collected in the basic education data survey.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

261E.13 State program allocation.

1. For each fiscal year in which moneys are appropriated by the general assembly for purposes of the senior year plus program, the moneys shall be allocated as follows in the following priority order:

- a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to five hundred thousand dollars to the department to implement the internet-based clearinghouse pursuant to section 261E.12.
- b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to five

hundred thousand dollars to the department for the development of a data management system, including the development of a transcript repository, for senior year plus programming provided under this chapter. The data management system shall include information generated by the provisions of section 279.61, data on courses taken by Iowa's students, and the transferability of course credit.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to four hundred thousand dollars to the department for the development of additional internet-based educational courses that comply with the provisions of this chapter.

d. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to five hundred thousand dollars to the department to provide advanced placement course examination fee remittance pursuant to section 261E.5. If the funds appropriated for purposes of section 261E.5 are insufficient to distribute the amounts set out in section 261E.5, subsection 3, to school districts, the department shall prorate the amount distributed to school districts based on the amount appropriated.

2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining unencumbered or unobligated from the moneys allocated under this section shall not revert but shall remain available in the succeeding fiscal year for expenditure for the purposes designated. The department shall annually inform the general assembly of the amount of moneys allocated, but unspent. The provisions of section 8.39 shall not apply to the funds allocated pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §173, 264

Section not amended; section history updated

CHAPTER 261F

EDUCATIONAL LOANS

261F.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise specified:

1. "*Borrower*" means a student attending a covered institution in this state, or a parent or person in parental relation to such student, who obtains an educational loan from a lending institution to pay for or finance a student's higher education expenses.
2. "*Covered institution*" means any educational institution that offers a postsecondary educational degree, certificate, or program of study and receives any Tit. IV funds under the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, or state funding or assistance. "*Covered institution*" includes an authorized agent of the educational in-

stitution, including an alumni association, booster club, or other organization directly or indirectly associated with or authorized by the institution or an employee of the institution.

3. "*Covered institution employee*" means any employee, agent, contract employee, director, officer, or trustee of a covered institution.

4. "*Educational loan*" means any loan that is made, insured, or guaranteed under Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, directly to a borrower solely for educational purposes, or any private educational loan.

5. "*Gift*" means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, or other item having a monetary value of more than a de minimus amount. "*Gift*" includes a gift of services,

transportation, lodging, or meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred. “Gift” does not include any of the following:

a. Standard material, activities, or programs on issues related to a loan, default aversion, default prevention, or financial literacy.

b. Food or refreshments furnished to an officer, employee, or agent of an institution as an integral part of a training session or conference that is designed to contribute to the professional development of the officer, employee, or agent of the institution.

c. Favorable terms, conditions, and borrower benefits on an educational loan provided to a borrower employed by the covered institution if such terms, conditions, or benefits are comparable to those provided to all students of the institution.

d. Philanthropic contributions to a covered institution from a lender, guarantor, or servicer of educational loans that are unrelated to educational loans, provided, as applicable, that the contributions are disclosed pursuant to section 261F.4, subsection 6.

e. State education grants, scholarships, or financial aid funds administered under chapter 261.

f. Toll-free telephone numbers for use by covered institutions or other toll-free telephone numbers open to the public to obtain information about loans available under Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, or private educational loans, or free data transmission service for use by a covered institution to electronically submit applicant loan processing information or student status confirmation data for loans available under Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965.

g. A reduced origination fee.

h. A reduced interest rate.

i. Payment of federal default fees.

j. Purchase of a loan made by another lender at a premium.

k. Other benefits to a borrower under a repayment incentive program that requires, at a minimum, one or more scheduled payments to receive or retain the benefit or under a loan forgiveness program for public service or other targeted purposes approved by the attorney general, provided these benefits are not marketed to secure loan applications or loan guarantees.

l. Items of nominal value to a covered institution, covered institution employee, covered institution-affiliated organization, or borrower that are offered as a form of generalized marketing or advertising, or to create goodwill.

m. Items of value which are offered to a borrower or to a covered institution employee that are also offered to the general public.

n. Other services as identified and approved by the attorney general through a public announcement, such as a notice on the attorney general’s internet site.

6. “Lender” or “lending institution” means a creditor as defined in section 103 of the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1602.

7. “Postsecondary educational expenses” means any of the expenses that are included as part of a student’s cost of attendance as defined in Tit. IV, part F, of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

8. “Preferred lender arrangement” means an arrangement or agreement between a lender and a covered institution under which the lender provides or otherwise issues educational loans to borrowers and which relates to the covered institution recommending, promoting, or endorsing the educational loan product of the lender. “Preferred lender arrangement” does not include arrangements or agreements with respect to loans under part D or E of Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

9. “Preferred lender list” means a list of at least three recommended or suggested, unaffiliated lending institutions that a covered institution makes available for use, in print or any other medium or form, by borrowers, prospective borrowers, or others.

10. “Private educational loan” means a private loan provided by a lender that is not made, insured, or guaranteed under Tit. IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and is issued by a lender solely for postsecondary educational expenses to a borrower, regardless of whether the loan involves enrollment certification by the educational institution that the student for which the loan is made attends. “Private educational loan” does not include a private educational loan secured by a dwelling or under an open-end credit plan. For purposes of this subsection, “dwelling” and “open-end credit plan” have the meanings given such terms in section 103 of the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1602.

11. “Revenue sharing arrangement” means an arrangement between a covered institution and a lender in which the lender provides or issues educational loans to persons attending the institution or on behalf of persons attending the institution and the covered institution recommends the lender or the educational loan products of the lender, in exchange for which the lender pays a fee or provides other material benefits, including revenue or profit sharing, to the institution or officers, employees, or agents of the institution. “Revenue sharing arrangement” does not include arrangements related solely to products which are not educational loans.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §106
Subsection 5, paragraph n amended

CHAPTER 262

BOARD OF REGENTS

262.9 Powers and duties.

The board shall:

1. Each even-numbered year elect, from its members, a president of the board, who shall serve for two years and until a successor is elected and qualified.
2. Elect a president of each of the institutions of higher learning; a superintendent of each of the other institutions; a treasurer and a secretarial officer for each institution annually; professors, instructors, officers, and employees; and fix their compensation. Sections 279.12 through 279.19 and section 279.27 apply to employees of the Iowa braille and sight saving school and the state school for the deaf, who are licensed pursuant to chapter 272. In following those sections in chapter 279, the references to boards of directors of school districts shall be interpreted to apply to the board of regents.
3. Make rules for admission to and for the government of said institutions, not inconsistent with law.
4. Manage and control the property, both real and personal, belonging to the institutions.
5. Purchase or require the purchase of, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, soybean-based inks. All inks purchased that are used internally or are contracted for by the board shall be soybean-based to the extent formulations for such inks are available.
 - a. The department of natural resources shall review the procurement specifications currently used by the board to eliminate, wherever possible, discrimination against the procurement of products manufactured with soybean-based inks.
 - b. The department of natural resources shall assist the board in locating suppliers of recycled content products and soybean-based inks and collecting data on recycled content and soybean-based ink purchases.
 - c. The board, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this subsection.
 - d. The department of natural resources shall cooperate with the board in all phases of implementing this subsection.
6. The board shall, whenever technically feasible, purchase and use degradable loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources, unless the cost of the packing material is more than ten percent greater than the cost of packing material made from non-renewable resources. For the purposes of this subsection, "*packing material*" means material, other than an exterior packing shell, that is used to stabilize, protect, cushion, or brace the contents of a package.
7. Purchase and use recycled printing and writing paper, with the exception of specialized paper when no recyclable product is available, in accordance with the schedule established in section 8A.315; establish a wastepaper recycling program for all institutions governed by the board in accordance with recommendations made by the department of natural resources and the requirements of section 8A.329; shall, in accordance with the requirements of section 8A.311, require product content statements and compliance with requirements regarding procurement specifications; and shall comply with the requirements for the purchase of lubricating oils and industrial oils as established pursuant to section 8A.316.
8. Acquire real estate for the proper uses of institutions under its control, and dispose of real estate belonging to the institutions when not necessary for their purposes. The disposal of real estate shall be made upon such terms, conditions, and consideration as the board may recommend. If real estate subject to sale has been purchased or acquired from appropriated funds, the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the state a sum equal to the proceeds so deposited and credited to the general fund of the state to the state board of regents, which may be used to purchase other real estate and buildings and for the construction and alteration of buildings and other capital improvements. All transfers shall be by state patent in the manner provided by law. The board is also authorized to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, and under the surface of public lands under its jurisdiction when in the board's judgment such easements are desirable and will benefit the state of Iowa.
9. Accept and administer trusts and may authorize nonprofit foundations acting solely for the support of institutions governed by the board to accept and administer trusts deemed by the board to be beneficial. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 633.63, the board and such nonprofit foundations may act as trustee in such instances.
10. Direct the expenditure of all appropriations made to said institutions, and of any other moneys belonging thereto, but in no event shall the perpetual funds of the Iowa state university of science and technology, nor the permanent funds of the university of Iowa derived under Acts of Congress, be diminished.
11. Collect the highest rate of interest, consis-

tent with safety, obtainable on daily balances in the hands of the treasurer of each institution.

12. With consent of the inventor and in the discretion of the board, secure letters patent or copyright on inventions of students, instructors, and officials, or take assignment of such letters patent or copyright and may make all necessary expenditures in regard thereto. The letters patent or copyright on inventions when so secured shall be the property of the state, and the royalties and earnings thereon shall be credited to the funds of the institution in which such patent or copyright originated.

13. Perform all other acts necessary and proper for the execution of the powers and duties conferred by law upon it.

14. Grant leaves of absence with full or partial compensation to staff members to undertake approved programs of study, research, or other professional activity which in the judgment of the board will contribute to the improvement of the institutions. Any staff member granted such leave shall agree either to return to the institution granting such leave for a period of not less than two years or to repay to the state of Iowa such compensation as the staff member shall have received during such leave.

15. Lease properties and facilities, either as lessor or lessee, for the proper use and benefit of said institutions upon such terms, conditions, and considerations as the board deems advantageous, including leases with provisions for ultimate ownership by the state of Iowa, and to pay the rentals from funds appropriated to the institution for operating expenses thereof or from such other funds as may be available therefor.

16. In its discretion employ or retain attorneys or counselors when acting as a public employer for the purpose of carrying out collective bargaining and related responsibilities provided for under chapter 20. This subsection shall supersede the provisions of section 13.7.

17. *a.* In its discretion, adopt rules relating to the classification of students enrolled in institutions of higher education under the board who are residents of Iowa's sister states as residents or nonresidents for fee purposes.

b. (1) Adopt rules to classify as residents for purposes of undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, qualified veterans and qualified military persons and their spouses and dependent children who are domiciled in this state while enrolled in an institution of higher education under the board. A spouse or dependent child of a military person or veteran shall not be deemed a resident under this paragraph "b" unless the qualified military person or qualified veteran meets the requirements of subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b) or (c), as appropriate.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph "b", unless

the context otherwise requires:

(a) "*Dependent child*" means a student who was claimed by a qualified military person or qualified veteran as a dependent on the qualified military person's or qualified veteran's internal revenue service tax filing for the previous tax year.

(b) "*Qualified military person*" means a person on active duty in the military service of the United States who is stationed at Rock Island arsenal. If the qualified military person is transferred, deployed, or restationed while the person's spouse or child is enrolled in an institution of higher education under the control of the board, the spouse or child shall continue to be classified as a resident until the close of the fiscal year in which the spouse or child is enrolled.

(c) "*Qualified veteran*" means a person who meets the following requirements:

(i) Is eligible for benefits, or has exhausted the benefits, under the federal Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008.

(ii) Is domiciled in this state.

18. In issuing bonds or notes under this chapter, chapter 262A, chapter 263A, or other provision of law, select and fix the compensation for, through a competitive selection procedure, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees and agents which in the board's judgment are necessary to carry out the board's intention. Prior to the initial selection, the board shall establish a procedure which provides for a fair and open selection process including but not limited to the opportunity to present written proposals and personal interviews. The board shall maintain a list of firms which have requested to be notified of requests for proposal. The selection criteria shall take into consideration, but are not limited to, compensation, expenses, experience with similar issues, scheduling, ability to provide the services of individuals with specific knowledge in the relevant subject matter and length of engagement. The board may waive the requirements for a competitive selection procedure for any specific employment upon adoption of a resolution of the board stating why the waiver is in the public interest and shall provide the executive council with written notice of the granting of any such waiver.

19. *a.* Not less than thirty days prior to action by the board on any proposal to increase tuition, fees, or charges at one or more of the institutions of higher education under its control, send written notification of the amount of the proposed increase including a copy of the proposed tuition increase docket memorandum prepared for its consideration to the presiding officers of the student government organization of the affected institutions. The final decision on an increase in tuition or mandatory fees charged to all students at an institution for a fiscal year shall be made at a regular

meeting and shall be reflected in a final docket memorandum that states the estimated total cost of attending each of the institutions of higher education under the board's control. The regular meeting shall be held in Ames, Cedar Falls, or Iowa City and shall not be held during a period in which classes have been suspended for university holiday or break.

b. Authorize, at its discretion, each institution of higher education to retain the student fees and charges it collects to further the institution's purposes as authorized by the board. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, student fees and charges, as defined in section 262A.2, shall not be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

20. Adopt policies and procedures for the use of telecommunications as an instructional tool at its institutions. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to policies and procedures relating to programs, educational policy, practices, staff development, use of pilot projects, and the instructional application of the technology.

21. Establish a hall of fame for distinguished graduates at the Iowa braille and sight saving school and at the Iowa school for the deaf.

22. Assist a nonprofit organization located in Sioux City in the creation of a tristate graduate center, comparable to the quad cities graduate center, located in the quad cities in Iowa. The purpose of the Sioux City graduate center shall be to create graduate education opportunities for students living in northwest Iowa.

23. Direct the administration of the Iowa minority academic grants for economic success program as established in section 261.101 for the institutions under its control.

24. Develop a policy and adopt rules relating to the establishment of tuition rates which provide a predictable basis for assessing and anticipating changes in tuition rates.

25. Develop a policy requiring oral communication competence of persons who provide instruction to students attending institutions under the control of the board. The policy shall include a student evaluation mechanism which requires student evaluation of persons providing instruction on at least an annual basis. However, the board shall establish criteria by which an institution may discontinue annual evaluations of a specific person providing instruction. The criteria shall include receipt by the institution of two consecutive positive annual evaluations from the majority of students evaluating the person.

26. Develop a policy relating to the teaching proficiency of teaching assistants which provides a teaching proficiency standard, instructional assistance to, and evaluation of persons who provide instruction to students at the higher education in-

stitutions under the control of the board.

27. Explore, in conjunction with the department of education, the need for coordination between school districts, area education agencies, state board of regents institutions, and community colleges for purposes of delivery of courses, use of telecommunications, transportation, and other similar issues. Coordination may include but is not limited to coordination of calendars, programs, schedules, or telecommunications emissions. The state board shall develop recommendations as necessary, which shall be submitted in a report to the general assembly on a timely basis.

28. Develop and implement a written policy, which is disseminated during registration or orientation, addressing the following four areas relating to sexual abuse:

a. Counseling.

b. Campus security.

c. Education, including prevention, protection, and the rights and duties of students and employees of the institution.

d. Facilitating the accurate and prompt reporting of sexual abuse to the duly constituted law enforcement authorities.

29. Authorize the institutions of higher learning under the board to charge an interest rate, not to exceed the prime rate plus six percent, on delinquent bills. However, the board shall prohibit the institutions from charging interest on late tuition payments and room and board payments if financial aid payments to students enrolled in the institutions are delayed by the lending institution.

30. Direct the institutions of higher education under its control to adopt a policy to offer not less than the following options to a student who is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States and who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty:

a. Withdraw from the student's entire registration and receive a full refund of tuition and mandatory fees.

b. Make arrangements with the student's instructors for course grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the student's registration shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for the courses in full.

c. Make arrangements with only some of the student's instructors for grades, or for incompletes that shall be completed by the student at a later date. If such arrangements are made, the registration for those courses shall remain intact and tuition and mandatory fees shall be assessed for those courses. Any course for which arrangements cannot be made for grades or incompletes shall be considered dropped and the tuition and mandatory fees for the course refunded.

31. Develop a policy, not later than August 1,

2003, that each institution of higher education under the control of the board shall approve, institute, and enforce, which prohibits students, faculty, and staff from harassing or intimidating a student or any other person on institution property who is wearing the uniform of, or a distinctive part of the uniform of, the armed forces of the United States. A policy developed in accordance with this subsection shall not prohibit an individual from wearing such a uniform on institution property if the individual is authorized to wear the uniform under the laws of a state or the United States. The policy shall provide for appropriate sanctions.

32. Establish a research triangle, defined by the three institutions of higher learning under the board's control, and clearinghouse for purposes of sharing the projects and results of kindergarten through grade twelve education technology initiatives occurring in Iowa's school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and other higher education institutions, with the education community within and outside of the state. Dissemination of and access to information regarding planning, financing, curriculum, professional development, preservice training, project implementation strategies, and results shall be centralized to allow school districts from across the state to gain ideas from each other regarding the integration of technology in the classroom.

33. In consultation with the state board for community colleges established pursuant to section 260C.3, establish and enter into a collective statewide articulation agreement with the community colleges established pursuant to chapter 260C, which shall provide for the seamless transfer of academic credits from a completed associate of arts or associate of science degree program offered by a community college to a baccalaureate degree program offered by an institution of higher education governed by the board. The board shall also do the following:

a. Require each of the institutions of higher education governed by the board to identify a transfer and articulation contact office or person, publicize transfer and articulation information and the contact office or person, and submit the contact information to the board for publication on its articulation website.

b. Develop, in collaboration with the boards of directors of the community colleges, a systematic process for expanding academic discipline and meetings between the community college faculty and faculty of the institutions of higher education governed by the board. The board shall conduct and jointly administer with the boards of directors of the community colleges four program and academic discipline meetings each academic year for the purpose of enhancing alignment between course content and expectations at the community colleges and institutions of higher education governed by the state board of regents.

c. Develop criteria to prioritize core curriculum areas and create or review transition guides for the core curriculum areas.

d. Include on its articulation website course equivalency and transition guides for each of the institutions of higher education governed by the board.

e. Jointly, with the boards of directors of the community colleges, select academic departments in which to articulate first-year and second-year courses through faculty-to-faculty meetings in accordance with paragraph "b". However, course-to-course equivalencies need not occur in an academic discipline when the board and the community colleges jointly determine that course content is incompatible.

f. Promote greater awareness of articulation-related activities, including the articulation website maintained by the board and articulation agreements in which the institutions participate.

g. Facilitate additional opportunities for individual institutions to pursue program articulation agreements for community college career and technical education programs and programs of study offered by the institutions of higher education governed by the board.

h. Develop and implement by January 1, 2012, a process to examine a minimum of eight new community college associate of applied science degree programs for which articulation agreements between the community colleges and the institutions of higher education governed by the board would serve students' continued academic success in those degree programs.

i. Prepare, jointly with the department of education and the liaison advisory committee on transfer students, and submit by January 1 annually to the general assembly, an update on the articulation efforts and activities implemented by the community colleges and the institutions of higher education governed by the board.

34. Submit its annual budget request broken down by budget unit.

35. Annually, by October 1, submit in a report to the general assembly the following information for the previous fiscal year:

a. Total revenue received from each local school district as a result of high school students enrolled in courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program at the institutions of higher learning under the board's control.

b. Unduplicated headcount of high school students enrolled in courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program at the institutions of higher learning under the board's control.

c. Total credits earned by high school students enrolled in courses under the postsecondary enrollment options program at the institutions of higher learning under the board's control, broken down by degree program.

d. The compensation and benefits paid to the

members of the board pursuant to section 7E.6.

e. The contracted salary and benefits and any other expenses related to support for governmental affairs efforts, including expenditures for liaisons and lobbying activities for the board and its institutions.

f. The contracted salaries, including but not limited to bonus wages and benefits, including but not limited to annuity payments or any other benefit covered using state funds of any kind for administrators of the institutions governed by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §102; 2009 Acts, ch 158, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 168, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §30

Subsection 4 amended and divided into subsections 4 and 5 and former subsections 5 – 31 renumbered as 6 – 32

Subsection 17 amended

NEW subsections 33 – 35

262.34 Improvements — advertisement for bids — disclosures — payments.

1. When the estimated cost of construction, repairs, or improvement of buildings or grounds under charge of the state board of regents exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the board shall advertise for bids for the contemplated improvement or construction and shall let the work to the lowest responsible bidder. However, if in the judgment of the board bids received are not acceptable, the board may reject all bids and proceed with the construction, repair, or improvement by a method as the board may determine. All plans and specifications for repairs or construction, together with bids on the plans or specifications, shall be filed by the board and be open for public inspection. All bids submitted under this section shall be accompanied by a deposit of money, a certified check, or a credit union certified share draft in an amount as the board may prescribe.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, when a delay in undertaking a repair, restoration, or reconstruction of a public improvement might cause serious loss or injury at an institution under the control of the state board of regents, the executive director of the board, or the board, shall make a finding of the need to institute emergency procedures under this subsection. The board by separate action shall approve the emergency procedures to be employed.

3. A bidder awarded a contract shall disclose the names of all subcontractors, who will work on the project being bid, within forty-eight hours after the award of the contract. If a subcontractor named by a bidder awarded a contract is replaced, or if the cost of work to be done by a subcontractor is reduced, the bidder shall disclose the name of the new subcontractor or the amount of the reduced cost.

4. Payments made by the board for the construction of public improvements shall be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 573 except that:

a. Payments may be made without retention until ninety-five percent of the contract amount has been paid. The remaining five percent of the contract amount shall be paid as provided in section 573.14, except that:

(1) At any time after all or any part of the work is substantially completed in accordance with paragraph “c”, the contractor may request the release of all or part of the retainage owed. Such request shall be accompanied by a waiver of claim rights under the provisions of chapter 573 from any person, firm, or corporation who has, under contract with the principal contractor or with subcontractors, performed labor, or furnished materials, service, or transportation in the construction of that portion of the work for which release of the retainage is requested.

(2) Upon receipt of the request, the board shall release all or part of the unpaid funds. Retainage that is approved as payable shall be paid at the time of the next monthly payment or within thirty days, whichever is sooner. If partial retainage is released pursuant to a contractor’s request, no retainage shall be subsequently held based on that portion of the work. If within thirty days of when payment becomes due the board does not release the retainage due, interest shall accrue on the retainage amount due as provided in section 573.14 until that amount is paid.

(3) If at the time of the request for the retainage there are remaining or incomplete minor items, an amount equal to two hundred percent of the value of each remaining or incomplete item, as determined by the board’s authorized contract representative, may be withheld until such item or items are completed.

(4) An itemization of the remaining or incomplete items, or the reason that the request for release of the retainage was denied, shall be provided to the contractor in writing within thirty calendar days of the receipt of the request for release of retainage.

b. For purposes of this section, “*authorized contract representative*” means the architect or engineer who is in charge of the project and chosen by the board to represent its interests, or if there is no architect or engineer, then such other contract representative or officer as designated in the contract documents as the party representing the board’s interest regarding administration and oversight of the project.

c. For purposes of this section, “*substantially completed*” means the first date on which any of the following occurs:

(1) Completion of the project or when the work has been substantially completed in general accordance with the terms and provisions of the contract.

(2) The work or the portion designated is sufficiently complete in accordance with the requirements of the contract so the board can occupy or

utilize the work for its intended purpose.

(3) The project is certified as having been substantially completed by either of the following:

(a) The architect or engineer authorized to make such certification.

(b) The contracting authority representing the board.

5. The contractor shall release retained funds to the subcontractor or subcontractors in the same manner as retained funds are released to the con-

tractor by the board. Each subcontractor shall pass through to each lower tier subcontractors all retained fund payments from the contractor.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §7, 21

NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 4 renumbered as 3 – 5

262.67 Approval of executive council.

Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 179, § 160. See § 262.9(8).

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 262A

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES — REVENUE BONDS

262A.2 Definitions.

The following words or terms, as used in this chapter, shall have the respective meanings as stated:

1. “*Board*” shall mean the state board of regents.

2. “*Bonds*” shall mean revenue bonds which are payable solely and only from student fees and charges and institutional income received by the institution at which the project is being undertaken.

3. “*Buildings and facilities*” shall mean those academic buildings and other facilities used primarily for instructional and research purposes, including libraries, and such other administrative and service buildings and facilities as are deemed necessary by the board to provide supporting services to the instructional and research programs and activities of the institutions, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, administrative offices, facilities for business services, auditoriums and concert halls, student services and extension and continuing education services, off-street parking areas and structures incidental to other buildings and facilities which are not primarily for parking purposes, garages, and storage and warehouse facilities, or any combination thereof. This phrase shall also include works and facilities deemed necessary by the board for furnishing utilities services to any buildings or structures operated by the institutions, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, water, electric, gas, communications, sewer and heating facilities, together with all necessary structures, buildings, tunnels, lines, reservoirs, mains, filters, pipes, sewers, boilers, generators, fixtures, wires, poles, equipment, treatment facilities and all other appurtenances in connection therewith, or any combination of the foregoing.

4. “*Institution*” or “*institutions*” shall mean the state university of Iowa, the Iowa state university of science and technology, the university of north-

ern Iowa, and any other institution of higher learning under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents which offers a college program of four years or more, including any such institution the creation of which is hereafter authorized by the general assembly or which is placed under the jurisdiction of said board.

5. “*Institutional income*” shall mean income received by an institution from sources other than (a) student fees and charges, (b) rates, fees, rentals or charges imposed and collected under the provisions of (1) sections 262.35 through 262.42, (2) sections 262.44 through 262.53, and (3) sections 262.55 through 262.66, (c) state appropriations, and (d) “*hospital income*”, as that term is defined in subsection 4 of section 263A.1.

6. “*Project*” shall mean the acquisition by gift, purchase, lease or construction of buildings and facilities which are deemed necessary by the board for the proper performance of the instructional, research and service functions of the institutions, and additions to buildings and facilities, the reconstruction, completion, equipment, improvement, repair or remodeling of buildings and facilities, including the demolition of existing buildings and facilities which are to be replaced, the acquisition of air rights and the construction of projects thereon, and the acquisition of property of every kind and description, whether real, personal or mixed, for buildings and facilities by gift, purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise and the improvement of the same, or any combination of the foregoing.

7. “*Student fees and charges*” shall mean all tuitions, fees and charges for general or special purposes levied against and collected from students attending the institutions except rates, fees, rentals or charges imposed and collected under the provisions of (a) sections 262.35 through 262.42, (b) sections 262.44 through 262.53, and (c) sections 262.55 through 262.66.

2009 Acts, ch 101, §1

Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 263A

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AT UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

263A.2 Authorization of general assembly and governor.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the state board of regents may undertake and carry out any project as defined in this chapter at the state university of Iowa. The state board of regents is authorized to operate, control, maintain, and manage buildings and facilities and additions to such buildings and facilities at said institution. All contracts for the construction, reconstruction, completion, equipment, improvement, repair, or remodeling of any buildings, additions, or facilities shall be let in accordance with the provisions of section 262.34. The title to all real estate acquired under the provisions of this chapter and the improvements erected thereon shall be taken and held in the name of the state of Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §16, 36
Section amended

263A.3 Bonds or notes issued.

1. The board is authorized to borrow money and to issue and sell negotiable bonds or notes to pay all or any part of the cost of carrying out any project at the institution and to refund and refinance bonds or notes issued for any project or for refunding purposes at the same rate or at a lower rate. The bonds or notes issued under this chapter may be sold at public sale as provided in chapter 75, but if the board finds it advisable and in the public interest to do so, such bonds or notes may be sold by the board at private sale without published notice of any kind and without regard to the requirements of chapter 75. Bonds or notes issued to refund other bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this chapter may either be sold in the manner specified in this chapter and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the obligations being refunded, or the refunding bonds or notes may be exchanged for and in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The refunding bonds or notes may be sold or exchanged in installments at different times or an entire issue or series may be sold or exchanged at one time. Any issue or series of refunding bonds or notes may be exchanged in part or sold in parts in installments at different times or at one time. The refunding bonds or notes may be sold or exchanged at any time on, before, or after the maturity of any of the outstanding notes, bonds, or other obligations to be refinanced thereby and may be issued for the purpose of refunding a like or greater principal amount of bonds or notes, except that the principal amount of the refunding bonds or notes may exceed the principal amount of the bonds or

notes to be refunded to the extent necessary to pay any premium due on the call of the bonds or notes to be refunded or to fund interest in arrears or about to become due.

2. All bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be payable solely and only from and shall be secured by an irrevocable pledge of a sufficient portion of the hospital income of the institution. All bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this chapter shall have all the qualities of negotiable instruments under the laws of this state.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §17, 36
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsections 1 and 2
Subsection 1 amended

263A.4 Bonds or notes provisions.

Such bonds or notes may bear such date or dates, may bear interest at such rate or rates, payable semiannually, may mature at such time or times, may be in such form and denominations, carry such registration privileges, may be payable at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, if so stated on the face thereof, and may contain such terms and covenants, including the establishment of reserves, all as may be provided by this chapter, section 76.17, and the resolution of the board authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes. In addition to the estimated cost of construction, including site costs, the cost of the project may include interest upon the bonds or notes during construction and for six months after the estimated completion date, the compensation of a fiscal agent or adviser, engineering, architectural, administrative, and legal expenses and provision for contingencies. Such bonds or notes shall be executed by the president of the state board of regents and attested by the executive director, secretary, or other official thereof performing the duties of executive director, and the coupons thereto attached shall be executed with the original or facsimile signatures of said president, executive director, secretary, or other official; provided, however, that the facsimile signature of either of such officers executing such bonds may be imprinted on the face of the bonds in lieu of the manual signature of such officer, but at least one of the signatures appearing on the face of each bond shall be a manual signature. Any bonds or notes bearing the signatures of officers in office on the date of the signing thereof shall be valid and binding for all purposes, notwithstanding that before delivery thereof any or all such persons whose signatures appear thereon shall have ceased to be such officers. Each such bond or note shall state

upon its face the name of the institution on behalf of which it is issued, that it is payable solely and only from hospital income received by such institution as provided in this chapter, and that it does not constitute a debt of or charge against the state of Iowa within the meaning or application of any constitutional or statutory limitation or provision.

The issuance of such bonds or notes shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer of the institution, and a certificate by such treasurer to this effect shall be printed on the back of each such bond or note.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §18, 36
Section amended

CHAPTER 264

PERPETUATION OF COLLEGE CREDITS

264.5 Fees.

For the preparation of a transcript in accordance with section 264.4, the state university may charge a nominal fee to compensate the institution for its actual costs, including but not limited to the

labor involved in recording the credits and preparing a transcript, and postage.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §31
Section amended

CHAPTER 266

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

266.19 Renewable fuel — assistance.

The university shall cooperate in assisting renewable fuel production facilities supporting livestock operations managed by persons receiving assistance pursuant to the value-added agriculture component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §30
Section amended

266.39C The Iowa energy center.

1. *a.* The Iowa energy center is established at Iowa state university of science and technology. The center shall strive to increase energy efficiency in all areas of Iowa energy use. The center shall serve as a model for state efforts to decrease dependence on imported fuels and to decrease reliance on energy production from nonrenewable, resource-depleting fuels. The center shall conduct and sponsor research on energy efficiency and conservation that will improve the environmental, social, and economic well-being of Iowans, minimize the environmental impact of existing energy production and consumption, and reduce the need to add new power plants.

b. The center shall assist Iowans in assessing technology related to energy efficiency and alternative energy production systems and shall support educational and demonstration programs that encourage implementation of energy efficiency and alternative energy production systems.

c. The center shall also conduct and sponsor research to develop alternative energy systems

that are based upon renewable sources and that will reduce the negative environmental and economic impact of energy production systems.

2. *a.* An advisory council is established consisting of the following members:

(1) One person from Iowa state university of science and technology, appointed by its president.

(2) One person from the university of Iowa, appointed by its president.

(3) One person from the university of northern Iowa, appointed by its president.

(4) One representative of private colleges and universities within the state, to be nominated by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities, and appointed by the Iowa coordinating council for post-high school education.

(5) One representative of community colleges, appointed by the state board for community colleges.

(6) One representative of the office of energy independence, appointed by the director.

(7) One representative of the state department of transportation, appointed by the director.

(8) One representative of the office of consumer advocate, appointed by the consumer advocate.

(9) One representative of the utilities board, appointed by the utilities board.

(10) One representative of the rural electric cooperatives, appointed by the governing body of the Iowa association of electric cooperatives.

(11) One representative of municipal utilities, appointed by the governing body of the Iowa association of municipal utilities.

(12) Two representatives from investor-owned utilities, one representing gas utilities, appointed by the Iowa utility association, and one representing electric utilities, appointed by the Iowa utility association.

b. The terms of the members shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19 and any vacancy shall be filled by the original appointing authority. The terms shall be for four years and shall be staggered as determined by the president of Iowa state university of science and technology.

3. *a.* Iowa state university of science and technology shall employ a director for the center, who shall be appointed by the president of Iowa state university of science and technology. The director of the center shall employ necessary research and support staff. The director and staff shall be employees of Iowa state university of science and technology. Funds appropriated to the center shall be used to sponsor research grants and projects submitted on a competitive basis by Iowa colleges and universities and private nonprofit agencies and foundations, and for the salaries and benefits of the employees of the center. The center may also solicit additional grants and funding from public and private nonprofit agencies and foundations.

b. The director shall prepare an annual report.

4. The advisory council shall provide the president of Iowa state university of science and technology with a list of three candidates from which the director shall be selected. The council shall provide an additional list of three candidates if requested by the president. The council shall advise the director in the development of a budget, on the policies and procedures of the center, in the funding of research grant proposals, and regarding program planning and review.

5. The Iowa energy center shall develop a program to provide assistance to rural residents for energy efficiency efforts.

6. The Iowa energy center shall cooperate with the state board of education in developing a curriculum which promotes energy efficiency and conservation.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §12, 41

See also §476.10A, 476.46

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (6) amended

266.39F Sale of dairy breeding research farm.

1. Immediately after May 2, 2002, Iowa state university of science and technology shall develop a plan to sell, at market value, the one thousand one hundred-acre tract of land within the city limits of Ankeny, commonly referred to as the Iowa state university dairy breeding research farm. The plan shall include the sale of substantial portions of the tract as soon as practical, and the sale of all of the tract within a commercially reasonable time. Prior to implementing the plan, the university shall submit the plan to the state board of regents for review and approval. The sale shall be handled in a manner that is the most financially beneficial to the university. Appraisals conducted by the university of the value of any portion of the tract shall be made available to the public immediately following the sale of that portion of the tract.

2. *a.* The proceeds from the sale of the property as provided in subsection 1 are appropriated and shall be retained by Iowa state university of science and technology for use in establishing a new dairy research and dairy teaching facility or for the university's plant sciences institute.

b. The provisions of section 262.9, subsection 8, shall not apply to the sale of any portion of land to be sold in accordance with this section or to the use of the proceeds from the sale of the land.

3. By December 15 annually, the state board of regents shall submit a report of the activities and costs of the sale of any property in accordance with subsection 1, including but not limited to the use of any proceeds from the sale of the property and the environmental cleanup costs for any proposed sale in accordance with this section, to the general assembly in accordance with section 7A.11A, and to the legislative services agency, until such time as the sale of the property is complete and the proceeds have been expended by the university, at which time the state board of regents shall submit a final report on the sale of the property and use of the proceeds to the general assembly in accordance with section 7A.11A and to the legislative services agency.

Section not amended; subsection 2, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 lettered editorially and internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 268

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

268.6 Agriculture energy efficiency education program.

The university of northern Iowa shall, to the extent required in this section, establish and administer an agriculture energy efficiency education program to assist agricultural producers to in-

crease profitability and reduce the amount of energy used in the production of agricultural animals and crops.

1. If established, the university shall administer the program to promote strategies or methods that the university determines best foster the

most efficient use of fuel and electricity, and which may include but are not limited to any of the following:

- a. Minimizing the consumption of fuel due to the idling of farm equipment.
- b. Increasing fuel savings, by promoting the use of efficient planting and harvest travel patterns.
- c. Optimizing the performance of farm equipment, including by the proper ballasting of tractors.
- d. Designing, constructing, or remodeling agricultural buildings to be more efficient, including by using systems that incorporate natural lighting and passive solar or passive cooling mate-

rials or principles such as exposure, ventilation, and shade.

2. The university is encouraged to cooperate with agricultural and energy efficiency advocates and governmental entities in administering the program, including the office of energy independence established pursuant to section 469.2.

3. The university is not required to implement this section until moneys are made available for implementation by the federal government.

2009 Acts, ch 175, §21

For future repeal of this section, effective July 1, 2012, if the university does not implement this section and notifies the Code editor in writing, see 2009 Acts, ch 175, §24

NEW section

CHAPTER 270

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

270.7 Payment by county.

1. The county auditor shall, upon receipt of the certificate, pass it to the credit of the state, and issue a notice to the county treasurer authorizing the county treasurer to transfer the amount to the general state revenue, which shall be filed by the treasurer as authority for making the transfer, and the county treasurer shall include the amount in the next remittance of state taxes to the treasurer of state, designating the fund to which it belongs.

2. If a county fails to pay these bills within sixty days from the date of certificate from the superintendent, the director of the department of administrative services shall charge the delinquent county a penalty of three-fourths of one percent per month on and after sixty days from the date of certificate until paid. The penalties shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

Method for payment for prescription drug costs for 2009-2010 fiscal year; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §12

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 272

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS BOARD

272.2 Board of examiners created.

The board of educational examiners is created to exercise the exclusive authority to:

1. a. License practitioners, which includes the authority to establish criteria for the licenses; establish issuance and renewal requirements; create application and renewal forms; create licenses that authorize different instructional functions or specialties; develop a code of professional rights and responsibilities, practices, and ethics, which shall, among other things, address the failure of a practitioner to fulfill contractual obligations under section 279.13; and develop any other classifications, distinctions, and procedures which may be necessary to exercise licensing duties. In addressing the failure of a practitioner to fulfill contractual obligations, the board shall consider factors beyond the practitioner's control.

b. Notwithstanding section 272.28, subsection 1, a teacher shall be licensed in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to chapter 272, Code 2001,

if the teacher successfully completes a beginning teacher mentoring program approved pursuant to chapter 256E, Code 2001, on or before June 30, 2002, or is employed by a school district that does not offer a beginning teacher mentoring and induction program approved in accordance with this chapter during the school year beginning July 1, 2001.

2. Establish, collect, and refund fees for a license.

3. Enter into reciprocity agreements with other equivalent state boards or a national certification board to provide for licensing of applicants from other states or nations.

4. Enforce rules adopted by the board through revocation or suspension of a license, or by other disciplinary action against a practitioner or professional development program licensed by the board of educational examiners. The board shall designate who may or shall initiate a licensee disciplinary investigation and a licensee disciplinary

proceeding, and who shall prosecute a disciplinary proceeding and under what conditions, and shall state the procedures for review by the board of findings of fact if a majority of the board does not hear the disciplinary proceeding. However, in a case alleging failure of a practitioner to fulfill contractual obligations, the person who files a complaint with the board, or the complainant's designee, shall represent the complainant in a disciplinary hearing conducted in accordance with this chapter.

5. Apply for and receive federal or other funds on behalf of the state for purposes related to its duties.

6. Evaluate and conduct studies of board standards.

7. Hire an executive director, legal counsel, and other personnel and control the personnel administration of persons employed by the board.

8. Hear appeals regarding application, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a license. Board action is final agency action for purposes of chapter 17A.

9. Establish standards for the determination of whether an applicant is qualified to perform the duties required for a given license.

10. Issue statements of professional recognition to school service personnel who have attained a minimum of a baccalaureate degree and who are licensed by another professional licensing board, including but not limited to athletic trainers licensed under chapter 152D.

11. Make recommendations to the state board of education concerning standards for the approval of professional development programs.

12. Establish, under chapter 17A, rules necessary to carry out board duties, and establish a budget request.

13. Adopt rules to provide for nontraditional preparation options for licensing persons who hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, who do not meet other requirements for licensure.

14. Adopt rules to determine whether an applicant is qualified to perform the duties for which a license is sought. The rules shall include all of the following:

a. The board may deny a license to or revoke the license of a person upon the board's finding by a preponderance of evidence that either the person has been convicted of a crime or that there has been a founded report of child abuse against the person. Rules adopted in accordance with this paragraph shall provide that in determining whether a person should be denied a license or that a practitioner's license should be revoked, the board shall consider the nature and seriousness of the founded abuse or crime in relation to the position sought, the time elapsed since the crime was committed, the degree of rehabilitation which has taken place since the incidence of founded abuse or the commission of the crime, the likelihood that

the person will commit the same abuse or crime again, and the number of founded abuses committed by or criminal convictions of the person involved.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", the rules shall require the board to disqualify an applicant for a license or to revoke the license of a person for any of the following reasons:

(1) The person entered a plea of guilty to, or has been found guilty of, any of the following offenses established pursuant to Iowa law or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws of any other state or of the United States, or any other country, whether or not a sentence is imposed:

(a) Any of the following forcible felonies included in section 702.11: child endangerment, assault, murder, sexual abuse, or kidnapping.

(b) Any of the following sexual abuse offenses, as provided in chapter 709, involving a child:

(i) First, second, or third degree sexual abuse committed on or with a person who is under the age of eighteen years.

(ii) Lascivious acts with a child.

(iii) Detention in a brothel.

(iv) Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse.

(v) Indecent contact with a child.

(vi) Sexual exploitation by a counselor.

(vii) Lascivious conduct with a minor.

(viii) Sexual exploitation by a school employee.

(c) Incest involving a child under section 726.2.

(d) Dissemination and exhibition of obscene material to minors under section 728.2.

(e) Telephone dissemination of obscene material to minors under section 728.15.

(2) The applicant is less than twenty-one years of age except as provided in section 272.31, subsection 1, paragraph "e". However, a student enrolled in a practitioner preparation program who meets board requirements for a temporary, limited-purpose license who is seeking to teach as part of a practicum or internship may be less than twenty-one years of age.

(3) The applicant's application is fraudulent.

(4) The applicant's license or certification from another state is suspended or revoked.

(5) The applicant fails to meet board standards for application for an initial or renewed license.

c. Qualifications or criteria for the granting or revocation of a license or the determination of an individual's professional standing shall not include membership or nonmembership in any teachers' organization.

d. An applicant for a license or certificate under this chapter shall demonstrate that the requirements of the license or certificate have been met and the burden of proof shall be on the applicant.

15. Adopt rules that require specificity in written complaints that are filed by individuals who have personal knowledge of an alleged violation and which are accepted by the board, provide that the jurisdictional requirements as set by the board in administrative rule are met on the face of the complaint before initiating an investigation of allegations, provide that any investigation be limited to the allegations contained on the face of the complaint, provide for an adequate interval between the receipt of a complaint and public notice of the complaint, permit parties to a complaint to mutually agree to a resolution of the complaint filed with the board, allow the respondent the right to review any investigative report upon a finding of probable cause for further action by the board, require that the conduct providing the basis for the complaint occurred within three years of discovery of the event by the complainant unless good cause can be shown for an extension of this limitation, and require complaints to be resolved within one hundred eighty days unless good cause can be shown for an extension of this limitation.

16. Adopt criteria for administrative endorsements that allow a person to achieve the endorsement authorizing the person to serve as an elementary or secondary principal without regard to the grade level at which the person accrued teaching experience.

17. Adopt rules to require that a background investigation be conducted by the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety on all initial applicants for licensure. The board shall also require all initial applicants to submit a completed fingerprint packet and shall use the packet to facilitate a national criminal history background check. The board shall have access to, and shall review the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under chapter 235A, and the dependent adult abuse records maintained under chapter 235B for information regarding applicants for license renewal.

18. May adopt rules for practitioners who are

not eligible for a statement of professional recognition under subsection 10, but have received a baccalaureate degree and provide a service to students at any or all levels from prekindergarten through grade twelve for a school district, accredited nonpublic school, area education agency, or preschool program established pursuant to chapter 256C.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §39; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §32, 33
Subsections 10 and 17 amended
NEW subsection 18

272.10 Fees.

1. It is the intent of the general assembly that licensing fees established by the board of educational examiners be sufficient to finance the activities of the board under this chapter.

2. Licensing fees are payable to the treasurer of state and shall be deposited with the executive director of the board. The executive director shall deposit twenty-five percent of the fees collected annually with the treasurer of state and the fees shall be credited to the general fund of the state. The remaining licensing fees collected during the fiscal year shall be retained by and are appropriated to the board for the purposes related to the board's duties. Notwithstanding section 8.33, licensing fees retained by and appropriated to the board pursuant to this section that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the activities of the board as provided in this chapter until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The executive director shall keep an accurate and detailed account of fees received, including fees paid to the treasurer of state and fees retained by the board.

4. The board shall submit a detailed annual financial report by January 1 to the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on education and the legislative services agency.

Transfer of funds to department of education to be used during FY 2009-2010 to supplement moneys allocated for beginning teacher mentoring and induction program; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §9, 48
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 272C

REGULATION OF LICENSED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

272C.1 Definitions.

1. *"Continuing education"* means that education which is obtained by a professional or occupational licensee in order to maintain, improve, or expand skills and knowledge obtained prior to initial licensure or to develop new and relevant skills and knowledge. This education may be obtained through formal or informal education practices, self-study, research, and participation in profes-

sional, technical, and occupational societies, and by other similar means as authorized by the board.

2. *"Disciplinary proceeding"* means any proceeding under the authority of a licensing board pursuant to which licensee discipline may be imposed.

3. *"Inactive licensee re-entry"* means that process a former or inactive professional or occupational licensee pursues to again be capable of ac-

tively and competently practicing as a professional or occupational licensee.

4. “*Licensee discipline*” means any sanction a licensing board may impose upon its licensees for conduct which threatens or denies citizens of this state a high standard of professional or occupational care.

5. The term “*licensing*” and its derivations include the terms “*registration*” and “*certification*” and their derivations.

6. “*Licensing board*” or “*board*” includes the following boards:

a. The state board of engineering and land surveying examiners, created pursuant to chapter 542B.

b. The board of examiners of shorthand reporters created pursuant to article 3 of chapter 602.

c. The Iowa accountancy examining board, created pursuant to chapter 542.

d. The Iowa real estate commission, created pursuant to chapter 543B.

e. The board of architectural examiners, created pursuant to chapter 544A.

f. The Iowa board of landscape architectural examiners, created pursuant to chapter 544B.

g. The board of barbering, created pursuant to chapter 147.

h. The board of chiropractic, created pursuant to chapter 147.

i. The board of cosmetology arts and sciences, created pursuant to chapter 147.

j. The dental board, created pursuant to chapter 147.

k. The board of mortuary science, created pursuant to chapter 147.

l. The board of medicine, created pursuant to chapter 147.

m. The board of physician assistants, created pursuant to chapter 148C.

n. The board of nursing, created pursuant to chapter 147.

o. The board of nursing home administrators, created pursuant to chapter 155.

p. The board of optometry, created pursuant to chapter 147.

q. The board of pharmacy, created pursuant to chapter 147.

r. The board of physical and occupational therapy, created pursuant to chapter 147.

s. The board of podiatry, created pursuant to chapter 147.

t. The board of psychology, created pursuant to chapter 147.

u. The board of speech pathology and audiology, created pursuant to chapter 147.

v. The board of hearing aid dispensers, created pursuant to chapter 154A.

w. The board of veterinary medicine, created pursuant to chapter 169.

x. The director of the department of natural resources in certifying water treatment operators as provided in sections 455B.211 through 455B.224.

y. Any professional or occupational licensing board created after January 1, 1978.

z. The board of respiratory care in licensing respiratory care practitioners pursuant to chapter 152B.

aa. The board of athletic training in licensing athletic trainers pursuant to chapter 152D.

ab. The board of massage therapy in licensing massage therapists pursuant to chapter 152C.

ac. The board of sign language interpreters and transliterators, created pursuant to chapter 154E.

ad. The director of public health in certifying emergency medical care providers and emergency medical care services pursuant to chapter 147A.

ae. The plumbing and mechanical systems board, created pursuant to chapter 105.

af. The department of public safety, in licensing fire sprinkler installers and maintenance workers pursuant to chapter 100D.

7. “*Malpractice*” means any error or omission, unreasonable lack of skill, or failure to maintain a reasonable standard of care by a licensee in the course of practice of the licensee’s occupation or profession, pursuant to this chapter.

8. “*Peer review*” means evaluation of professional services rendered by a professional practitioner.

9. “*Peer review committee*” means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §14, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §31
2008 enactment of subsection 6, paragraph af, is effective August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
Subsection 6, paragraph ae amended
Subsection 6, NEW paragraph af

272C.2 Continuing education required.

1. Each licensing board shall require and issue rules for continuing education requirements as a condition to license renewal.

2. The rules shall create continuing education requirements at a minimum level prescribed by each licensing board. These boards may also establish continuing education programs to assist a licensee in meeting such continuing education requirements. Such rules shall also:

a. Give due attention to the effect of continuing education requirements on interstate and international practice.

b. Place the responsibility for arrangement of financing of continuing education on the licensee, while allowing the board to receive any other available funds or resources that aid in supporting a continuing education program.

c. Attempt to express continuing education requirements in terms of uniform and widely recognized measurement units.

d. Establish guidelines, including guidelines in regard to the monitoring of licensee participation, for the approval of continuing education programs that qualify under the continuing education requirements prescribed.

e. Not be implemented for the purpose of limiting the size of the profession or occupation.

f. Define the status of active and inactive licensure and establish appropriate guidelines for inactive licensee re-entry.

g. Be promulgated solely for the purpose of assuring a continued maintenance of skills and knowledge by a professional or occupational licensee directly related and commensurate with the current level of competency of the licensee's profession or occupation.

3. The state board of engineering and land surveyors, the board of architectural examiners, the board of landscape architectural examiners, and the office of energy independence shall cooperate with each other and with persons who typically offer continuing education courses for design professionals to make available energy efficiency related continuing education courses, and to encourage interdisciplinary cooperation and education concerning available energy efficiency strategies for employment in the state's construction industry.

4. A person licensed to practice an occupation or profession in this state shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements of this state during periods that the person serves honorably on active duty in the military services, or for periods that the person is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for the occupation or profession and meets all requirements of that state or district for practice therein, or for periods that the person is a government employee working in the person's licensed specialty and assigned to duty outside of the United States, or for other periods of active practice and absence from the state approved by the appropriate licensing board.

5. A person licensed to sell real estate in this state shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements of this state during periods that the person serves honorably on active duty in the military services, or for periods that the person is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for the occupation or profession and meets all requirements of that state or district for practice therein, if the state or district accords the same privilege to Iowa residents, or for periods that the person is a government employee working in the person's licensed specialty and assigned to duty outside of the United States, or for other periods of active practice and absence from the state approved by the appropriate licensing board.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §13, 41
Subsection 3 amended

272C.3 Authority of licensing boards.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, each licensing board shall have the powers to:

a. Administer and enforce the laws and administrative rules provided for in this chapter and

any other statute to which the licensing board is subject.

b. Adopt and enforce administrative rules which provide for the partial re-examination of the professional licensing examinations given by each licensing board.

c. Review or investigate, or both, upon written complaint or upon its own motion pursuant to other evidence received by the board, alleged acts or omissions which the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rule for licensee discipline.

d. Determine in any case whether an investigation, or further investigation, or a disciplinary proceeding is warranted. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 17A, a determination by a licensing board that an investigation is not warranted or that an investigation should be closed without initiating a disciplinary proceeding is not subject to judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

e. Initiate and prosecute disciplinary proceedings.

f. Impose licensee discipline.

g. Petition the district court for enforcement of its authority with respect to licensees or with respect to other persons violating the laws which the board is charged with administering.

h. Register or establish and register peer review committees.

i. Refer to a registered peer review committee for investigation, review, and report to the board, any complaint or other evidence of an act or omission which the board reasonably believes to constitute cause for licensee discipline. However, the referral of any matter shall not relieve the board of any of its duties and shall not divest the board of any authority or jurisdiction.

j. Determine and administer the renewal of licenses for periods not exceeding three years.

k. Establish a licensee review committee for the purpose of evaluating and monitoring licensees who are impaired as a result of alcohol or drug abuse, dependency, or addiction, or by any mental or physical disorder or disability, and who self-report the impairment to the committee, or who are referred by the board to the committee. Members of the committee shall receive actual expenses for the performance of their duties and shall be eligible to receive per diem compensation pursuant to section 7E.6. The board shall adopt rules for the establishment and administration of the committee, including but not limited to establishment of the criteria for eligibility for referral to the committee and the grounds for disciplinary action for noncompliance with committee decisions. Information in the possession of the board or the licensee review committee, under this paragraph, shall be subject to the confidentiality requirements of section 272C.6. Referral of a licensee by the board to a licensee review committee shall not relieve the board of any duties of the board and shall not

divest the board of any authority or jurisdiction otherwise provided. A licensee who violates section 272C.10 or the rules of the board while under review by the licensee review committee shall be referred to the board for appropriate action.

2. Each licensing board may impose one or more of the following as licensee discipline:

a. Revoke a license, or suspend a license either until further order of the board or for a specified period, upon any of the grounds specified in section 100D.5, 105.22, 147.55, 148.6, 148B.7, 152.10, 153.34, 154A.24, 169.13, 455B.219, 542.10, 542B.21, 543B.29, 544A.13, 544B.15, or 602.3203 or chapter 151 or 155, as applicable, or upon any other grounds specifically provided for in this chapter for revocation of the license of a licensee subject to the jurisdiction of that board, or upon failure of the licensee to comply with a decision of the board imposing licensee discipline.

b. Revoke, or suspend either until further order of the board or for a specified period, the privilege of a licensee to engage in one or more specified procedures, methods, or acts incident to the practice of the profession, if pursuant to hearing or stipulated or agreed settlement the board finds that because of a lack of education or experience, or because of negligence, or careless acts or omissions, or because of one or more intentional acts or omissions, the licensee has demonstrated a lack of qualifications which are necessary to assure the residents of this state a high standard of professional and occupational care.

c. Impose a period of probation under specified conditions, whether or not in conjunction with other sanctions.

d. Require additional professional education or training, or re-examination, or any combination, as a condition precedent to the reinstatement of a license or of any privilege incident thereto, or as a condition precedent to the termination of any suspension.

e. Impose civil penalties by rule, if the rule specifies which offenses or acts are subject to civil penalties. The amount of civil penalty shall be in the discretion of the board, but shall not exceed one thousand dollars. Failure to comply with the imposition of a civil penalty may be grounds for further license discipline.

f. Issue a citation and warning respecting licensee behavior which is subject to the imposition of other sanctions by the board.

3. The powers conferred by this section upon a licensing board shall be in addition to powers specified elsewhere in the Code. The powers of any other person specified elsewhere in the Code shall not limit the powers of a licensing board conferred by this section, nor shall the powers of such other person be deemed limited by the provisions of this section.

4. *a.* Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit informal stipulation and

settlement by a board and a licensee of any matter involving licensee discipline. However, licensee discipline shall not be agreed to or imposed except pursuant to a written decision which specifies the sanction and which is entered by the board and filed.

b. All health care boards shall file written decisions which specify the sanction entered by the board with the Iowa department of public health which shall be available to the public upon request. All non-health care boards shall have on file the written and specified decisions and sanctions entered by the board and shall be available to the public upon request.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §15, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Civil penalty for real estate brokers and salespersons, see §543B.48
2008 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph a, takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended
Subsection 4 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

272C.4 Duties of board.

Each licensing board shall have the following duties in addition to other duties specified by this chapter or elsewhere in the Code:

1. Establish procedures by which complaints which relate to licensure or to licensee discipline shall be received and reviewed by the board.

2. Establish procedures by which disputes between licensees and clients which result in judgments or settlements in or of malpractice claims or actions shall be investigated by the board.

3. Establish procedures by which any recommendation taken by a peer review committee shall be reported to and reviewed by the board if a peer review committee is established.

4. Establish procedures for registration with the board of peer review committees if a peer review committee is established.

5. Define by rule those recommendations of peer review committees which shall constitute disciplinary recommendations which must be reported to the board if a peer review committee is established.

6. Define by rule acts or omissions that are grounds for revocation or suspension of a license under section 100D.5, 105.22, 147.55, 148.6, 148B.7, 152.10, 153.34, 154A.24, 169.13, 455B.219, 542.10, 542B.21, 543B.29, 544A.13, 544B.15, or 602.3203 or chapter 151 or 155, as applicable, and to define by rule acts or omissions that constitute negligence, careless acts, or omissions within the meaning of section 272C.3, subsection 2, paragraph "b", which licensees are required to report to the board pursuant to section 272C.9, subsection 2.

7. Establish the procedures by which licensees shall report those acts or omissions specified by the board pursuant to subsection 6.

8. Give written notice to another licensing board or to a hospital licensing agency if evidence received by the board either alleges or constitutes

reasonable cause to believe the existence of an act or omission which is subject to discipline by that other board or agency.

9. Require each health care licensing board to file with the Iowa department of public health a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline. Each non-health care board shall have on file a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline which copy shall be properly dated and shall be in simple language and in the most concise form consistent with clearness and comprehensiveness of subject matter.

10. Establish procedures consistent with the provisions of section 261.121, subsection 2, and sections 261.122 through 261.127 by which, in the board's discretion, a license shall be suspended, denied, or revoked, or other disciplinary action imposed, with regard to a licensee subject to the board's jurisdiction who has defaulted on a repayment or service obligation under any federal or state educational loan or service-conditional scholarship program. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, each board shall defer to the federal or state program's determination of default upon certification by the program of such a default on the part of a licensee, and shall remove the suspension, grant the license, or stay the revocation or other disciplinary action taken if the federal or state program certifies that the defaulting licensee has agreed to fulfill the licensee's obligation, or is complying with an approved repayment plan. Licensure sanctions shall be reinstated upon certification that a defaulting licensee has failed to comply with the repayment or service requirements, as determined by the federal or state program. The provisions of this subsection relating to board authority to act in response to notification of default shall apply not only to a licensing board, as defined in section 272C.1, but also to any other licensing board or authority regulating a license authorized by the laws of this state.

Insurance carriers which insure professional

and occupational licensees for acts or omissions that constitute negligence, careless acts, or omissions in the practice of a profession or occupation shall file reports with the appropriate licensing board. The reports shall include information pertaining to any lawsuit filed against a licensee which may affect the licensee as defined by rule, involving an insured of the insurer.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §16, 18
2008 amendment to subsection 6 takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 6 amended

272C.5 Licensee disciplinary procedure — rulemaking delegation.

1. Each licensing board may establish by rule licensee disciplinary procedures. Each licensing board may impose licensee discipline under these procedures.

2. Rules promulgated under subsection 1 of this section:

a. Shall comply with the provisions of chapter 17A.

b. Shall designate who may or shall initiate a licensee disciplinary investigation and a licensee disciplinary proceeding, and who shall prosecute a disciplinary proceeding and under what conditions, and shall state the procedures for review by the licensing board of findings of fact if a majority of the licensing board does not hear the disciplinary proceeding.

c. Shall state whether the procedures are an alternative to or an addition to the procedures stated in sections 100D.5, 105.23, 105.24, 148.6 through 148.9, 152.10, 152.11, 153.33, 154A.23, 542.11, 542B.22, 543B.35, 543B.36, and 544B.16.

d. Shall specify methods by which the final decisions of the board relating to disciplinary proceedings shall be published.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §17, 18
2008 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph c, takes effect August 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 272D

DEBTS OWED STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT — LICENSING SANCTIONS

272D.1 Definitions.

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

1. "*Certificate of noncompliance*" means a document provided by the unit certifying that the named person has outstanding liability placed with the unit and has not entered into an approved payment plan to pay the liability.

2. "*Liability*" means a debt or obligation placed with the unit for collection that is greater than one thousand dollars. For purposes of this chapter "*li-*

ability" does not include support payments collected pursuant to chapter 252J.

3. "*License*" means a license, certification, registration, permit, approval, renewal, or other similar authorization issued to a person by a licensing authority which evidences the admission to, or granting of authority to engage in, a profession, occupation, business, industry, or recreation. "*Licensee*" includes licenses for hunting and fishing, or other recreational activity.

4. "*Licensee*" means a person to whom a license

has been issued, or who is seeking the issuance of a license.

5. “*Licensing authority*” means the supreme court, or an instrumentality, agency, board, commission, department, officer, or organization, or any other entity of the state, which has authority within this state to suspend or revoke a license or to deny the renewal or issuance of a license authorizing a person to engage in a business, occupation, profession, recreation, or industry.

6. “*Obligor*” means a person with a liability placed with the unit.

7. “*Person*” means a licensee.

8. “*Unit*” means the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.

9. “*Withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance*” means a document provided by the unit certifying that the certificate of noncompliance is withdrawn and that the licensing authority may proceed with issuance, reinstatement, or renewal of the person’s license.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §107
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 273

AREA EDUCATION AGENCIES

273.2 Area education agencies established — powers — services and programs.

1. There are established throughout the state fifteen area education agencies, each of which is governed by an area education agency board of directors. The boundaries of an area education agency shall not divide a school district. The director of the department of education shall change boundaries of area education agencies to take into account mergers of local school districts and changes in boundaries of local school districts, when necessary to maintain the policy of this chapter that a local school district shall not be a part of more than one area education agency.

2. An area education agency established under this chapter is a body politic as a school corporation for the purpose of exercising powers granted under this chapter, and may sue and be sued. An area education agency may hold property and execute purchase agreements within two years of a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1, and lease-purchase agreements pursuant to section 273.3, subsection 7, and if the lease-purchase agreement exceeds ten years or the purchase price of the property to be acquired pursuant to a purchase or lease-purchase agreement exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, the area education agency shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed purchase or lease-purchase agreement and receive approval from the area education agency board of directors and the state board of education or its designee before entering into the agreement.

3. The area education agency board shall furnish educational services and programs as provided in sections 273.1 to 273.9 and chapter 256B to the pupils enrolled in public or nonpublic schools located within its boundaries which are on the list of accredited schools pursuant to section 256.11. The programs and services provided shall be at least commensurate with programs and services existing on July 1, 1974. The programs and serv-

ices provided to pupils enrolled in nonpublic schools shall be comparable to programs and services provided to pupils enrolled in public schools within constitutional guidelines.

4. The area education agency board shall provide for special education services and media services for the local school districts in the area and shall encourage and assist school districts in the area to establish programs for gifted and talented children. The board shall assist in facilitating interlibrary loans of materials between school districts and other libraries. Each area education agency shall include as a member of its media center advisory committee a library service area trustee or library service area staff member, who is appointed to the committee by the commission of libraries.

5. The area education agency board may provide for the following programs and services to local school districts, and at the request of local school districts to providers of child development services who have received grants under chapter 256A from the child development coordinating council, within the limits of funds available:

a. In-service training programs for employees of school districts and area education agencies, provided at the time programs and services are established they do not duplicate programs and services available in that area from the universities under the state board of regents and from other universities and four-year institutions of higher education in Iowa. The in-service training programs shall include but are not limited to regular training concerning mental or emotional disorders which may afflict children and the impact children with such disorders have upon their families.

b. Educational data processing pursuant to section 256.9, subsection 11.

c. Research, demonstration projects and models, and educational planning for children under five years of age through grade twelve and chil-

dren requiring special education as defined in section 256B.2 as approved by the state board of education.

d. Auxiliary services for nonpublic school pupils as provided in section 256.12. However, if auxiliary services are provided their funding shall be based on the type of service provided.

e. Other educational programs and services for children under five years through grade twelve and children requiring special education as defined in section 256B.2 and for employees of school districts and area education agencies as approved by the state board of education.

6. The board of directors of an area education agency shall not establish programs and services which duplicate programs and services which are or may be provided by the community colleges under the provisions of chapter 260C. An area education agency shall contract, whenever practicable, with other school corporations for the use of personnel, buildings, facilities, supplies, equipment, programs, and services.

7. The board of an area education agency or a consortium of two or more area education agencies shall contract with one or more licensed dietitians for the support of nutritional provisions in individual education plans developed in accordance with chapter 256B and to provide information to support school nutrition coordinators.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §5
Legislative intent that statewide early childhood professional development system be implemented through area education agencies; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, §73
Subsection 2 amended

273.3 Duties and powers of area education agency board.

The board in carrying out the provisions of section 273.2 shall:

1. Determine the policies of the area education agency for providing programs and services.

2. Be authorized to receive and expend money for providing programs and services as provided in sections 273.1 to 273.9, and chapters 256B and 257. All costs incurred in providing the programs and services, including administrative costs, shall be paid from funds received pursuant to sections 273.1 to 273.9 and chapters 256B and 257.

3. Provide data and prepare reports as directed by the director of the department of education.

4. Provide for advisory committees as deemed necessary.

5. Be authorized, subject to rules of the state board of education, to provide directly or by contractual arrangement with public or private agencies for special education programs and services, media services, and educational programs and services requested by the local boards of education as provided in this chapter, including but not limited to contracts for the area education agency to provide programs or services to the local school

districts and contracts for local school districts, other educational agencies, and public and private agencies to provide programs and services to the local school districts in the area education agency in lieu of the area education agency providing the services. Contracts may be made with public or private agencies located outside the state if the programs and services comply with the rules of the state board. Rules adopted by the state board of education shall be consistent with rules, adopted by the board of educational examiners, relating to licensing of practitioners.

6. Area education agencies may cooperate and contract between themselves and with other public agencies to provide special education programs and services, media services, and educational services to schools and children residing within their respective areas. Area education agencies may provide print and nonprint materials to public and private colleges and universities that have teacher education programs approved by the state board of education.

7. Be authorized to lease, purchase, or lease-purchase, subject to the approval of the state board of education or its designee and to receive by gift and operate and maintain facilities and buildings necessary to provide authorized programs and services. However, a lease for less than ten years and with an annual cost of less than twenty-five thousand dollars does not require the approval of the state board. The state board shall not approve a lease, purchase, or lease-purchase until the state board is satisfied by investigation that public school corporations within the area do not have suitable facilities available. A purchase of property that is not a lease-purchase may be made only within two years of a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1, and subject to the requirements of this subsection.

8. Be authorized, subject to the approval of the director of the department of education, to enter into agreements for the joint use of personnel, buildings, facilities, supplies, and equipment with school corporations as deemed necessary to provide authorized programs and services.

9. Be authorized to make application for, accept, and expend state and federal funds that are available for programs of educational benefit approved by the director of the department of education, and cooperate with the department in the manner provided in federal-state plans or department rules in the effectuation and administration of programs approved by the director, or approved by other educational agencies, which agencies have been approved as state educational authorities.

10. Be authorized to perform all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this chapter.

11. Employ personnel to carry out the functions of the area education agency which shall in-

clude the employment of an administrator who shall possess a license issued under chapter 272. The administrator shall be employed pursuant to section 279.20 and sections 279.23, 279.24 and 279.25. The salary for an area education agency administrator shall be established by the board based upon the previous experience and education of the administrator. Section 279.13 applies to the area education agency board and to all teachers employed by the area education agency. Sections 279.23, 279.24 and 279.25 apply to the area education board and to all administrators employed by the area education agency.

12. Prepare an annual budget estimating income and expenditures for programs and services as provided in sections 273.1 to 273.9 and chapter 256B within the limits of funds provided under section 256B.9 and chapter 257. The board shall give notice of a public hearing on the proposed budget by publication in an official county newspaper in each county in the territory of the area education agency in which the principal place of business of a school district that is a part of the area education agency is located. The notice shall specify the date, which shall be not later than March 1 of each year, the time, and the location of the public hearing. The proposed budget as approved by the board shall then be submitted to the state board of education, on forms provided by the department, no later than March 15 preceding the next fiscal year for approval. The state board shall review the proposed budget of each area education agency and shall before April 1, either grant approval or return the budget without approval with comments of the state board included. An unapproved budget shall be resubmitted to the state board for final approval not later than April 15. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999, and each succeeding fiscal year, the state board shall give final approval only to budgets submitted by area education agencies accredited by the state board or that have been given conditional accreditation by the state board.

13. Be authorized to pay, out of funds available to the board reasonable annual dues to an Iowa association of school boards. Membership shall be limited to those duly elected members of the area education agency board.

14. *a.* The board may establish a plan, in accordance with section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, for employees, which plan shall consist of one or more investment contracts, on a group or individual basis, acquired from a company, or a salesperson for that company, that is authorized to do business in this state.

b. The selection of investment contracts to be included within the plan established by the board shall be made either pursuant to a competitive bidding process conducted by the board, in coordi-

nation with employee organizations representing employees eligible to participate in the plan, or pursuant to an agreement with the department of administrative services to make available investment contracts included in a deferred compensation or similar plan established by the department pursuant to section 8A.438, which plan meets the requirements of this subsection. The determination of whether to select investment contracts for the plan pursuant to a competitive bidding process or by agreement with the department of administrative services shall be made by agreement between the board and the employee organizations representing employees eligible to participate in the plan.

c. The board may make elective deferrals in accordance with the plan as authorized by an eligible employee for the purpose of making contributions to the investment contract on behalf of the employee. The deferrals shall be made in the manner which will qualify contributions to the investment contract for the benefits under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3. In addition, the board may make nonelective employer contributions to the plan.

d. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires, "investment contract" shall mean a custodial account utilizing mutual funds or an annuity contract which meets the requirements of section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3.

15. Be authorized to establish and pay all or any part of the cost of group health insurance plans, nonprofit group medical service plans and group life insurance plans adopted by the board for the benefit of employees of the area education agency, from funds available to the board.

16. Meet at least annually with the members of the boards of directors of the merged areas in which the area education agency is located to discuss coordination of programs and services and other matters of mutual interest to the boards.

17. Be authorized to issue warrants and anticipatory warrants pursuant to chapter 74. The applicable rate of interest shall be determined pursuant to sections 74A.2, 74A.3, and 74A.7. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize a board to levy a tax.

18. Be authorized to issue school credit cards allowing area education agency employees to pay for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of work-related duties.

19. Pursuant to rules adopted by the state board of education, be authorized to charge user fees for certain materials and services that are not required by law or by rules of the state board of education and are specifically requested by a school district or accredited nonpublic school.

20. Be authorized to purchase equipment as provided in section 279.48.

21. Be authorized to sell, lease, or dispose of, in whole or in part, property belonging to the area education agency. Before the area education agency may sell property belonging to the agency, the board of directors shall comply with the requirements set forth in section 297.22. Before the board of directors of an area education agency may lease property belonging to the agency, the board shall obtain the approval of the director of the department of education.

22. Meet annually with the members of the boards of directors of the school districts located within its boundaries if requested by the school district boards.

23. By October 1 of each year, submit to the department of education the following information:

a. The contracted salary including bonus wages and benefits, annuity payments, or any other benefit for the administrators of the area education agency.

b. The contracted salary and benefits and any other expenses related to support for governmental affairs efforts, including expenditures for lobbyists and lobbying activities for the area education agency.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §161
Subsection 7 amended
NEW subsection 23

273.8 Area education agency board of directors.

1. *Board of directors.* The board of directors of an area education agency shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, each a resident of and elected in the manner provided in this section from a director district that is approximately equal in population to the other director districts in the area education agency. Each director shall serve a four-year term which commences at the organization meeting.

2. *Election of directors.* Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the board of directors of an area education agency shall be elected by a vote of the members of the boards of directors of the local school districts located within the director district. The procedure for conducting the elections shall be as follows:

a. Notice of the election shall be published by the area education agency administrator not later than July 15 of the odd-numbered year in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the director district. The cost of publication shall be paid by the area education agency.

b. A candidate for election to the area education agency board shall file a statement of candidacy with the area education agency secretary not later than August 15 of the odd-numbered year, on forms prescribed by the department of education. The statement of candidacy shall include the candidate's name, address, and school district. The list of candidates shall be sent by the secretary of

the area education agency in ballot form by certified mail to the presidents of the boards of directors of all school districts within the director district not later than September 1. In order for the ballot to be counted, the ballot must be received in the secretary's office by the end of the normal business day on September 30 or be clearly post-marked by an officially authorized postal service not later than September 29 and received by the secretary not later than noon on the first Monday following September 30.

c. The board of each separate school district that is located entirely or partially inside an area education agency director district shall cast a vote for director of the area education agency board based upon the ratio that the population of the school district, or portion of the school district, in the director district bears to the total population in the director district. The population of each school district or portion shall be determined by the department of education. The member of the area education agency board to be elected may be a member of a local school district board of directors and shall be an elector and a resident of the director district, but shall not be a school district employee.

d. Vacancies, as defined in section 277.29, in the membership of the area education agency board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term at a director district convention called and conducted in the manner provided in subsection 3.

3. *Director district convention.* If no candidate files with the area education agency secretary by the deadline specified in subsection 2, or a vacancy occurs, or if otherwise required as provided in section 273.23, subsection 3, a director district convention, attended by members of the boards of directors of the local school districts located within the director district, shall be called to elect a board member for that director district. The convention location shall be determined by the area education agency administrator. Notice of the time, date, and place of a director district convention shall be published by the area education agency administrator in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the director district at least thirty days prior to the day of the convention. The cost of publication shall be paid by the area education agency. A candidate for election to the area education agency board shall file a statement of candidacy with the area education agency secretary at least ten days prior to the date of the director district convention on forms prescribed by the department of education, or nominations may be made at the convention by a delegate from a board of directors of a school district located within the director district. A statement of candidacy shall include the candidate's name, address, and school district. Delegates to director district conventions shall not be bound by a school board or any school

board member to pledge their votes to any candidate prior to the date of the convention.

4. *Organization.*

a. The board of directors of each area education agency shall meet and organize at the first regular meeting in October following the regular school election at a suitable place designated by the president. Directors whose terms commence at the organizational meeting shall qualify by taking the oath of office required by section 277.28 at or before the organizational meeting.

b. The provisions of section 260C.12 relating to organization, officers, appointment of secretary and treasurer, and meetings of the merged area board apply to the area education agency board.

5. *Quorum.* A majority of the members of the board of directors of the area education agency shall constitute a quorum.

6. *Change in directors.* The board of an area education agency may change the number of directors on the board and shall make corresponding changes in the boundaries of director districts. Changes shall be completed not later than July 1 of a fiscal year for the director district conventions to be held the following September.

7. *Boundary line changes.* To the extent possible the board shall provide that changes in the boundary lines of director districts of area education agencies shall not lengthen or diminish the term of office of a director of an area education agency board. Initial terms of office shall be set by the board so that as nearly as possible the terms of one-half of the members expire biennially.

8. *Census changes.* The board of the area education agency shall redraw boundary lines of director districts in the area education agency after each census to compensate for changes in population if changes in population have taken place.

Where feasible, boundary lines of director districts shall coincide with the boundary lines of school districts and the boundary lines of election precincts established pursuant to sections 49.3 to 49.6.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §108
Subsection 4 amended

273.10 Accreditation of area education programs.

1. The department of education shall develop, in consultation with the area education agencies, and establish an accreditation process for area education agencies by July 1, 1997. At a minimum, the accreditation process shall consist of the following:

a. The timely submission by an area education agency of information required by the department on forms provided by the department.

b. The use of an accreditation team appointed by the director of the department of education to conduct an evaluation, including an on-site visit of each area education agency. The team shall include, but is not limited to, department staff mem-

bers, representatives from the school districts served by the area education agency being evaluated, area education agency staff members from area education agencies other than the area education agency that conducts the programs being evaluated for accreditation, and other team members with expertise as deemed appropriate by the director.

2. Prior to a visit to an area education agency, the accreditation team shall have access to that area education agency's program audit report filed with the department. After a visit to an area education agency, the accreditation team shall determine whether the accreditation standards for a program have been met and shall make a report to the director and the state board, together with a recommendation as to whether the programs of the area education agency should receive initial accreditation or remain accredited. The accreditation team shall report strengths and weaknesses, if any, for each accreditation standard and shall advise the area education agency of available resources and technical assistance to further enhance the strengths and improve areas of weakness. An area education agency may respond to the accreditation team's report.

3. The state board of education shall determine whether a program of an area education agency shall receive initial accreditation or shall remain accredited.

a. Approval of area education agency programs by the state board shall be based upon the recommendation of the director of the department of education after a study of the factual and evaluative evidence on record about each area education agency program in terms of the accreditation standards adopted by the state board.

b. Approval, if granted, shall be for a term of five years. However, the state board may grant conditional approval for a term of less than five years if conditions warrant.

4. If the state board of education determines that an area education agency's program does not meet accreditation standards, the director of the department of education, in cooperation with the board of directors of the area education agency, shall establish a remediation plan prescribing the procedures that must be taken to correct deficiencies in meeting the program standards, and shall establish a deadline date for correction of the deficiencies. The remediation plan is subject to the approval of the state board.

5. The area education agency program shall remain accredited during the implementation of the remediation plan. The accreditation team shall visit the area education agency and shall determine whether the deficiencies in the standards for the program have been corrected and shall make a report and recommendation to the director and the state board of education. The state board shall review the report and recommendation and shall determine whether the deficiencies in the

program have been corrected.

6. *a.* If the deficiencies in an area education program have not been corrected, the agency board shall take one of the following actions within sixty days from removal of accreditation:

(1) Merge the deficient program with a program from another accredited area education agency.

(2) Contract with another area education agency or other public educational institution for purposes of program delivery.

b. The rules developed by the state board of education for the accreditation process shall include provisions for removal of accreditation, including provisions for proper notice to the administrator of the area education agency, each member of the board of directors of the area education agency, and the superintendents and administrators of the schools of the districts served by the area education agency.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Subsections 3 and 6 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

273.14 Emergency repairs.

When emergency repairs costing more than the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or the adjusted competitive bid threshold established in section 314.1B, subsection 2, are necessary in order to ensure the use of an area education agency facility, the provisions of law with reference to advertising for bids shall not apply within two years of a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1, and the area education agency board may contract for such emergency repairs without advertising for bids. However, before such emergency repairs can be made to an area education agency facility, the state board of education or its designee must certify that such emergency repairs are necessary to ensure the use of the area education agency facility.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §7
NEW section

273.15 through 273.19 Reserved.

CHAPTER 275

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

275.18 Special election called — time.

1. When the boundaries of the territory to be included in a proposed school corporation and the number and method of the election of the school directors of the proposed school corporation have been determined as provided in this chapter, the area education agency administrator with whom the petition is filed shall give written notice of the election to the county commissioner of elections of the county in the proposed school corporation which has the greatest taxable base. The question shall be submitted to the voters at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph "c" in the calendar year prior to the calendar year in which the reorganization will take effect.

2. The county commissioner of elections shall give notice of the election by one publication in the same newspaper in which previous notices have been published regarding the proposed school reorganization, and in addition, if more than one county is involved, by one publication in a legal newspaper in each county other than that of the first publication. The publication shall be not less than four nor more than twenty days prior to the election. If the decision published pursuant to section 275.15 or 275.16 includes a description of the proposed school corporation and a description of the director districts, if any, the notice for election and the ballot do not need to include these descriptions. Notice for an election shall not be published until the expiration of time for appeal, which shall be the same as that provided in section 275.15 or

275.16, whichever is applicable; and if there is an appeal, not until the appeal has been disposed of.

3. The area education agency administrator shall furnish to the commissioner a map of the proposed reorganized area which must be approved by the commissioner as suitable for posting. The map shall be displayed prominently in at least one place within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §77
Subsection 3 amended

275.25 Election of directors.

1. *a.* If the proposition to establish a new school district carries under the method provided in this chapter, the area education agency administrator with whom the petition was filed shall give written notice of a proposed date for a special election for directors of the newly formed school district to the commissioner of elections of the county in the district involved in the reorganization which has the greatest taxable base. The proposed date shall be as soon as possible pursuant to section 39.2, subsections 1 and 2, and section 47.6, subsections 1 and 2, but not later than the third Tuesday in January of the calendar year in which the reorganization takes effect.

b. The election shall be conducted as provided in section 277.3, and nomination petitions shall be filed pursuant to section 277.4, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Nomination petitions shall be filed with the secretary of the board of the existing school district in which the candi-

date resides not less than twenty-eight days before the date set for the special school election. The secretary of the board, or the secretary's designee, shall be present in the secretary's office until five p.m. on the final day to file the nomination papers. The nomination papers shall be delivered to the commissioner no later than five p.m. on the twenty-seventh day before the election.

c. If the special election is held in conjunction with the regular school election, the filing deadlines for the regular school election apply.

2. a. The number of directors of a school district is either five or seven as provided in section 275.12. In school districts that include a city of fifteen thousand or more population as shown by the most recent decennial federal census, the board shall consist of seven members elected in the manner provided in subsection 3. If it becomes necessary to increase the membership of a board, two directors shall be added according to the procedure described in section 277.23.

b. The county board of supervisors shall canvass the votes and the county commissioner of elections shall report the results to the area education agency administrator who shall notify the persons who are elected directors.

3. The directors who are elected and qualify to serve shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. At the special election, the three newly elected directors receiving the most votes shall be elected to serve until their successors qualify after the third regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization and the two newly elected directors receiving the next largest number of votes shall be elected to serve until the directors' successors qualify after the second regular school election date occurring after the effective date of the reorganization. However, in districts that include all or a part of a city of fifteen thousand or more population and in districts in which the proposition to establish a new corporation provides for the election of seven directors, the timelines specified in this subsection for the terms of office apply to the four newly elected directors receiving the most votes and then to the three newly elected directors receiving the next largest number of votes.

4. The board of the newly formed district shall organize within fifteen days after the special election upon the call of the area education agency administrator. The new board shall have control of the employment of personnel for the newly formed district for the next following school year under section 275.33. Following the first organizational meeting of the board of the newly formed district, the board may establish policy, organize curriculum, enter into contracts, complete planning, and take action as necessary for the efficient management of the newly formed community school district.

5. Section 49.8, subsection 4, does not permit a director to remain on the board of a school dis-

trict after the effective date of a boundary change which places the director's residence outside the boundaries of the district. Vacancies caused by this occurrence on a board shall be filled in the manner provided in sections 279.6 and 279.7.

6. The board of the newly formed district shall appoint an acting superintendent and an acting board secretary. The appointment of the acting superintendent shall not be subject to the continuing contract provisions of sections 279.20, 279.23, and 279.24.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For provisions applicable to the transition from election of directors annually for three-year terms to the staggered election of directors biennially for four-year terms, see 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §21

Subsections 1 and 2 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

275.41 Alternative method for director elections — temporary appointments.

1. As an alternative to the method specified in section 275.25 for electing directors in a newly formed community school district, the procedure specified in this section may be used and if used, the petition filed under section 275.12 shall state the number of directors on the initial board. If two districts are named in the petition, either five or seven directors shall serve on the initial board. If three or more districts are named in the petition, either seven or nine directors shall serve on the initial board. The petition shall specify the number of directors to be retained from each district, and those numbers shall be proportionate to the populations of the districts. If the exclusion of territory from a reorganization affects the proportionate balance of directors among the affected districts specified in the petition, or if the proposal specified in the petition does not comply with the requirement for proportionate representation, the area education board shall modify the proposal. However, all districts affected shall retain at least one member.

2. Prior to the organizational meeting of the newly formed district, the boards of the former districts shall designate directors to be retained as members to serve on the initial board, and if the total number of directors determined under subsection 1 is an even number, that number of directors shall function and may within five days of the organizational meeting appoint one additional director by unanimous vote with all directors voting. Otherwise, the board shall function until a special election can be held to elect an additional director. The procedure for calling the special election shall be the procedure specified in section 275.25. If there is an insufficient number of board members eligible to be retained from a former school district, the board of the former school district may appoint members to fill the vacancies. A vacancy occurs if there is an insufficient number of former board members who reside in the newly formed district or if there is an insufficient number who are willing to serve on the board of the newly formed district.

3. Prior to the effective date of the reorganization, the initial board shall approve a plan that commences at the first regular school election held after the effective date of the merger and is completed at the third regular school election held after the effective date of the merger, to replace the initial board with the regular board. If the petition specifies a number of directors on the regular board to be different from the number of directors on the initial board, the plan shall provide that the number specified in the petition for the regular board is in place by the time the regular board is formed. The plan shall provide that as nearly as possible one-half of the members of the board shall be elected biennially, and if a special election was held to elect a member to create an odd number of members on the board, the term of that member shall end at the organizational meeting following the third regular school election held after the effective date.

4. The board of the newly formed district shall organize within forty-five days after the approval of the merger upon the call of the area education agency administrator. The new board shall have control of the employment of all personnel for the newly formed district for the ensuing school year. Following the organization of the new board the board shall have authority to establish policy, organize curriculum, enter into contracts and complete such planning and take such action as is essential for the efficient management of the newly formed community school district.

5. The board of the newly formed district shall appoint an acting superintendent and an acting board secretary. The appointment of the acting superintendent shall not be subject to the continuing contract provision of sections 279.20, 279.23, and 279.24.

6. Section 49.8, subsection 4, shall not permit a director to remain on the board of a school district after the effective date of a boundary change which places the director's residence outside the boundaries of the district. Vacancies so caused on any board shall be filled in the manner provided in sections 279.6 and 279.7.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §248

For provisions applicable to the transition from election of directors annually for three-year terms to the staggered election of directors biennially for four-year terms, see 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §21

Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 numbered as subsection 6

275.53 Dissolution proposal.

1. The commission shall send a copy of its dissolution proposal or shall inform the board that it cannot agree upon a dissolution proposal not later than one year following the date of the organizational meeting of the commission. The commission shall also send a copy of the dissolution proposal to the boards of directors of all school districts to which area of the affected school district will be attached. If the board of a district to which area of the affected school district will be attached

objects to the attachment, within ten days following receipt of the dissolution proposal the board shall send its objections in writing to the commission. The commission may consider the objections and may modify the dissolution proposal. If the dissolution proposal is modified, the commission shall notify the boards of directors of all school districts to which area of the affected school district will be attached.

2. Notifications required under subsection 1 shall be delivered using one of the following methods:

a. Mail bearing a United States postal service postmark.

b. Hand delivery.

c. Facsimile transmission.

d. Electronic delivery.

3. If the commission cannot agree upon a dissolution proposal prior to the expiration of its term, the board may appoint a new commission.

2009 Acts, ch 50, §3

Section amended

275.54 Hearing.

1. Within ten days following the filing of the dissolution proposal with the board, the board shall fix a date for a hearing on the proposal which shall not be more than sixty days after the dissolution petition was filed with the board. The board shall publish notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing by one publication in a newspaper in general circulation in the district. The notice shall include the content of the dissolution proposal. A person residing or owning land in the school district may present evidence and arguments at the hearing. The president of the board shall preside at the hearing. The board shall review testimony from the hearing and shall adopt or amend and adopt the dissolution proposal.

2. The board shall notify the boards of directors of all school districts to which area of the affected school district will be attached and the director of the department of education of the contents of the dissolution proposal adopted by the board. The notification shall be delivered using one of the following methods:

a. Mail bearing a United States postal service postmark.

b. Hand delivery.

c. Facsimile transmission.

d. Electronic delivery.

3. If the board of a district to which area of the affected school district will be attached objects to the attachment, that portion of the dissolution proposal will not be included in the proposal voted upon under section 275.55 and the director of the department of education shall attach the area to a contiguous school district.

4. If the board of a district to which area of the affected school district will be attached objects to

the division of assets and liabilities contained in the dissolution proposal, the matter shall be decided by a panel of disinterested arbitrators. The panel shall consist of one arbitrator selected by each affected district objecting to the provisions of the dissolution proposal, one selected by each affected district in favor of the provisions of the dissolution proposal, and one selected by each dissolving district. If the number of arbitrators selected is even, a disinterested arbitrator shall be selected by the administrator of the area education agency to which the dissolving district or districts belong. The decision of the arbitrators shall be made in writing and filed with the secretary of the new corporation. A party to the proceedings may appeal the decision to the district court by serving notice on the secretary of the new school corporation within twenty days after the decision is filed. The appeal shall be tried in equity and a decree entered determining the entire matter, including the levy, collection, and distribution of any necessary taxes.

5. If a dissolution proposal adopted by a board contains provisions that ninety-five percent or more of the taxable valuation of the dissolving district would be assumed and attached to a single school district, the dissolving school district shall cease further proceedings to dissolve and shall comply with reorganization procedures specified in this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 50, §4
Section amended

275.55 Election.

1. After the final hearing on the dissolution proposal, the board of the school district shall sub-

mit the proposition to the voters at the next election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “c”. However, the date of the final hearing on the dissolution proposal must be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the election. The proposition submitted to the voters residing in the school district shall describe each separate area to be attached to a contiguous school district and shall name the school district to which it will be attached. In addition to the description, a map may be included in the summary of the question on the ballot.

2. The board shall give written notice of the election to the county commissioner of elections. The county commissioner of elections shall give notice of the election by one publication in the same newspaper in which the previous notice was published about the hearing, which publication shall not be less than four nor more than twenty days prior to the election.

3. The proposition shall be adopted if a majority of the electors voting on the proposition approve its adoption.

4. The attachment is effective July 1 following its approval. If the dissolution proposal is for the dissolution of a school district with a certified enrollment of fewer than six hundred, the territory located in the school district that dissolved is eligible, if approved by the director of the department of education, for a reduction in the foundation property tax levy under section 257.3, subsection 1. If the director approves a reduction in the foundation property tax levy as provided in this section, the director shall notify the director of the department of management of the reduction.

2009 Acts, ch 50, §5
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 278

POWERS OF ELECTORS

278.1 Enumeration.

1. The voters at the regular election shall have power to:

a. Direct a change of textbooks regularly adopted.

b. Except when restricted by section 297.25, direct the sale, lease, or other disposition of any schoolhouse or school site or other property belonging to the corporation, and the application to be made of the proceeds thereof. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the sale, lease, exchange, gift, or grant and acceptance of any interest in real or other property of the corporation to the extent authorized in section 297.22.

c. Determine upon additional branches that shall be taught.

d. Instruct the board that school buildings

may or may not be used for meetings of public interest.

e. Direct the transfer of any surplus in the debt service fund, physical plant and equipment levy fund, capital projects funds, or public education and recreation levy fund to the general fund.

f. Authorize the board to obtain, at the expense of the corporation, roads for proper access to its schoolhouses.

g. Authorize a change to either five or seven directors. The proposition for the change shall specify the number of directors to be elected, and which of the methods of election authorized by section 275.12, subsection 2, is to be used if the change is approved by the voters.

h. Authorize a change in the method of conducting elections or in the number of directors as provided in sections 275.35 and 275.36. If a propo-

sition submitted to the voters under this paragraph or paragraph “g” is rejected, it may not be re-submitted to the voters of the district in substantially the same form within the next three years; if it is approved, no other proposal may be submitted to the voters of the district under this paragraph or paragraph “g” within the next six years. The establishment or abandonment of director districts or a change in the boundaries of director districts shall be implemented as prescribed in section 275.37.

i. Change the name of the school district, without affecting its corporate existence, rights, or obligations, and subject to the requirements of section 274.6.

2. a. The board may, with approval of sixty percent of the voters voting in an election in the school district, make extended time contracts not to exceed twenty years in duration for rental of buildings to supplement existing schoolhouse facilities; and where it is deemed advisable for buildings to be constructed or placed on real estate

owned by the school district, these contracts may include lease-purchase option agreements, the amounts to be paid out of the physical plant and equipment levy fund. The election shall be held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “c”.

b. Before entering into a rental or lease-purchase option contract, authorized by the electors, the board shall first adopt plans and specifications for a building or buildings which it considers suitable for the intended use and also adopt a form of rental or lease-purchase option contract. The board shall then invite bids thereon, by advertisement published once each week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the building or buildings are to be located, and the rental or lease-purchase option contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the board may reject any and all bids and advertise for new bids.

2009 Acts, ch 10, §1, 4
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 279

DIRECTORS — POWERS AND DUTIES

279.13 Contracts with teachers — automatic continuation — initial background investigations.

1. a. Contracts with teachers, which for the purpose of this section means all licensed employees of a school district and nurses employed by the board, excluding superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals, and assistant principals, shall be in writing and shall state the number of contract days, the annual compensation to be paid, and any other matters as may be mutually agreed upon. The contract may include employment for a term not exceeding the ensuing school year, except as otherwise authorized.

b. (1) Prior to entering into an initial contract with a teacher who holds a license other than an initial license issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272, the school district shall initiate a state criminal history record check of the applicant through the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, submit the applicant’s fingerprints to the division for submission to the federal bureau of investigation for a national criminal history record check, and review the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under section 235A.14, and the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under section 235B.5 for information regarding the applicant for employment as a teacher.

(2) The school district may charge the applicant a fee not to exceed the actual cost charged the school district for the state and national criminal history checks and registry checks conducted pursuant to subparagraph (1).

c. The contract is invalid if the teacher is under contract with another board of directors to teach during the same time period until a release from the other contract is achieved. The contract shall be signed by the president of the board, or by the superintendent if the board has adopted a policy authorizing the superintendent to sign teaching contracts, when tendered, and after it is signed by the teacher, the contract shall be filed with the secretary of the board before the teacher enters into performance under the contract.

2. The contract shall remain in force and effect for the period stated in the contract and shall be automatically continued for equivalent periods except as modified or terminated by mutual agreement of the board of directors and the teacher or as terminated in accordance with the provisions specified in this chapter. A contract shall not be offered by the employing board to a teacher under its jurisdiction prior to March 15 of any year. A teacher who has not accepted a contract for the ensuing school year tendered by the employing board may resign effective at the end of the current school year by filing a written resignation with the secretary of the board. The resignation must be filed not later than the last day of the current school year or the date specified by the employing board

for return of the contract, whichever date occurs first. However, a teacher shall not be required to return a contract to the board or to resign less than twenty-one days after the contract has been offered.

3. If the provisions of a contract executed or automatically renewed under this section conflict with a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under chapter 20 and effective when the contract is executed or renewed, the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall prevail.

4. For purposes of this section, sections 279.14, 279.15 through 279.17, 279.19, and 279.27, unless the context otherwise requires, "teacher" includes the following individuals employed by a community college:

a. An instructor, but does not include an adjunct instructor.

b. A librarian, including those denoted as being a learning resource specialist or a media specialist.

c. A counselor.

5. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, a temporary contract may be issued to a teacher to fill a vacancy created by a leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of section 29A.28, which contract shall automatically terminate upon return from military leave of the former incumbent of the teaching position and which contract shall not be subject to the provisions of sections 279.15 through 279.19, or section 279.27. A separate extracurricular contract issued pursuant to section 279.19A to a person issued a temporary contract under this section shall automatically terminate with the termination of the temporary contract as required under section 279.19A, subsection 8.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §40; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §103
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

279.14A Practitioner performance improvement program. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 54, § 14.

279.44 Energy audits.

1. Between July 1, 1986, and June 30, 1991, and on a staggered annual basis each five years thereafter, the board of directors of each school district shall file with the office of energy independence, on forms prescribed by the office, the results of an energy audit of the buildings owned and leased by the school district. The energy audit shall be conducted under rules adopted by the office pursuant to chapter 17A. The office may waive the requirement for the initial and subsequent energy audits for school districts that submit evidence that energy audits were conducted prior to January 1, 1987, and energy consumption for the district is at an adjusted statewide average or below.

2. This section takes effect only if funds have

been made available to a school district or community college to pay the costs of the energy audit.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §14, 41
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially numbered as subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially numbered as subsection 2

279.50 Human growth and development instruction.

1. Each school board shall provide instruction in kindergarten which gives attention to experiences relating to life skills and human growth and development as required in section 256.11. School districts shall use research provided in section 256.9, subsection 49, paragraph "b", to evaluate and upgrade their instructional materials and teaching strategies for human growth and development.

2. Each school board shall provide age-appropriate and research-based instruction in human growth and development including instruction regarding human sexuality, self-esteem, stress management, interpersonal relationships, domestic abuse, HPV and the availability of a vaccine to prevent HPV, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome as required in section 256.11, in grades one through twelve.

3. Each school board shall annually provide to a parent or guardian of any pupil enrolled in the school district, information about the human growth and development curriculum used in the pupil's grade level and the procedure for inspecting the instructional materials prior to their use in the classroom.

4. Each school district shall, upon request by any agency or organization, provide information about the human growth and development curriculum used in each grade level and the procedure for inspecting and updating the instructional materials.

5. A pupil shall not be required to take instruction in human growth and development if the pupil's parent or guardian files with the appropriate principal a written request that the pupil be excused from the instruction. Notification that the written request may be made shall be included in the information provided by the school district.

6. Each school board or community college which offers general adult education classes or courses shall periodically offer an instructional program in parenting skills and in human growth and development for parents, guardians, prospective biological and adoptive parents, and foster parents.

7. Each area education agency shall periodically offer a staff development program for teachers who provide instruction in human growth and development.

8. The department of education shall identify and disseminate information about early intervention programs for students who are at the greatest risk of suffering from the problem of dropping out of school, substance abuse, adolescent

pregnancy, or suicide.

9. For purposes of this section and sections 256.9 and 256.11, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *“Age-appropriate”* means topics, messages, and teaching methods suitable to particular ages or age groups of children and adolescents, based on developing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral capacity typical for the age or age group.

b. *“HIV”* means HIV as defined in section 141A.1.

c. *“HPV”* means human papilloma virus as defined by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services.

d. *“Research-based”* means all of the following:

(1) Complete information that is verified or supported by the weight of research conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods; recognized as medically accurate and objective by leading professional organizations and agencies with relevant expertise in the field, such as the American college of obstetricians and gynecologists, the American public health association, the American academy of pediatrics, and the national association of school nurses; and published in peer-reviewed journals where appropriate.

(2) Information that is free of racial, ethnic, sexual orientation, and gender biases.

10. To the extent not inconsistent with this section and section 256.11, an accredited nonpublic school may also choose curriculum in accordance with doctrinal teachings for the human sexuality component of the human growth and development requirements of this section and section 256.11.

11. Nothing in this section or section 256.11 shall be construed to prohibit a school or school district from developing and making available abstinence-based or abstinence-only materials pursuant to the requirements of section 256.9, subsection 49, and from offering an abstinence-based or abstinence-only curriculum in meeting the human sexuality component of the human growth and development requirements of this section and section 256.11.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

279.56 Board participation.

1. If funds are appropriated by the general assembly, the board of directors of a school district may obtain permission to participate in the teacher exchange program by making application in writing to the department of education, on forms provided by the department, by November 1 of the school year preceding the year that the district wishes to participate. Each district participating in the program shall prescribe standards and procedures explaining the district’s expectations and requirements for each participating teacher. The district’s standards and procedures shall also pre-

scribe the method and form by which teachers within the district may apply to the board for permission to participate in the program. Each participating district shall continue to compensate the program participant at the same rate that the participant would be compensated if the participant had continued the participant’s instructional or other duties within the home district. Each participating district shall report to the department the number and performance of exchange teachers from other districts that are included in the district’s instructional staff during the relevant periods during the school year.

2. Each participating teacher shall submit a report of the teacher’s experiences in the exchange program to the teacher’s employing district at the conclusion of the exchange period.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §§
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as subsection 2

279.63 Financial report.

1. The board of directors of each public school district shall develop, maintain, and distribute a financial report on an annual basis. The objective of the financial report shall be to facilitate public access to a variety of information and statistics relating to the education funding received by the school district, enrollment and employment figures, and additional information.

2. The financial report shall contain, at a minimum, information relating to the following:

a. All property tax levies, income surtaxes, and local option sales taxes in place in the school district, listed by type of levy, rate, amount, duration, and notification of the maximum rate and amount limitations permitted by statute.

b. The amount of funding received on a per pupil basis through the operation of the school finance formula, and from any other state appropriation or state funding source.

c. Federal funding received per student or teacher population targeted to receive the funds, and any other federal grants or funding received by the district.

d. Teacher and administrator minimum, maximum, and average salary paid by the district, and the percentage and dollar increase under teacher and administrator salary and benefits settlement agreements.

e. Teacher and administrator health insurance and other alternative health benefit information, including the monthly premium, the percentage of the premium paid by the district, and the percentage of the premium paid by a teacher or administrator for single and family insurance.

f. Teacher and administrator employment statistics, including the annual number of licensed full-time and part-time teachers and administrators employed by the school district during the preceding five years, and including the number of

teachers and administrators no longer employed by the district, and new hires.

g. Student enrollment levels during the preceding five years, including regular enrollment, special education enrollment, and enrollment adjustments made pursuant to supplementary weighting.

h. Such additional information as the school district may determine.

3. Copies of a school district's financial report

for the previous school year shall be posted on an internet website maintained by the school district by January 1 of each school year. If the school district does not maintain or develop an internet website, the school district shall either distribute or post written copies of the financial report at specified locations throughout the school district.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §9
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 280

UNIFORM SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

280.9 Career education.

1. The board of directors of each local public school district and the authorities in charge of each nonpublic school shall incorporate into the educational program, in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 21, paragraph "a", the total concept of career education to enable students to become familiar with the values of a work-oriented society. Curricular and cocurricular teaching-learning experiences from the prekindergarten level through grade twelve shall be provided for all students currently enrolled in order to develop an understanding that employment may be meaningful and satisfying. However, career education does not mean a separate vocational-technical program is required. A vocational-technical program includes units or partial units in subjects which have as their purpose to equip students with marketable skills.

2. Essential elements in career education shall include but not be limited to:

a. Awareness of self in relation to others and the needs of society.

b. Exploration of employment opportunities and experience in personal decision making.

c. Experiences which will help students to integrate work values and work skills into their lives.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Sections renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

280.9A History and government required — voter registration.

1. The board of directors of each local public school district and the authorities in charge of each nonpublic school shall require that all students in grades nine through twelve complete, as a condition of graduation, instruction in American history and the governments of Iowa and the United States, including instruction in voting statutes and procedures, voter registration requirements, the use of paper ballots and voting systems in the election process, and the method of acquiring and casting an absentee ballot.

2. The county auditor, upon request and at a site chosen by the county auditor, shall make available to schools within the county voting equipment or sample ballots that are generally used within the county, at times when this equipment or sample ballots are not in use for their recognized purpose.

3. At least twice during each school year, the board of directors of each local public school district operating a high school and the authorities in charge of each accredited nonpublic school operating a high school shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age, as required by section 48A.23.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §78
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

280.10 Eye-protective devices.

1. *a.* Every student and teacher in any public or nonpublic school shall wear industrial quality eye-protective devices at all times while participating, and while in a room or other enclosed area where others are participating, in any phase or activity of a course which may subject the student or teacher to the risk or hazard of eye injury from the materials or processes used in any of the following courses:

(1) Vocational or industrial arts shops or laboratories involving experience with any of the following:

(a) Hot molten metals.

(b) Milling, sawing, turning, shaping, cutting, grinding, or stamping of any solid materials.

(c) Heat treatment, tempering, or kiln firing of any metal or other materials.

(d) Gas or electric arc welding.

(e) Repair or servicing of any vehicle while in the shop.

(f) Caustic or explosive materials.

(2) Chemical or combined chemical-physical laboratories involving caustic or explosive chemicals or hot liquids or solids when risk is involved.

b. Visitors to such shops and laboratories shall

be furnished with and required to wear the necessary safety devices while such programs are in progress.

2. It shall be the duty of the teacher or other person supervising the students in said courses to see that the above requirements are complied with. Any student failing to comply with such requirements may be temporarily suspended from participation in the course and the registration of a student for the course may be canceled for willful, flagrant, or repeated failure to observe the above requirements.

3. The board of directors of each local public school district and the authorities in charge of each nonpublic school shall provide the safety devices required herein. Such devices may be paid for from the general fund, but the board may require students and teachers to pay for the safety devices and shall make them available to students and teachers at no more than the actual cost to the district or school.

4. “*Industrial quality eye-protective devices*”, as used in this section, means devices meeting American national standard, practice for occupa-

tional and educational eye and face protection promulgated by the American national standards institute, inc.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §249

Section amended and subsection 1 editorially internally redesignated

280.29 Enrollment of children in foster care — transfer of educational records.

In order to facilitate the educational stability of children in foster care, a school district, upon notification by an agency of the state that a child in foster care is transferring into the school district, shall provide for the immediate and appropriate enrollment of the child. A school district or an accredited nonpublic school, upon notification by an agency of the state that a child in foster care is transferring from the school district or accredited nonpublic school to another school district or accredited nonpublic school, shall promptly provide for the transfer of all of the educational records of the child not later than five school days after receiving the notification.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §5

NEW section

CHAPTER 280A

IOWA LEARNING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

280A.2 Iowa learning technology commission — members.

1. *Commission created.* An Iowa learning technology commission is created to administer the Iowa learning technology initiative, including creation of pilot programs pursuant to section 280A.4, to be implemented through local and public-private partnerships that may include, but shall not be limited to, use of one-to-one student learning technology.

2. *Members.* The commission shall initially be appointed no later than July 1, 2005, and shall consist of members appointed as follows:

a. Seven voting members who shall be members of the general public and shall be appointed as follows:

(1) Two members shall be appointed by the president of the senate.

(2) One member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(4) One member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(5) One member who is the chairperson of the state board of education or the chairperson's designee.

b. Ex officio, nonvoting members as follows:

(1) The members of the state board of education technology advisory committee.

(2) One member who is a member of the senate shall be appointed by the president of the senate.

(3) One member who is a member of the senate shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(4) One member who is a member of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(5) One member who is a member of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

3. *Experience and special knowledge.* In appointing members to the commission, proper consideration shall be given to persons with experience or special knowledge in one or more of the following areas: education, including curriculum and content; business; economic development; technology; and finance.

4. *Balance.* Commission members shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Appointments of public members shall be made to provide broad representation of the various geographical areas of the state insofar as possible.

5. *Chairpersons.* The commission shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson annually from among the voting members of the commission. A member shall not serve as a chairperson or vice chairperson for more than three consecutive years.

6. *Meetings.* The commission shall meet at least three times each year.

7. *Quorum.* A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum for the transaction of any official business.

8. *Terms of members.* The members shall be appointed to terms as provided in section 69.16B. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired portion of the term.

9. *Expenses.* The members of the commission who are not legislators are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties from funds appropriated to the department of education for that purpose. Legislators' per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §9, 14
 2009 amendments to subsections 8 and 9 apply to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14
 Subsections 8 and 9 amended

CHAPTER 282

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TUITION

282.1 School age — nonresidents.

1. Persons between five and twenty-one years of age are of school age. Nonresident children shall be charged the maximum tuition rate as determined in section 282.24, subsection 1, with the exception that those residing temporarily in a school corporation may attend school in the corporation upon terms prescribed by the board, and boards discontinuing grades under section 282.7, subsection 1 or subsections 1 and 3, shall be charged tuition as provided in section 282.24, subsection 2.

2. For purposes of this section, “resident” means a child who is physically present in a district, whose residence has not been established in another district by operation of law, and who meets any of the following conditions:

a. Is in the district for the purpose of making a home and not solely for school purposes.

b. Meets the definitional requirements of the term “homeless individual” under 42 U.S.C. § 11302(a) and (c).

c. Lives in a juvenile detention center or residential facility in the district.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §6
 Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 and subsections 1–3 editorially redesignated as subsections 1 and 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a–c, respectively
 Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

282.9 Enrollment of person listed on sex offender registry.

1. Notwithstanding sections 275.55A, 256F.4, and 282.18, or any other provision to the contrary, prior to knowingly enrolling an individual who is required to register as a sex offender under chapter 692A, but who is otherwise eligible to enroll in a public school, the board of directors of a school district shall determine the educational placement of the individual. Upon receipt of notice that a student who is enrolled in the district is required to register as a sex offender under chapter 692A, the board shall determine the educational placement of the student. The tentative agenda for the

meeting of the board of directors at which the board will consider such enrollment or educational placement shall specifically state that the board is considering the enrollment or educational placement of an individual who is required to register as a sex offender under chapter 692A. If the individual is denied enrollment in a school district under this section, the school district of residence shall provide the individual with educational services in an alternative setting.

2. Notwithstanding section 692A.121, or any other provision of law to the contrary, the county sheriff shall provide to the boards of directors of the school districts located within the county the name of any individual under the age of twenty-one who is required to register as a sex offender under chapter 692A.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §41
 Subsection 2 amended

282.18 Open enrollment.

1. a. It is the goal of the general assembly to permit a wide range of educational choices for children enrolled in schools in this state and to maximize ability to use those choices. It is therefore the intent that this section be construed broadly to maximize parental choice and access to educational opportunities which are not available to children because of where they live.

b. For the school year commencing July 1, 1989, and each succeeding school year, a parent or guardian residing in a school district may enroll the parent’s or guardian’s child in a public school in another school district in the manner provided in this section.

2. a. By March 1 of the preceding school year for students entering grades one through twelve, or by September 1 of the current school year for students entering kindergarten, the parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district, on forms prescribed by the department of education, that the parent or guardian intends to enroll the parent’s

or guardian's child in a public school in another school district. If a parent or guardian fails to file a notification that the parent intends to enroll the parent's or guardian's child in a public school in another district by the deadline specified in this subsection, the procedures of subsection 4 apply.

b. The board of the receiving district shall enroll the pupil in a school in the receiving district for the following school year unless the receiving district does not have classroom space for the pupil. The board of directors of a receiving district may adopt a policy granting the superintendent of the school district authority to approve open enrollment applications. If the request is granted, the board shall transmit a copy of the form to the parent or guardian and the school district of residence within five days after board action, but not later than June 1 of the preceding school year. The parent or guardian may withdraw the request at any time prior to the start of the school year. A denial of a request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal.

c. Every school district shall adopt a policy which defines the term "*insufficient classroom space*" for that district.

3. a. The superintendent of a district subject to a voluntary diversity or court-ordered desegregation plan, as recognized by rule of the state board of education, may deny a request for transfer under this section if the superintendent finds that enrollment or release of a pupil will adversely affect the district's implementation of the desegregation order or diversity plan, unless the transfer is requested by a pupil whose sibling is already participating in open enrollment to another district, or unless the request for transfer is submitted to the district in a timely manner as required under subsection 2 prior to the adoption of a desegregation plan by the district. If a transfer request would facilitate a voluntary diversity or court-ordered desegregation plan, the district shall give priority to granting the request over other requests.

b. A parent or guardian, whose request has been denied because of a desegregation order or diversity plan, may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board of the district in which the request was denied. The board may either uphold or overturn the superintendent's decision. A decision of the board to uphold the denial of the request is subject to appeal to the district court in the county in which the primary business office of the district is located. The state board of education shall adopt rules establishing definitions, guidelines, and a review process for school districts that adopt voluntary diversity plans. The guidelines shall include criteria and standards that school districts must follow when developing a voluntary diversity plan. The department of education shall provide technical assistance to a school district that is seeking to adopt a voluntary diversity plan. A school district implementing a voluntary diver-

sity plan prior to July 1, 2008, shall have until July 1, 2009, to comply with guidelines adopted by the state board pursuant to this section.

c. The board of directors of a school district subject to voluntary diversity or court-ordered desegregation shall develop a policy for implementation of open enrollment in the district. The policy shall contain objective criteria for determining when a request would adversely impact the desegregation order or voluntary diversity plan and criteria for prioritizing requests that do not have an adverse impact on the order or plan.

4. a. After March 1 of the preceding school year and until the date specified in section 257.6, subsection 1, the parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district, on forms prescribed by the department of education, that good cause, as defined in paragraph "b", exists for failure to meet the March 1 deadline. The board of directors of a receiving school district may adopt a policy granting the superintendent of the school district authority to approve open enrollment applications submitted after the March 1 deadline. The board of the receiving district shall take action to approve the request if good cause exists. If the request is granted, the board shall transmit a copy of the form to the parent or guardian and the school district of residence within five days after board action. A denial of a request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal.

b. For purposes of this section, "*good cause*" means a change in a child's residence due to a change in family residence, a change in the state in which the family residence is located, a change in a child's parents' marital status, a guardianship or custody proceeding, placement in foster care, adoption, participation in a foreign exchange program, or participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program, a change in the status of a child's resident district such as removal of accreditation by the state board, surrender of accreditation, or permanent closure of a nonpublic school, revocation of a charter school contract as provided in section 256F.8, the failure of negotiations for a whole grade sharing, reorganization, dissolution agreement or the rejection of a current whole grade sharing agreement, or reorganization plan. If the good cause relates to a change in status of a child's school district of residence, however, action by a parent or guardian must be taken to file the notification within forty-five days of the last board action or within thirty days of the certification of the election, whichever is applicable to the circumstances.

c. If a resident district believes that a receiving district is violating this subsection, the resident district may, within fifteen days after board action by the receiving district, submit an appeal to the director of the department of education.

d. The director, or the director's designee, shall attempt to mediate the dispute to reach ap-

proval by both boards as provided in subsection 14. If approval is not reached under mediation, the director or the director's designee shall conduct a hearing and shall hear testimony from both boards. Within ten days following the hearing, the director shall render a decision upholding or reversing the decision by the board of the receiving district. Within five days of the director's decision, the board may appeal the decision of the director to the state board of education under the procedures set forth in chapter 290.

5. Open enrollment applications filed after March 1 of the preceding school year that do not qualify for good cause as provided in subsection 4 shall be subject to the approval of the board of the resident district and the board of the receiving district. The parent or guardian shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district that the parent or guardian seeks to enroll the parent's or guardian's child in the receiving district. A decision of either board to deny an application filed under this subsection involving repeated acts of harassment of the student or serious health condition of the student that the resident district cannot adequately address is subject to appeal under section 290.1. The state board shall exercise broad discretion to achieve just and equitable results that are in the best interest of the affected child or children.

6. A request under this section is for a period of not less than one year. If the request is for more than one year and the parent or guardian desires to have the pupil enroll in a different district, the parent or guardian may petition the current receiving district by March 1 of the previous school year for permission to enroll the pupil in a different district for a period of not less than one year. Upon receipt of such a request, the current receiving district board may act on the request to transfer to the other school district at the next regularly scheduled board meeting after the receipt of the request. The new receiving district shall enroll the pupil in a school in the district unless there is insufficient classroom space in the district or unless enrollment of the pupil would adversely affect the court-ordered or voluntary desegregation plan of the district. A denial of a request to change district enrollment within the approved period is not subject to appeal. However, a pupil who has been in attendance in another district under this section may return to the district of residence and enroll at any time, once the parent or guardian has notified the district of residence and the receiving district in writing of the decision to enroll the pupil in the district of residence.

7. A pupil participating in open enrollment shall be counted, for state school foundation aid purposes, in the pupil's district of residence. A pupil's residence, for purposes of this section, means a residence under section 282.1. The board of directors of the district of residence shall pay to the receiving district the state cost per pupil for the

previous school year, plus any moneys received for the pupil as a result of the non-English speaking weighting under section 280.4, subsection 3, for the previous school year multiplied by the state cost per pupil for the previous year. If the pupil participating in open enrollment is also an eligible pupil under section 261E.6, the receiving district shall pay the tuition reimbursement amount to an eligible postsecondary institution as provided in section 261E.7.

8. If a request filed under this section is for a child requiring special education under chapter 256B, the request to transfer to the other district shall only be granted if the receiving district maintains a special education instructional program which is appropriate to meet the child's educational needs and the enrollment of the child in the receiving district's program would not cause the size of the class in that special education instructional program in the receiving district to exceed the maximum class size in rules adopted by the state board of education for that program. For children requiring special education, the board of directors of the district of residence shall pay to the receiving district the actual costs incurred in providing the appropriate special education.

9. *a.* If a parent or guardian of a child, who is participating in open enrollment under this section, moves to a different school district during the course of either district's academic year, the child's first district of residence shall be responsible for payment of the cost per pupil plus weightings or special education costs to the receiving school district for the balance of the school year in which the move took place. The new district of residence shall be responsible for the payments during succeeding years.

b. If a request to transfer is due to a change in family residence, change in the state in which the family residence is located, a change in a child's parents' marital status, a guardianship proceeding, placement in foster care, adoption, participation in a foreign exchange program, or participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program, and the child who is the subject of the request is enrolled in any grade from kindergarten through grade twelve at the time of the request and is not currently using any provision of open enrollment, the parent or guardian of the child shall have the option to have the child remain in the child's original district of residence under open enrollment with no interruption in the child's kindergarten through grade twelve educational program. If a parent or guardian exercises this option, the child's new district of residence is not required to pay the amount calculated in subsection 7 until the start of the first full year of enrollment of the child.

c. Quarterly payments shall be made to the receiving district.

d. If the transfer of a pupil from one district to another results in a transfer from one area educa-

tion agency to another, the sending district shall forward a copy of the request to the sending district's area education agency. The receiving district shall forward a copy of the request to the receiving district's area education agency. Any moneys received by the area education agency of the sending district for the pupil who is the subject of the request shall be forwarded to the receiving district's area education agency.

e. A district of residence may apply to the school budget review committee if a student was not included in the resident district's enrollment count during the fall of the year preceding the student's transfer under open enrollment.

10. a. Notwithstanding section 285.1 relating to transportation of nonresident pupils, the parent or guardian is responsible for transporting the pupil without reimbursement to and from a point on a regular school bus route of the receiving district. For purposes of this subsection, "*a point on a regular school bus route of the receiving district*" includes any school bus stop on the regular school bus route of the receiving district that existed prior to road construction that necessitates a change in the regular school bus route, whether or not the change in the regular school bus route resulting from the road construction necessitates sending school vehicles from the receiving district into the district of residence in order to safely, economically, or efficiently transport students to or from the preexisting point.

b. A receiving district may send school vehicles into the district of residence of the pupil using the open enrollment option under this section, for the purpose of transporting the pupil to and from school in the receiving district, if the boards of both the sending and receiving districts agree to this arrangement.

c. If the pupil meets the economic eligibility requirements established by the department and state board of education, the sending district is responsible for providing transportation or paying the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian for transporting the pupil to and from a point on a regular school bus route of a contiguous receiving district unless the cost of providing transportation or the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian exceeds the average transportation cost per pupil transported for the previous school year in the district. If the cost exceeds the average transportation cost per pupil transported for the previous school year, the sending district shall only be responsible for that average per pupil amount. A sending district which provides transportation for a pupil to a contiguous receiving district under this subsection may withhold, from the district cost per pupil amount that is to be paid to the receiving district, an amount which represents the average or pro rata cost per pupil for transportation, whichever is less.

11. A pupil who participates in open enrollment for purposes of attending a grade in grades

nine through twelve in a school district other than the district of residence is ineligible to participate in varsity interscholastic athletic contests and athletic competitions during the pupil's first ninety school days of enrollment in the district except that the pupil may participate immediately in a varsity interscholastic sport if the pupil is entering grade nine for the first time and did not participate in an interscholastic athletic competition for another school or school district during the summer immediately following eighth grade, if the district of residence and the other school district jointly participate in the sport, if the sport in which the pupil wishes to participate is not offered in the district of residence, if the pupil chooses to use open enrollment to attend school in another school district because the district in which the student previously attended school was dissolved and merged with one or more contiguous school districts under section 256.11, subsection 12, if the pupil participates in open enrollment because the pupil's district of residence has entered into a whole grade sharing agreement with another district for the pupil's grade, or if the parent or guardian of the pupil participating in open enrollment is an active member of the armed forces and resides in permanent housing on government property provided by a branch of the armed services. A pupil who has paid tuition and attended school, or has attended school pursuant to a mutual agreement between the two districts, in a district other than the pupil's district of residence for at least one school year is also eligible to participate immediately in interscholastic athletic contests and athletic competitions under this section, but only as a member of a team from the district that pupil had attended. For purposes of this subsection, "*school days of enrollment*" does not include enrollment in summer school. For purposes of this subsection, "*varsity*" means the same as defined in section 256.46.

12. If a pupil, for whom a request to transfer has been filed with a district, has been suspended or expelled in the district, the pupil shall not be permitted to transfer until the pupil has been reinstated in the sending district. Once the pupil has been reinstated, however, the pupil shall be permitted to transfer in the same manner as if the pupil had not been suspended or expelled by the sending district. If a pupil, for whom a request to transfer has been filed with a district, is expelled in the district, the pupil shall be permitted to transfer to a receiving district under this section if the pupil applies for and is reinstated in the sending district. However, if the pupil applies for reinstatement but is not reinstated in the sending district, the receiving district may deny the request to transfer. The decision of the receiving district is not subject to appeal.

13. If a request under this section is for transfer to a laboratory school, as described in chapter 265, the student, who is the subject of the request,

shall not be included in the basic enrollment of the student's district of residence, and the laboratory school shall report the enrollment of the student directly to the department of education, unless the number of students from the district attending the laboratory school during the current school year, as a result of open enrollment under this section, exceeds the number of students enrolled in the laboratory school from that district during the 1989-1990 school year. If the number of students enrolled in the laboratory school from a district during the current year exceeds the number of students enrolled from that district during the 1989-1990 school year, those students who represent the difference between the current and the 1988-1989 school year enrollment figures shall be included in the basic enrollment of the students' districts of residence and the districts shall retain any moneys received as a result of the inclusion of the student in the district enrollment. The total number of students enrolled at a laboratory school during a school year shall not exceed six hundred seventy students. The regents institution operating the laboratory school and the board of directors of the school district in the community in which the regents institution is located shall develop a student transfer policy designed to protect and promote the quality and integrity of the teacher education program at the laboratory school, the viability of the education program of the local school district in which the regents institution is located, and to indicate the order in which and reasons why requests to transfer to a laboratory school shall be considered. A laboratory school may deny a request for transfer under the policy. A denial of a request to transfer under this paragraph* is not subject to appeal under section 290.1.

14. An application for open enrollment may be granted at any time with approval of the resident and receiving districts.

15. The director of the department of education shall recommend rules to the state board of education for the orderly implementation of this section. The state board shall adopt rules as needed for the implementation of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 18, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §104

*The word "subsection" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

For future amendment adding new subsections 15A and 15B to this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 177, §54, 57

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

282.19 Child living in substance abuse or foster care placement.

1. A child who is living in a facility that provides residential treatment as "facility" is defined in section 125.2, which is located in a school district other than the school district in which the child resided before entering the facility may enroll in and attend an accredited school in the school district in which the child is living.

2. A child who is living in a licensed individual or agency child foster care facility, as defined in section 237.1, or in an unlicensed relative foster care placement, shall remain enrolled in and attend an accredited school in the school district in which the child resided and is enrolled at the time of placement, unless it is determined by the juvenile court or the public or private agency of this state that has responsibility for the child's placement that remaining in such school is not in the best interests of the child. If such a determination is made, the child may attend an accredited school located in the school district in which the child is living and not in the school district in which the child resided prior to receiving foster care.

3. The instructional costs for students who do not require special education shall be paid as provided in section 282.31, subsection 1, paragraph "b" or for students who require special education shall be paid as provided in section 282.31, subsections 2 or 3.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §7
Section amended

282.24 Tuition fees established.

1. The maximum tuition fee that may be charged for elementary and high school students residing within another school district or corporation except students attending school in another district under section 282.7, subsection 1, or subsections 1 and 3, is the district cost per pupil of the receiving district as computed in section 257.10.

A school corporation which owns facilities used as attendance centers for students shall maintain an itemized statement of the appraised value of all buildings owned by the school corporation. The appraisal shall be updated at least once every five years.

This subsection does not prevent the corporation or district in which the student resides from paying a tuition in excess of the maximum computed tuition rates, if the actual per pupil cost of the preceding year so warrants, but the receiving district or corporation shall not demand more than the maximum rate.

2. For the purpose of this section, high school means a school which commences with either grade nine or grade ten as determined by the board of directors of the district, and junior high school means the remaining grades commencing with grade seven.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §10
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 3 stricken

282.26 High school students attending advanced courses.

1. The board of any community college may, by mutual agreement with any college or university, permit any specially qualified high school student to attend advanced courses of academic instruction at the college or university.

2. The state board of regents and the state board of education may by rule permit such students to attend any institution of higher learning under their jurisdiction. Credit earned in any such course at a college or university may be applied toward credit for high school graduation. Public school funds shall not be expended for payment of tuition or other costs for such attendance at a college or university, unless the payment is expressly permitted or required by law.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 shall also apply to colleges and universities in adjacent states when the institutions are located nearer to the homes or schools of the school district than the closest college or university within the state.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §105
Section amended

282.29 Children placed by district court.

Notwithstanding section 282.31, subsection 1, a child who has been identified as requiring special education, who has been placed in a facility, home, or other placement by the district court, and for whom parental rights have been terminated by the district court, shall be provided special education programs and services on the same basis as the programs and services are provided for children requiring special education who are residents of the school district in which the child has been placed. The special education instructional costs shall be paid as provided in section 282.31, subsection 2 or 3.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §8
Section amended

282.31 Funding for special programs.

1. *a.* A child who lives in a facility pursuant to section 282.30, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, and who is not enrolled in the educational program of the district of residence of the child, shall receive appropriate educational services. The area education agency shall submit a proposed program and budget to the department of education by January 1 for the next succeeding school year. The department of education shall review and approve or modify the program and proposed budget and shall notify the department of administrative services and the area education agency of its action by February 1. The department of administrative services shall pay the approved budget amount for an area education agency in monthly installments beginning September 15 and ending June 15 of the next succeeding school year. The installments shall be as nearly equal as possible as determined by the department of management, taking into consideration the relative budget and cash position of the state’s resources. The department of administrative services shall transfer the approved budget amount for an area education agency from the moneys appropriated under section 257.16 and make the payment to the area educa-

tion agency. The area education agency shall submit an accounting for the actual cost of the program to the department of education by August 1 of the following school year. The department shall review and approve or modify all expenditures incurred in compliance with the guidelines pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 10, and shall notify the department of administrative services of the approved accounting amount. The approved accounting amount shall be compared with any amounts paid by the department of administrative services to the area education agency and any differences added to or subtracted from the October payment made under this paragraph for the next school year. Any amount paid by the department of administrative services shall be deducted monthly from the state foundation aid paid under section 257.16 to all school districts in the state during the subsequent fiscal year. The portion of the total amount of the approved budget that shall be deducted from the state aid of a school district shall be the same as the ratio that the budget enrollment for the budget year of the school district bears to the total budget enrollment in the state for that budget year in which the deduction is made.

b. (1) A child who lives in a facility or other placement pursuant to section 282.19, and who does not require special education and who is enrolled in the educational program of the district of residence at the time the child is placed, shall be included in the basic enrollment of the school district in which the child is enrolled. A child who lives in a facility or other placement pursuant to section 282.19, and who does not require special education and who is not enrolled in the educational program of the district of residence of the child, shall be included in the basic enrollment of the school district in which the facility or other placement is located.

(2) However, on June 30 of a school year, if the board of directors of a school district determines that the number of children under this paragraph “b” who were counted in the basic enrollment of the school district in that school year in accordance with section 257.6, subsection 1, is fewer than the sum of the number of months all children were enrolled in the school district under this paragraph “b” during the school year divided by nine, the secretary of the school district may submit a claim to the department of education by August 1 following the school year for an amount equal to the district cost per pupil of the district for the previous school year multiplied by the difference between the number of children counted and the number of children calculated by the number of months of enrollment. The amount of the claim shall be paid by the department of administrative services to the school district by October 1. The department of administrative services shall transfer the total amount of the approved claim of a school

district from the moneys appropriated under section 257.16 and the amount paid shall be deducted monthly from the state foundation aid paid to all school districts in the state during the remainder of the subsequent fiscal year in the manner provided in paragraph “a”.

2. a. The actual special education instructional costs incurred for a child who lives in a facility or other placement pursuant to section 282.19 or for a child who is placed in a facility or home pursuant to section 282.29, who requires special education and who is not enrolled in the educational program of the district of residence of the child but who receives an educational program from the district in which the facility, home, or other placement is located, shall be paid by the district of residence of the child to the district in which the facility, home, or other placement is located, and the costs shall include the cost of transportation.

b. A child shall not be denied special education programs and services because of a dispute over the determination of district of residence of the child. The director of the department of education shall determine the district of residence when a dispute arises regarding the determination of the district of residence for a child who requires special education pursuant to this subsection.

3. The actual special education instructional costs, including transportation, for a child who requires special education shall be paid by the department of administrative services to the school district in which the facility or home is located, only when a district of residence cannot be determined, and the child was not included in the weighted enrollment of any district pursuant to section 256B.9, and the payment pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “a”, was not made by any district. The district shall submit a proposed program and budget to the department of education

by January 1 for the next succeeding school year. The department of education shall review and approve or modify the program and proposed budget and shall notify the district by February 1. The district shall submit a claim by August 1 following the school year for the actual cost of the program. The department shall review and approve or modify the claim and shall notify the department of administrative services of the approved claim amount by September 1. The total amount of the approved claim shall be paid by the department of administrative services to the school district by October 1. The total amount paid by the department of administrative services shall be deducted monthly from the state foundation aid paid under section 257.16 to all school districts in the state during the subsequent fiscal year. The portion of the total amount of the approved claims that shall be deducted from the state aid of a school district shall be the same as the ratio that the budget enrollment for the budget year of the school district bears to the total budget enrollment in the state for the budget year in which the deduction is made. The department of administrative services shall transfer the total amount of the approved claims from moneys appropriated under section 257.16 for payment to the school district.

4. For purposes of this section, “*district of residence*” means the school district in which the parent or legal guardian of the child resides or the district in which the district court is located if the district court is the guardian of the child.

5. Programs may be provided during the summer and funded under this section if the school district or area education agency determines a valid educational reason to do so.

2009 Acts, ch 120, §9, 10
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 284

TEACHER PERFORMANCE, COMPENSATION, AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

284.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Beginning teacher*” means an individual serving under an initial or intern license, issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272, who is assuming a position as a teacher. For purposes of the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program created pursuant to section 284.5, “*beginning teacher*” also includes preschool teachers who are licensed by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272 and are employed by a school district or area education

agency. “*Beginning teacher*” does not include a teacher whose employment with a school district or area education agency is probationary unless the teacher is serving under an initial or teacher intern license issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272.

2. “*Comprehensive evaluation*” means a summative evaluation of a beginning teacher conducted by an evaluator for purposes of determining a beginning teacher’s level of competency, for recommendation for licensure based upon the Iowa teaching standards, and to determine whether the teacher’s practice meets the school district expect-

tations for a career teacher.

3. “*Department*” means the department of education.

4. “*Director*” means the director of the department of education.

5. “*Evaluator*” means an administrator or other practitioner who successfully completes an evaluator training program pursuant to section 284.10.

6. “*Intensive assistance*” means the provision of organizational support and technical assistance to teachers, other than beginning teachers, for the remediation of identified teaching and classroom management concerns for a period not to exceed twelve months.

7. “*Mentor*” means an individual employed by a school district or area education agency as a teacher or a retired teacher who holds a valid license issued under chapter 272. The individual must have a record of four years of successful teaching practice, must be employed on a non-probationary basis, and must demonstrate professional commitment to both the improvement of teaching and learning and the development of beginning teachers.

8. “*Performance review*” means a summative evaluation of a teacher other than a beginning teacher and used to determine whether the teacher’s practice meets school district expectations and the Iowa teaching standards, and to determine whether the teacher’s practice meets school district expectations for career advancement in accordance with section 284.7.

9. “*School board*” means the board of directors of a school district, a collaboration of boards of directors of school districts, or the board of directors of an area education agency, as the context requires.

10. “*State board*” means the state board of education.

11. “*Teacher*” means an individual who holds a practitioner’s license issued under chapter 272, or a statement of professional recognition issued under chapter 272 who is employed in a nonadministrative position by a school district or area education agency pursuant to a contract issued by a board of directors under section 279.13. A teacher may be employed in both an administrative and a nonadministrative position by a board of directors and shall be considered a part-time teacher for the portion of time that the teacher is employed in a nonadministrative position.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §34
Subsection 1 amended

284.3 Iowa teaching standards.

1. For purposes of this chapter and for developing teacher evaluation criteria under chapter 279, the Iowa teaching standards are as follows:

a. Demonstrates ability to enhance academic performance and support for and implementation

of the school district’s student achievement goals.

b. Demonstrates competence in content knowledge appropriate to the teaching position.

c. Demonstrates competence in planning and preparing for instruction.

d. Uses strategies to deliver instruction that meets the multiple learning needs of students.

e. Uses a variety of methods to monitor student learning.

f. Demonstrates competence in classroom management.

g. Engages in professional growth.

h. Fulfills professional responsibilities established by the school district.

2. A school board shall provide for the following:

a. For purposes of comprehensive evaluations for beginning teachers required to allow beginning teachers to progress to career teachers, standards and criteria that are the Iowa teaching standards specified in subsection 1 and the criteria for the Iowa teaching standards developed by the department in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 45. These standards and criteria shall be set forth in an instrument provided by the department. The comprehensive evaluation and instrument are not subject to negotiations or grievance procedures pursuant to chapter 20 or determinations made by the board of directors under section 279.14. A local school board and its certified bargaining representative may negotiate, pursuant to chapter 20, evaluation and grievance procedures for beginning teachers that are not in conflict with this chapter. If, in accordance with section 279.19, a beginning teacher appeals the determination of a school board to an adjudicator under section 279.17, the adjudicator selected shall have successfully completed training related to the Iowa teacher standards, the criteria adopted by the state board of education in accordance with subsection 3, and any additional training required under rules adopted by the public employment relations board in cooperation with the state board of education.

b. For purposes of performance reviews for teachers other than beginning teachers, evaluations that contain, at a minimum, the Iowa teaching standards specified in subsection 1, as well as the criteria for the Iowa teaching standards developed by the department in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 45. A local school board and its certified bargaining representative may negotiate, pursuant to chapter 20, additional teaching standards and criteria. A local school board and its certified bargaining representative shall negotiate, pursuant to chapter 20, evaluation and grievance procedures for teachers other than beginning teachers that are not in conflict with this chapter.

3. The state board shall adopt by rule pursuant to chapter 17A the criteria developed by the

department in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 45.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

284.3A Teacher compensation — single salary system.

1. *a.* For the school year beginning July 1, 2009, if the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency receiving funds pursuant to sections 257.10 and 257.37A are organized under chapter 20 for collective bargaining purposes, the school board and the certified bargaining representative for the licensed employees shall negotiate the distribution of the funds among the teachers employed by the school district or area education agency according to chapter 20.

b. If the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency are not organized for collective bargaining purposes, the board of directors shall determine the method of distribution of such funds.

c. For the school years beginning July 1, 2008, and July 1, 2009, a school district or area education agency receiving funds pursuant to sections 257.10 and 257.37A, shall determine the amount to be paid to teachers in accordance with this subsection and the amount determined to be paid to an individual teacher shall be divided evenly by the appropriate number of pay periods and paid in each pay period of the fiscal year beginning with the October payroll.

2. *a.* For the school budget year beginning July 1, 2010, and each succeeding school year, school districts and area education agencies shall combine payments made to teachers under sections 257.10 and 257.37A with regular wages and create one salary system. If a school district or area education agency uses a salary schedule, one salary schedule shall be used for regular wages and for distribution of payments under sections 257.10 and 257.37A, incorporating the salary minimums required in section 284.7.

b. If the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency are organized under chapter 20 for collective bargaining purposes, the creation of the new salary system shall be subject to the scope of negotiations specified in section 20.9. A reduction in the teacher salary supplement per pupil amount shall also be subject to the scope of negotiations specified in section 20.9.

c. If the licensed employees of a school district or area education agency are not organized for collective bargaining purposes, the board of directors shall create the new salary system. The board of directors shall determine adjustments in salaries resulting from a reduction in the teacher salary supplement per pupil amount.

3. A school district or area education agency shall not be required to maintain a separate account within its budget based on source of funds for payments received and expenditures made pursuant to this section. The school district or

area education agency shall annually certify to the department of education that funding received pursuant to sections 257.10 and 257.37A was expended on salaries for qualified teachers.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §9
NEW section

284.4 Participation.

1. A school district or area education agency is eligible to receive moneys appropriated for purposes specified in this chapter if the school board applies to the department to participate in the student achievement and teacher quality program and submits a written statement declaring the school district's or agency's willingness to do all of the following:

a. Commit and expend local moneys to improve student achievement and teacher quality.

b. Implement a beginning teacher mentoring and induction program as provided in this chapter.

c. Create a teacher quality committee. The committee shall have equal representation of administrators and teachers. The teacher members shall be appointed by the certified employee organization if one exists, and if not, by the school district's or agency's administration. The administrator members shall be appointed by the school board. However, if a school district can demonstrate that an existing professional development, curriculum, or student improvement committee has significant stakeholder involvement and a leadership role in the school district, the appointing authorities may mutually agree to assign to the existing committee the responsibilities set forth in this paragraph "c", to appoint members of the existing committee to the teacher quality committee, or to authorize the existing committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the teacher quality committee. The committee shall do all of the following:

(1) Monitor the implementation of the requirements of statutes and administrative code provisions relating to this chapter, including requirements that affect any agreement negotiated pursuant to chapter 20.

(2) Monitor the evaluation requirements of this chapter to ensure evaluations are conducted in a fair and consistent manner throughout the school district or agency. In addition to any negotiated evaluation procedures, develop model evidence for the Iowa teaching standards and criteria. The model evidence will minimize paperwork and focus on teacher improvement. The model evidence will determine which standards and criteria can be met with observation and which evidence meets multiple standards and criteria.

(3) Determine, following the adoption of the Iowa professional development model by the state board of education, the use and distribution of the professional development funds calculated and paid to the school district or agency as provided in section 257.9, subsection 10, or section 257.10,

subsection 10, based upon school district or agency, attendance center, and individual teacher and professional development plans.

(4) Monitor the professional development in each attendance center to ensure that the professional development meets school district or agency, attendance center, and individual professional development plans.

(5) Ensure the agreement negotiated pursuant to chapter 20 determines the compensation for teachers on the committee for work responsibilities required beyond the normal work day.

d. Adopt school district, attendance center, and teacher professional development plans in accordance with this chapter.

e. Adopt a teacher evaluation plan that, at minimum, requires a performance review of teachers in the district at least once every three years based upon the Iowa teaching standards and individual professional development plans, and requires administrators to complete evaluator training in accordance with section 284.10.

f. Adopt teacher career paths based upon demonstrated knowledge and skills in accordance with this chapter.

2. By July 1, 2002, each school district shall participate in the student achievement and teacher quality program if the general assembly appropriates moneys for purposes of the student achievement and teacher quality program established pursuant to this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §35

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (3) amended

284.6 Teacher professional development.

1. The department shall coordinate a statewide network of professional development for Iowa teachers. A school district or professional development provider that offers a professional development program in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 45, shall demonstrate that the program contains the following:

a. Support that meets the professional development needs of individual teachers and is aligned with the Iowa teaching standards.

b. Research-based instructional strategies aligned with the school district's student achievement needs and the long-range improvement goals established by the district.

c. Instructional improvement components including student achievement data, analysis, theory, classroom demonstration and practice, technology integration, observation, reflection, and peer coaching.

d. An evaluation component that documents the improvement in instructional practice and the effect on student learning.

2. The department shall identify models of professional development practices that produce evidence of the link between teacher training and improved student learning.

3. A school district shall incorporate a district

professional development plan into the district's comprehensive school improvement plan submitted to the department in accordance with section 256.7, subsection 21. The district professional development plan shall include a description of the means by which the school district will provide access to all teachers in the district to professional development programs or offerings that meet the requirements of subsection 1. The plan shall align all professional development with the school district's long-range student learning goals and the Iowa teaching standards. The plan shall indicate the school district's approved professional development provider or providers.

4. In cooperation with the teacher's evaluator, the career teacher employed by a school district shall develop an individual teacher professional development plan. The evaluator shall consult with the teacher's supervisor on the development of the individual teacher professional development plan. The purpose of the plan is to promote individual and group professional development. The individual plan shall be based, at minimum, on the needs of the teacher, the Iowa teaching standards, and the student achievement goals of the attendance center and the school district as outlined in the comprehensive school improvement plan. The individual plan shall include goals for the individual which are beyond those required under the attendance center professional development plan developed pursuant to subsection 7.

5. The teacher's evaluator shall annually meet with the teacher to review progress in meeting the goals in the teacher's individual plan. The teacher shall present to the evaluator evidence of progress. The purpose of the meeting shall be to review the teacher's progress in meeting professional development goals in the plan and to review collaborative work with other staff on student achievement goals and to modify as necessary the teacher's individual plan to reflect the individual teacher's and the school district's needs and the individual's progress in meeting the goals in the plan. The teacher's supervisor and the evaluator shall review, modify, or accept modifications made to the teacher's individual plan.

6. School districts, a consortium of school districts, area education agencies, higher education institutions, and other public or private entities including professional associations may be approved by the state board to provide teacher professional development. The professional development program or offering shall, at minimum, meet the requirements of subsection 1. The state board shall adopt rules for the approval of professional development providers and standards for the district development plan.

7. Each attendance center shall develop an attendance center professional development plan. The purpose of the plan is to promote group professional development. The attendance center plan shall be based, at a minimum, on the needs of the

teachers, the Iowa teaching standards, district professional development plans, and the student achievement goals of the attendance center and the school district as set forth in the comprehensive school improvement plan.

8. For each year in which a school district receives funds calculated and paid to school districts for professional development pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 10, or section 257.37A, subsection 2, the school district shall create quality professional development opportunities. The goal for the use of the funds is to provide one additional contract day or the equivalent thereof for professional development and use of the funds is limited to providing professional development to teachers, including additional salaries for time beyond the normal negotiated agreement; pay for substitute teachers, professional development materials, speakers, and professional development content; and costs associated with implementing the individual professional development plans. The use of the funds shall be balanced between school district, attendance center, and individual professional development plans, making every reasonable effort to provide equal access to all teachers.

9. Moneys received pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 10, or section 257.37A, subsection 2, shall be maintained as a separate listing within its* budget for funds received and expenditures made pursuant to this subsection. A school district shall certify to the department of education how the school district allocated the funds and that moneys received under this subsection were used to supplement, not supplant, the professional development opportunities the school district would otherwise make available.

10. If funds are allocated for purposes of professional development pursuant to section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", the department shall, in collaboration with the area education agencies, establish teacher development academies for school-based teams of teachers and instructional leaders. Each academy shall include an institute and shall provide follow-up training and coaching.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §36

*The words "a school district's or area education agency's" may be intended; corrective legislation is pending
Subsections 8 and 9 amended

284.7 Iowa teacher career path.

To promote continuous improvement in Iowa's quality teaching workforce and to give Iowa teachers the opportunity for career recognition that reflects the various roles teachers play as educational leaders, an Iowa teacher career path is established for teachers employed by school districts. A school district shall use funding calculated and paid pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 9, to raise teacher salaries to meet the requirements of this section. The Iowa teacher career path and salary minimums are as follows:

1. The following career path levels are estab-

lished and shall be implemented in accordance with this chapter:

a. Beginning teacher.

(1) A beginning teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

(a) Has successfully completed an approved practitioner preparation program as defined in section 272.1 or holds an intern teacher license issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272.

(b) Holds an initial or intern teacher license issued by the board of educational examiners.

(c) Participates in the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program as provided in this chapter.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2008, the minimum salary for a beginning teacher shall be twenty-eight thousand dollars.

b. Career teacher.

(1) A career teacher is a teacher who holds a statement of professional recognition issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272 or who meets the following requirements:

(a) Has successfully completed the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program and has successfully completed a comprehensive evaluation as provided in this chapter.

(b) Is reviewed by the school district as demonstrating the competencies of a career teacher.

(c) Holds a valid license issued by the board of educational examiners.

(d) Participates in teacher professional development as set forth in this chapter and demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2008, the minimum salary for a first-year career teacher shall be thirty thousand dollars.

2. It is the intent of the general assembly to establish and require the implementation of and provide for the implementation of the following additional career path levels:

a. Career II teacher.

(1) A career II teacher is a teacher who meets the requirements of subsection 1, paragraph "b", has met the requirements established by the school district that employs the teacher, and is evaluated by the school district as demonstrating the competencies of a career II teacher. The teacher shall have successfully completed a performance review in order to be classified as a career II teacher.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the participating district shall establish a minimum salary for a career II teacher that is at least five thousand dollars greater than the minimum career teacher salary. It is further intended that the district shall adopt a plan that facilitates the transition of a career teacher to a career II level.

b. Advanced teacher.

(1) An advanced teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

(a) Receives the recommendation of the review panel that the teacher possesses superior teaching skills and that the teacher should be classified as an advanced teacher.

(b) Holds a valid license from the board of educational examiners.

(c) Participates in teacher professional development as outlined in this chapter and demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching.

(d) Possesses the skills and qualifications to assume leadership roles.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the participating district shall establish a minimum salary for an advanced teacher that is at least thirteen thousand five hundred dollars greater than the minimum career teacher salary. In conjunction with the development of the review panel pursuant to section 284.9, the department shall make recommendations to the general assembly by January 1, 2002, regarding the appropriate district-to-district recognition for advanced teachers and methods that facilitate the transition of a teacher to the advanced level.

3. A teacher shall be promoted one level at a time and a teacher promoted to the next career level shall remain at that level for at least one year before requesting promotion to the next career level.

4. A teacher employed in a district shall not receive less compensation in that district than the teacher received in the school year preceding participation, as set forth in section 284.4 due to implementation of this chapter. A teacher who achieves national board for professional teaching standards certification and meets the requirements of section 256.44 shall continue to receive the award as specified in section 256.44 in addition to the compensation set forth in this section.

5. A school district that is unable to meet the provisions of subsection 1 with funds calculated and paid to the school district pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 9, may request a waiver from the department to use funds calculated and paid under section 257.10, subsection 11, to meet the provisions of subsection 1 if the difference between the funds calculated and paid pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 9, and the amount required to comply with subsection 1 is not less than ten thousand dollars. The department shall consider the average class size of the school district, the school district's actual unspent balance from the preceding year, and the school district's current financial position.

2009 Acts, ch 68, §8; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §37 – 39

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1), unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Former subsection 5 stricken

NEW subsection 5

284.8 Performance review requirements for teachers.

1. A school district shall review a teacher's

performance at least once every three years for purposes of assisting teachers in making continuous improvement, documenting continued competence in the Iowa teaching standards, identifying teachers in need of improvement, or to determine whether the teacher's practice meets school district expectations for career advancement in accordance with section 284.7. The review shall include, at minimum, classroom observation of the teacher, the teacher's progress, and implementation of the teacher's individual professional development plan, subject to the level of resources provided to implement the plan; and shall include supporting documentation from parents, students, and other teachers.

2. If a supervisor or an evaluator determines, at any time, as a result of a teacher's performance that the teacher is not meeting district expectations under the Iowa teaching standards specified in section 284.3, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h", the criteria for the Iowa teaching standards developed by the department in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 45, and any other standards or criteria established in the collective bargaining agreement, the evaluator shall, at the direction of the teacher's supervisor, recommend to the district that the teacher participate in an intensive assistance program. The intensive assistance program and its implementation are subject to negotiation and grievance procedures established pursuant to chapter 20. All school districts shall be prepared to offer an intensive assistance program.

3. If a teacher is denied advancement to the career II or advanced teacher level based upon a performance review, the teacher may appeal the decision to an adjudicator under the process established under section 279.17. However, the decision of the adjudicator is final.

4. A teacher who is not meeting the applicable standards and criteria based on a determination made pursuant to subsection 2 shall participate in an intensive assistance program.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

284.13 State program allocation.

1. For each fiscal year in which moneys are appropriated by the general assembly for purposes of the student achievement and teacher quality program, the moneys shall be allocated as follows in the following priority order:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, to the department of education, the amount of one million one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars for the issuance of national board certification awards in accordance with section 256.44. Of the amount allocated under this paragraph, not less than eighty-five thousand dollars shall be used to administer the ambassador to education position in accordance with section 256.45.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009,

and succeeding fiscal years, an amount up to three million nine hundred forty-nine thousand seven hundred fifty dollars for first-year and second-year beginning teachers, to the department of education for distribution to school districts and area education agencies for purposes of the beginning teacher mentoring and induction programs. A school district or area education agency shall receive one thousand three hundred dollars per beginning teacher participating in the program. If the funds appropriated for the program are insufficient to pay mentors, school districts, and area education agencies as provided in this paragraph, the department shall prorate the amount distributed to school districts and area education agencies based upon the amount appropriated. Moneys received by a school district or area education agency pursuant to this paragraph shall be expended to provide each mentor with an award of five hundred dollars per semester, at a minimum, for participation in the school district's or area education agency's beginning teacher mentoring and induction program; to implement the plan; and to pay any applicable costs of the employer's share of contributions to federal social security and the Iowa public employees' retirement system or a pension and annuity retirement system established under chapter 294, for such amounts paid by the district or area education agency.

c. For each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2010, up to six hundred ninety-five thousand dollars to the department for purposes of implementing the professional development program requirements of section 284.6, assistance in developing model evidence for teacher quality committees established pursuant to section 284.4, subsection 1, paragraph

"c", and the evaluator training program in section 284.10. A portion of the funds allocated to the department for purposes of this paragraph may be used by the department for administrative purposes and for not more than four full-time equivalent positions.

d. For each fiscal year in which funds are appropriated for purposes of this chapter, an amount up to one million eight hundred forty-five thousand dollars to the department for the establishment of teacher development academies in accordance with section 284.6, subsection 10. A portion of the funds allocated to the department for purposes of this paragraph may be used for administrative purposes.

e. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining unencumbered or unobligated from the moneys allocated for purposes of paragraph "a", "b", or "c" shall not revert but shall remain available in the succeeding fiscal year for expenditure for the purposes designated. The provisions of section 8.39 shall not apply to the funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection.

2. Moneys received by a school district under this chapter are miscellaneous income for purposes of chapter 257 or are considered encumbered. A school district shall maintain a separate listing within its budget for payments received and expenditures made pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §40 - 42, 45, 48
 For text of former subsection 1, paragraph f, in effect from May 26, 2009, until June 30, 2009, concerning the allocation of funds to the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program, see 2009 Acts, ch 177, §45, 48
 See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
 Subsection 1, paragraphs a - c amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph d stricken and former paragraph e redesignated as d
 Subsection 1, paragraphs f - i stricken and former paragraph j amended and redesignated as e
 Subsection 2 stricken and former subsection 3 renumbered as 2

CHAPTER 284A

BEGINNING ADMINISTRATOR MENTORING PROGRAM

284A.2 Definitions.

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

1. "Administrator" means an individual holding a professional administrator license issued under chapter 272, who is employed in a school district administrative position by a school district or area education agency pursuant to a contract issued by a board of directors under section 279.23, and is engaged in instructional leadership. An administrator may be employed in both an administrative and a nonadministrative position by a board of directors and shall be considered a part-time administrator for the portion of time that the individual is employed in an administrative posi-

tion. "Administrator" does not include assistant principals or assistant superintendents.

2. "Beginning administrator" means an individual serving under an initial administrator license, issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272, who is assuming a position as a school district administrator for the first time.

3. "Comprehensive evaluation" means a summative evaluation of a beginning administrator conducted by an evaluator in accordance with section 284A.3 for purposes of determining a beginning administrator's level of competency for recommendation for licensure based on the Iowa standards for school administrators adopted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 27.

4. “*Department*” means the department of education.

5. “*Director*” means the director of the department of education.

6. “*Evaluation*” means a summative evaluation of an administrator used to determine whether the administrator’s practice meets school district expectations and the Iowa standards for school administrators adopted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 27.

7. “*Mentor*” means an individual employed by a school district or area education agency as a school district administrator or a retired administrator who holds a valid license issued under chapter 272. The individual must have a record of four years of successful administrative experience and must demonstrate professional commitment to both the improvement of teaching and learning and the development of beginning administrators.

8. “*School board*” means the board of directors of a school district or a collaboration of boards of directors of school districts.

9. “*State board*” means the state board of education.

2009 Acts, ch 177, §43
Subsection 1 amended

284A.8 Beginning administrator mentoring and induction program — program funds.

To the extent moneys are available, a school district shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars per beginning administrator participating in the program. If the funds appropriated for the program are insufficient to pay mentors and school districts as provided in this section, the department shall prorate the amount distributed to school districts based upon the amount appropriated. Moneys received by a school district pursuant to this section shall be expended to provide each mentor with an award of five hundred dollars per semester, at a minimum, for participation in the school district’s beginning administrator mentoring and induction program; to implement the plan; and to pay any applicable costs of the employer’s share of contributions to federal social security and the Iowa public employees’ retirement system or a pension and annuity retirement system established under chapter 294, for such amounts paid by the district.

Appropriation for 2009-2010 fiscal year; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §6
Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 285

STATE AID FOR TRANSPORTATION

285.1 When entitled to state aid.

1. *a.* The board of directors in every school district shall provide transportation, either directly or by reimbursement for transportation, for all resident pupils attending public school, kindergarten through twelfth grade, except that:

(1) Elementary pupils shall be entitled to transportation only if they live more than two miles from the school designated for attendance.

(2) High school pupils shall be entitled to transportation only if they live more than three miles from the school designated for attendance.

(3) Children attending prekindergarten programs offered or sponsored by the district or nonpublic school and approved by the department of education or department of human services or children participating in preschool in an approved local program under chapter 256C may be provided transportation services. However, transportation services provided to nonpublic school children are not eligible for reimbursement under this chapter.

(4) Districts are not required to maintain seating space on school buses for students who are otherwise to be provided transportation under this subsection if the students do not or will not regularly utilize the district’s transportation service for extended periods during the school year. The student, or the student’s parent or legal guardian

if the student is less than eighteen years of age, shall be notified by the district before transportation services may be suspended, and the suspension may continue until the student, or the student’s parent or legal guardian, notifies the district that regular student ridership will continue.

b. For the purposes of this subsection, “*high school*” means a school which commences with either grade nine or grade ten, as determined by the board of directors of the school district or by the governing authority of the nonpublic school in the case of nonpublic schools.

c. Boards in their discretion may provide transportation for some or all resident pupils attending public school or pupils who attend nonpublic schools who are not entitled to transportation. Boards in their discretion may collect from the parent or guardian of the pupil not more than the pro rata cost for such optional transportation, determined as provided in subsection 12.

2. Any pupil may be required to meet a school bus on the approved route a distance of not to exceed three-fourths of a mile without reimbursement.

3. In a district where transportation by school bus is impracticable, where necessary to implement a whole grade sharing agreement under section 282.10, or where school bus service is not available, the board may require parents or guard-

ians to furnish transportation for their children to the schools designated for attendance. Except as provided in section 285.3, the parent or guardian shall be reimbursed for such transportation service for public and nonpublic school pupils by the board of the resident district in an amount equal to eighty dollars plus seventy-five percent of the difference between eighty dollars and the previous school year's statewide average per pupil transportation cost, as determined by the department of education. However, a parent or guardian shall not receive reimbursement for furnishing transportation for more than three family members who attend elementary school and one family member who attends high school.

4. In all districts where unsatisfactory roads or other conditions make it advisable, the board at its discretion may require the parents or guardians of public and nonpublic school pupils to furnish transportation for their children up to two miles to connect with vehicles of transportation. The parents or guardians shall be reimbursed for such transportation by the boards of the resident districts at the rate of twenty-eight cents per mile per day, one way, per family for the distance from the pupil's residence to the bus route.

5. Where transportation by school bus is impracticable or not available or other existing conditions warrant it, arrangements may be made for use of common carriers according to uniform standards established by the director of the department of education and at a cost based upon the actual cost of service and approved by the board.

6. When the school designated for attendance of pupils is engaged in the transportation of pupils, the sending or designating school shall use these facilities and pay the pro rata cost of transportation except that a district sending pupils to another school may make other arrangements when it can be shown that such arrangements will be more efficient and economical than to use facilities of the receiving school, providing such arrangements are approved by the board of the area education agency.

7. If a local board closes either elementary or high school facilities and is approved by the board of the area education agency to operate its own transportation equipment, the full cost of transportation shall be paid by the board for all pupils living beyond the statutory walking distance from the school designated for attendance.

8. Transportation service may be suspended upon any day or days, due to inclemency of the weather, conditions of roads, or the existence of other conditions, by the board of the school district operating the buses, when in their judgment it is deemed advisable and when the school or schools are closed to all children.

9. Distance to school or to a bus route shall in all cases be measured on the public highway only

and over the most passable and safest route as determined by the area education agency board, starting in the roadway opposite the private entrance to the residence of the pupil and ending in the roadway opposite the entrance to the school grounds or designated point on bus route.

10. The board in any district providing transportation for nonresident pupils shall collect the pro rata cost of transportation from the district of pupil's residence for all properly designated pupils so transported.

11. Boards in districts operating buses may transport nonresident pupils who attend public school, kindergarten through junior college, who are not entitled to free transportation provided they collect the pro rata cost of transportation from the parents.

12. The pro rata cost of transportation shall be based upon the actual cost for all the children transported in all school buses. It shall include one-seventh of the original net cost of the bus and other items as determined and approved by the director of the department of education but no part of the capital outlay cost for school buses and transportation equipment for which the school district is reimbursed from state funds or that portion of the cost of the operation of a school bus used in transporting pupils to and from extracurricular activities shall be included in determining the pro rata cost. In a district where, because of unusual conditions, the cost of transportation is in excess of the actual operating cost of the bus route used to furnish transportation to nonresident pupils, the board of the local district may charge a cost equal to the cost of other schools supplying such service to that area, upon receiving approval of the director of the department of education.

13. When a local board fails to pay transportation costs due to another school for transportation service rendered, the board of the creditor corporation shall file a sworn statement with the area education agency board specifying the amount due. The agency board shall check such claim and if the claim is valid shall certify to the county auditor. The auditor shall transmit to the county treasurer an order directing the county treasurer to transfer the amount of such claim from the funds of the debtor corporation to the creditor corporation and the treasurer shall pay the same accordingly.

14. Resident pupils attending a nonpublic school located either within or without the school district of the pupil's residence shall be entitled to transportation on the same basis as provided for resident public school pupils under this section. The public school district providing transportation to a nonpublic school pupil shall determine the days on which bus service is provided, which shall be based upon the days for which bus service is provided to public school pupils, and the public

school district shall determine bus schedules and routes. In the case of nonpublic school pupils the term “*school designated for attendance*” means the nonpublic school which is designated for attendance by the parents of the nonpublic school pupil.

15. If the nonpublic school designated for attendance is located within the public school district in which the pupil is a resident, the pupil shall be transported to the nonpublic school designated for attendance as provided in this section.

16. *a.* If the nonpublic school designated for attendance of a pupil is located outside the boundary line of the school district of the pupil’s residence, the pupil may be transported by the district of residence to a public school or other location within the district of the pupil’s residence. A public school district in which a nonpublic school is located may establish school bus collection locations within its district from which nonresident nonpublic school pupils may be transported to and from a nonpublic school located in the district. If a pupil receives such transportation, the district of the pupil’s residence shall be relieved of any requirement to provide transportation.

b. As an alternative to paragraph “*a*” of this subsection, subject to section 285.9, subsection 3, where practicable, and at the option of the public school district in which a nonpublic school pupil resides, the school district may transport a nonpublic school pupil to a nonpublic school located outside the boundary lines of the public school district if the nonpublic school is located in a school district contiguous to the school district which is transporting the nonpublic school pupils, or may contract with the contiguous public school district in which a nonpublic school is located for the contiguous school district to transport the nonpublic school pupils to the nonpublic school of attendance within the boundary lines of the contiguous school district.

c. If the nonpublic school designated for attendance of a pupil is located outside the boundary line of the school district of the pupil’s residence and the district of residence meets the requirements of subsections 14 to 16 of this section by using subsection 17, paragraph “*c*”, of this section and the district in which the nonpublic school is located is contiguous to the district of the pupil’s residence and is willing to provide transportation under subsection 17, paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”, of this section, the district in which the nonpublic school is located may provide transportation services, subject to section 285.9, subsection 3, and may make the claim for reimbursement under section 285.2. The district in which the nonpublic school is located shall notify the district of the pupil’s residence that it is making the claim for reimbursement, and the district of the pupil’s residence shall be relieved of the requirement for providing transportation and shall not make a claim for reimbursement for those nonpublic school pupils for which a

claim is filed by the district in which the nonpublic school is located.

17. The public school district may meet the requirements of subsections 14 to 16 by any of the following:

a. Transportation in a school bus operated by a public school district.

b. Contracting with private parties as provided in section 285.5. However, contracts shall not provide payment in excess of the average per pupil transportation costs of the school district for that year.

c. Utilizing the transportation reimbursement provision of subsection 3.

d. Contracting with a contiguous public school district to transport resident nonpublic school pupils the entire distance from the nonpublic pupil’s residence to the nonpublic school located in the contiguous public school district or from the boundary line of the public school district to the nonpublic school.

18. The director of the department of education may review all transportation arrangements to see that they meet all legal and established uniform standard requirements.

19. Transportation authorized by this chapter is exempt from all laws of this state regulating common carriers.

20. Transportation for which the pro rata cost or other charge is collected shall not be provided outside the state of Iowa except in accordance with rules adopted by the department of education in accordance with chapter 17A. The rules shall take into account any applicable federal requirements.

21. Boards in districts operating buses may in their discretion transport senior citizens, children, persons with disabilities, and other persons and groups, who are not otherwise entitled to free transportation, and shall collect the pro rata cost of transportation. Transportation under this subsection shall not be provided when the school bus is being used to transport pupils to or from school unless the board determines that such transportation is desirable and will not interfere with or delay the transportation of pupils.

22. Notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1), a parent or guardian of an elementary pupil entitled to transportation pursuant to subsection 1, may request that a child care facility be designated for purposes of subsection 9 rather than the residence of the pupil. The request shall be submitted for a period of time of at least one semester and may not be submitted more than twice during a school year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §109

Open enrollment provisions require parent or guardian to pay cost of transporting pupil to receiving district’s regular school bus route; §282.18

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1, paragraphs a – d, and unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 editorially redesignated as paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) – (4), and paragraphs b and c

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially combined

CHAPTER 294

TEACHERS

294.8 Pension system.

A school district located in whole or in part within a city having a population of twenty-five thousand one hundred or more may establish a pension and annuity retirement system for the public school teachers of such district. However, in cities

having a population less than seventy-five thousand, establishment of the system shall be ratified by a vote of the people at a regular school election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §79
Section amended

CHAPTER 294A

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE PROGRAM — TEACHERS

294A.1 through 294A.3 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 11.

Any moneys remaining in education excellence fund to be distributed as directed in §294A.3, Code 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 68, §11

294A.4 through 294A.6 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 11.

294A.8 Goal. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 11.

294A.9 Phase II program. Repealed by its own terms; 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 10; 2009 Acts, ch 179, § 50, 53.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §249A.9 by 2009 Acts, ch 133, §106, 250, see Code editor's note to chapter 7K

294A.10 Failure to agree on distribution. Repealed by its own terms; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, § 104.

294A.21 Rules. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 11.

294A.22 Payments.

1. Payments for each phase of the educational

excellence program shall be made by the department of administrative services on a monthly basis commencing on October 15 and ending on June 15 of each fiscal year, taking into consideration the relative budget and cash position of the state resources. The payments shall be separate from state aid payments made pursuant to sections 257.16 and 257.35. The payments made under this section to a school district or area education agency may be combined and a separate accounting of the amount paid for each program shall be included.

2. Any payments made to school districts or area education agencies under this chapter are miscellaneous income for purposes of chapter 257.

3. Payments made to a teacher by a school district or area education agency under this chapter are wages for the purposes of chapter 91A.

Repeal of this section effective July 1, 2009, probably intended; corrective legislation is pending

Subsection 4 stricken by its own terms effective June 30, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, §105

294A.25 Appropriation. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 68, § 11.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §294A.25 by 2009 Acts, ch 133, §107, see Code editor's note to chapter 7K

University of northern Iowa to maintain efforts of Iowa mathematics and science coalition for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §8

CHAPTER 297

SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOLHOUSE SITES

297.8 Emergency repairs.

When emergency repairs costing more than the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B, are necessary in order to ensure the continued use of any school or school facility, the provisions of the law with reference to

advertising for bids shall not apply, and in that event the board may contract for such emergency repairs without advertising for bids. However, before such emergency repairs can be made to any schoolhouse or school facility, it shall be necessary to procure a certificate from the area education

agency administrator that such emergency repairs are necessary to ensure the continued use of the school or school facility.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §8
See §297.7
Section amended

297.10 Compensation.

Any compensation for the use of a schoolhouse and schoolhouse grounds shall be paid into the general fund and be expended in the upkeep and repair of and in purchasing supplies for that school property.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §108
Section amended

297.11 Use forbidden.

If the voters of such district at a regular election forbid the use of any schoolhouse or grounds, the board shall not permit that use until the action of the voters is rescinded by the voters at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph "c".

2009 Acts, ch 41, §110
Section amended

297.22 Power to sell, lease, or dispose of property — tax.

1. *a.* The board of directors of a school district may sell, lease, or dispose of, in whole or in part, a schoolhouse, school site, or other property belonging to the district. If the real property contains less than two acres, is located outside of a city, is not adjacent to a city, and was previously used as a schoolhouse site, the procedure contained in sections 297.15 through 297.20 shall be followed in lieu of this section.

b. Proceeds from the sale or disposition of real property shall be placed in the physical plant and equipment levy fund. Proceeds from the sale or disposition of property other than real property shall be placed in the general fund. Proceeds from the lease of real or other property shall be placed in the general fund.

c. Before the board of directors may sell, lease for a period in excess of one year, or dispose of any property belonging to the school, the board shall hold a public hearing on the proposal. The board shall set forth its proposal in a resolution and shall publish notice of the time and the place of the public hearing on the resolution. The notice shall also describe the property. A locally known address for real property may be substituted for a legal description of real property contained in the resolution. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing shall be published at least once not less than ten days but not more than twenty days prior to the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. After the public hearing, the board may make a final determination on the proposal contained in the resolution.

d. However, property having a value of not more than five thousand dollars, other than real property, may be disposed of by any procedure which is adopted by the board and each sale shall be published by at least one insertion each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the district.

2. *a.* The board of directors of a school district may sell, lease, exchange, give, or grant, and accept any interest in real property to, with, or from a county, municipal corporation, school district, township, or area education agency if the real property is within the jurisdiction of both the grantor and grantee.

b. The board of directors of a school district may lease a portion of an existing school building in which the remaining portion of the building will be used for school purposes for a period of not to exceed five years. The lease may be renewed at the option of the board. The notice and public hearing requirements of subsection 1 of this section do not apply to the lease of a portion of an existing school building. A school district shall pay out of the revenue from a lease to the state of Iowa, and to the city, school district and any other political subdivision authorized to levy taxes, an amount as determined by this section. The amount shall be determined by applying the annual tax rate of the taxing district to the assessed value of the portion of the building leased, prorated for the term of the lease during the appropriate taxing period. The provisions of this section relating to the payment of property tax because of leases shall only apply to leases to private, for-profit entities which lease a portion of a school building for a period of thirty or more consecutive days.

3. The provisions in subsections 1 and 2 relating to the sale, lease, or disposition of school district property do not apply to student-constructed buildings and the property on which student-constructed buildings are located. The board of directors of a school district may sell, lease, or dispose of a student-constructed building and the property on which the student-constructed building is located, and may purchase sites for the erection of additional structures, by any procedure which is adopted by the board.

2009 Acts, ch 10, §2, 4
Sale for defense projects, §274.39 – 274.41
Subsection 1, paragraph e stricken

297.25 Rule of construction.

Section 297.22 shall be construed as independent of the power vested in the electors by section 278.1, and as additional to such power. If a board of directors has exercised its independent power under section 297.22 regarding the disposition of real or personal property of the school district and has by resolution approved such action, the electors may subsequently proceed to exercise their power under section 278.1 for a purpose directly

contrary to an action previously approved by the board of directors in accordance with section 297.22. However, the electors shall be limited to ten days after an action by the board to exercise

such power for a purpose directly contrary to the board's action.

2009 Acts, ch 10, §3, 4
Section amended

CHAPTER 298

SCHOOL TAXES AND BONDS

298.2 Imposition of physical plant and equipment levy.

1. A physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding one dollar and sixty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district is established except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The physical plant and equipment levy consists of the regular physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding thirty-three cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district and a voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy of not exceeding one dollar and thirty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district. However, the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy may consist of a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax levy and a physical plant and equipment income surtax as provided in subsection 4 with the maximum amount levied and imposed limited to an amount that could be raised by a one dollar and thirty-four cent property tax levy. The levy limitations of this subsection are subject to subsection 6.

2. If the electors of a school district have authorized a voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy not exceeding sixty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in the district prior to July 1, 1997, the levy shall continue for the period authorized under the voter-approved levy, and the maximum levy that can be authorized by the electors under the voter-approved levy on or after July 1, 1997, under this section, is an additional sixty-seven cents for a period to coincide with the period for which the initial physical plant and equipment levy in the district was approved.

3. The board of directors of a school district may certify for levy by April 15 of a school year a tax on all taxable property in the school district for the regular physical plant and equipment levy.

4. *a.* The board may on its own motion, and upon the written request of not less than one hundred eligible electors or thirty percent of the number of eligible electors voting at the last regular school election, whichever is greater, shall, direct the county commissioner of elections to provide for submitting the proposition of levying the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy for a period of time authorized by the voters in the no-

tice of election, not to exceed ten years, in the notice of the regular school election. The proposition is adopted if a majority of those voting on the proposition at the election approves it. The voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy shall be funded either by a physical plant and equipment property tax or by a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax and a physical plant and equipment income surtax, as determined by the board. However, if the board intends to enter into a rental or lease arrangement under section 279.26, or intends to enter into a loan agreement under section 297.36, only a property tax shall be levied for those purposes. Subject to the limitations of section 298.14, if the board uses a combination of a physical plant and equipment property tax and a physical plant and equipment surtax, for each fiscal year the board shall determine the percent of income surtax to be imposed expressed as full percentage points, not to exceed twenty percent.

b. If a combination of a property tax and income surtax is used, by April 15 of the previous school year, the board shall certify the percent of the income surtax to be imposed and the amount to be raised to the department of management and the department of management shall establish the rate of the property tax and income surtax for the school year. The physical plant and equipment property tax and income surtax shall be levied or imposed, collected, and paid to the school district in the manner provided for the instructional support program in sections 257.21 through 257.26.

5. *a.* The proposition to levy the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy is not affected by a change in the boundaries of the school district, except as otherwise provided in this section. If each school district involved in a school reorganization under chapter 275 has adopted the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy or the sixty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value schoolhouse levy under section 278.1, subsection 7, Code 1989, prior to July 1, 1991, and if the voters have not voted upon the proposition to levy the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy in the reorganized district, the existing voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy or the existing schoolhouse levy, as applicable, is in effect

for the reorganized district for the least amount and the shortest time for which it is in effect in any of the districts.

b. Authorized levies for the period of time approved are not affected as a result of a failure of a proposition proposed to expand the purposes for which the funds may be expended.

6. If the board of directors of a school district in which the voters have authorized the schoolhouse tax prior to July 1, 1991, has entered into a rental or lease arrangement under section 279.26, Code 1989, or has entered into a loan agreement under section 297.36, Code 1989, the levy shall continue for the period authorized and the maximum levy that can be authorized under the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy is reduced by the rate of the schoolhouse tax.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §80
Limit on total surtax, §298.14
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as paragraph a
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as paragraph b
Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b

298.3 Revenues from the levies.

1. The revenue from the regular and voter-approved physical plant and equipment levies shall be placed in the physical plant and equipment levy fund and expended only for the following purposes:

a. The purchase and improvement of grounds. For the purpose of this paragraph:

(1) "*Purchase of grounds*" includes the legal costs relating to the property acquisition, costs of surveys of the property, costs of relocation assistance under state and federal law, and other costs incidental to the property acquisition.

(2) "*Improvement of grounds*" includes grading, landscaping, paving, seeding, and planting of shrubs and trees; constructing sidewalks, roadways, retaining walls, sewers and storm drains, and installing hydrants; surfacing and soil treatment of athletic fields and tennis courts; exterior lighting, including athletic fields and tennis courts; furnishing and installing flagpoles, gateways, fences, and underground storage tanks which are not parts of building service systems; demolition work; and special assessments against the school district for public improvements, as defined in section 384.37.

b. The construction of schoolhouses or buildings and opening roads to schoolhouses or buildings.

c. The purchase, lease, or lease-purchase of a single unit of equipment or technology exceeding five hundred dollars in value per unit.

d. The payment of debts contracted for the erection or construction of schoolhouses or buildings, not including interest on bonds.

e. Procuring or acquisition of library facilities.

f. Repairing, remodeling, reconstructing, im-

proving, or expanding the schoolhouses or buildings and additions to existing schoolhouses. For the purpose of this paragraph:

(1) "*Repairing*" means restoring an existing structure or thing to its original condition, as near as may be, after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction, but does not include maintenance.

(2) "*Reconstructing*" means rebuilding or restoring as an entity a thing which was lost or destroyed.

g. Expenditures for energy conservation, including payments made pursuant to a guarantee furnished by a school district entering into a financing agreement for energy management improvements, limited to agreements pursuant to section 473.19, 473.20, or 473.20A.

h. The rental of facilities under chapter 28E.

i. Purchase of transportation equipment for transporting students.

j. The purchase of buildings or lease-purchase option agreements for school buildings.

k. Equipment purchases for recreational purposes.

l. Payments to a municipality or other entity as required under section 403.19, subsection 2.

m. Demolition, clean up, and other costs if such costs are necessitated by, and incurred within two years of, a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 1.

2. Interest earned on money in the physical plant and equipment levy fund may be expended for a purpose listed in this section.

3. Unencumbered funds collected prior to July 1, 1991, from the levy previously authorized under section 297.5, Code 1991, may be expended for the purposes listed in this section.

4. Revenue from the regular and voter-approved physical plant and equipment levies shall not be expended for school district employee salaries or travel expenses, supplies, printing costs or media services, or for any other purpose not expressly authorized in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 65, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §109
Section amended

298.6 Public disclosure of outstanding levies.

The board of directors of a school district shall, prior to certifying any levy by board approval, or submitting a levy for voter approval, facilitate public access to a complete listing of all outstanding levies within the school district by rate, amount, duration, and the applicable maximum levy limitations. The information relating to outstanding levies shall be posted on an internet website maintained by the school district by January 1 of each school year, and updated prior to board approval or submission for voter approval of any levy during the school year. If the school district does not maintain or develop an internet website, the school district shall either distribute or post

written copies of the listing at specified locations throughout the school district.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §11
Section amended

298.9 Special levies.

If the voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy, consisting solely of a physical plant and equipment property tax levy, is approved by the voters at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “c”, and certified to the board of supervisors after the regular meeting levy is made, the board shall at its next regular meeting levy the tax and cause it to be entered upon the tax list to be collected as other school taxes. If the certification is filed prior to May 1, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy of the year of filing. If the certification is filed after May 1 in a year, the levy shall begin with the levy of the fiscal year succeeding the year of the filing of the certification.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §81, 97
Section amended

298.10 Levy for cash reserve.

1. The board of directors of a school district may certify for levy by April 15 of a school year, a tax on all taxable property in the school district in order to raise an amount for a necessary cash reserve for a school district’s general fund. The amount raised for a necessary cash reserve does not increase a school district’s authorized expenditures as defined in section 257.7.

2. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, the cash reserve levy for a budget year shall not exceed twenty percent of the general fund expenditures for the year previous to the base year minus the general fund unexpended fund balance for the year previous to the base year.

2009 Acts, ch 183, §70, 74
Section amended

298.18 Bond tax — election — leasing buildings.

1. a. The board of each school corporation shall, when estimating and certifying the amount of money required for general purposes, estimate and certify to the board of supervisors of the proper county for the debt service fund the amount required to pay interest due or that may become due for the fiscal year beginning July 1, thereafter upon lawful bonded indebtedness, and in addition thereto such amount as the board may deem necessary to apply on the principal.

b. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year shall not exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the school corporation except as otherwise provided in this section.

c. For the sole purpose of computing the

amount of bonds which may be issued as a result of the application of any limitation referred to in this section, all interest on the bonds in excess of that accruing in the first twelve months may be excluded from the first annual levy of taxes, so that the need for including more than one year’s interest in the first annual levy of taxes to pay the bonds and interest shall not operate to further restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued, and in certifying the annual levies to the county auditor or auditors such first annual levy of taxes shall be sufficient to pay all principal of and interest on said bonds becoming due prior to the next succeeding annual levy and the full amount of such first annual levy shall be entered for collection by said auditor or auditors, as provided in chapter 76.

d. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year may exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of assessed value by the amount approved by the voters of the school corporation, but not exceeding four dollars and five cents per thousand of the assessed value of the taxable property within any school corporation, provided that the registered voters of such school corporation have first approved such increased amount at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “c”.

2. The proposition submitted to the voters at such election shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the board of directors of the (insert name of school corporation) in the County of, State of Iowa, be authorized to levy annually a tax exceeding two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars, but not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within said school corporation to pay the principal of and interest on bonded indebtedness of said school corporation, it being understood that the approval of this proposition shall not limit the source of payment of the bonds and interest but shall only operate to restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued?

3. Notice of the election shall be given by the county commissioner of elections according to section 49.53. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct the election pursuant to the provisions of chapters 39 through 53 and certify the results to the board of directors. The proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of such proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against the proposition at the election. Whenever such a proposition has been approved by the voters of a school corporation as hereinbefore provided, no further approval of the voters of such school corpo-

ration shall be required as a result of any subsequent change in the boundaries of such school corporation.

4. The voted tax levy referred to in this section shall not limit the source of payment of bonds and interest but shall only restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued.

5. *a.* The ability of a school corporation to exceed two dollars and seventy cents per thousand dollars of assessed value to service principal and interest payments on bonded indebtedness is limited and conferred only to those school corporations engaged in the administration of elementary and secondary education.

b. If a school corporation leases a building or property, which has been used as a junior college

by such corporation, to a community college, the annual amounts certified as herein provided by such leasing school corporation for payment of interest and principal due on lawful bonded indebtedness incurred by such leasing school corporation for purchasing, building, furnishing, reconstructing, repairing, improving, or remodeling the building leased or acquiring or adding to the site of such property leased, to the extent of the respective annual rent the school corporation will receive under such lease, shall not be considered as a part of the total amount estimated and certified for the purposes of determining if such amount exceeds any limitation contained in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §110
Section amended

CHAPTER 299

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

299.16 Failure to attend — report. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 54, § 14.

CHAPTER 301

TEXTBOOKS

301.24 Petition — election.

Whenever a petition signed by one hundred eligible electors residing in the school district or a number of eligible electors residing in the school district equal to at least ten percent of the number of voters in the last preceding regular school election, whichever is greater, is filed with the secretary sixty days or more before the regular school election, asking that the question of providing free textbooks for the use of pupils in the school district's attendance centers be submitted to the voters at the next regular school election, the secretary shall cause notice of the proposition to be given in the notice of the election.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §82
Section amended

301.28 Officers and teachers as agents for books and supplies — penalty.

1. A school director, officer, or teacher shall not

act as agent for school textbooks or school supplies, including sports apparel or equipment, in any transaction with a director, officer, or other staff member of the school district during such term of office or employment.

2. An area education agency director, officer, or teacher shall not act as an agent for school textbooks or school supplies, including sports apparel or equipment, in any transaction with a director, officer, or other staff member of the area education agency or any school district located within the area education agency during such time of office or employment.

3. A school district or area education agency director, officer, or teacher who acts as agent or dealer in school textbooks or school supplies during the person's term of office or employment in violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §12
Section amended

CHAPTER 303A

IOWA CULTURAL TRUST

303A.5 Board of trustees.

1. A board of trustees of the Iowa cultural trust is created. The general responsibility for the proper operation of the trust is vested in the board of trustees, which shall consist of thirteen members as follows:

a. Nine public members, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the minority leader of the house of representatives shall each appoint one public member. A public member of the board appointed in accordance with this section shall not also serve concurrently as a member of the state historical society board of trustees or the Iowa state arts council.

b. Four ex officio, nonvoting members, consisting of the treasurer of state or the treasurer's designee, the director of the department of cultural affairs or the director's designee, the chairperson of the state historical society board of trustees elected pursuant to section 303.6, and the chairperson of the Iowa arts council designated pursuant to section 303.86.

2. Members appointed by the general assembly shall be appointed to terms as provided in section 69.16B. The public members appointed by the governor shall serve five-year staggered terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Vacancies on the board shall be filled for the unex-

pired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointments.

3. Members appointed by the governor are subject to the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19.

4. Public members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses they incur through service on the board.

5. The board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its membership. The board shall meet at the call of its chairperson or upon written request of a majority of its voting members. Five voting members constitute a quorum. The concurrence of a majority of the voting members of a board is required to take any action relating to its duties.

6. The board shall be located for administrative purposes within the department. The department, subject to approval by the board, shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the income derived from the Iowa cultural trust fund and to perform specific powers and duties as provided in section 303A.6. The director shall budget funds to pay the expenses of the board and administer this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §10, 14

Confirmation, see §2.32

2009 amendment to subsection 2 applies to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 306C

JUNKYARD BEAUTIFICATION AND BILLBOARD CONTROL

306C.10 Definitions.

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

1. "*Adjacent area*" means an area which is contiguous to and within six hundred sixty feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any interstate, freeway primary, or primary highway.

2. "*Advertising device*" includes any outdoor sign, display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, or any other device designed, intended, or used to advertise or give information in the nature of advertising, and having the capacity of being visible from the traveled portion of any interstate or primary highway.

3. "*Bonus interstate highways*" includes all interstate highways except those interstate highways adjacent to areas excepted from control under chapter 306B by authority of section 306B.2,

subsection 4.

4. "*Commercial or industrial activities*" means those activities generally recognized as commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following activities shall be considered commercial or industrial:

a. Outdoor advertising structures.

b. Agricultural, forestry, grazing, farming, and related activities, including but not limited to wayside fresh produce.

c. Activities in operation less than three months per year.

d. Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.

e. Railroad tracks and minor spurs.

f. Activities outside of adjacent areas, as defined by this division and section 306B.5.

g. Activities which have been used in defining

and delineating an unzoned area but which have since been discontinued or abandoned.

- h. Residential housing developments.
 - i. Manufactured home communities or mobile home parks.
 - j. Institutions of learning.
 - k. State, county, and charitable institutions.
 - l. State and county conservation and recreation areas, public parks, forests, playgrounds, or other areas of historic interest or areas designated as scenic beautification areas under section 313.67.
5. “*Commercial or industrial zone*” means those areas zoned commercial or industrial under authority of a law, regulation, or ordinance of this state, its subdivisions, or a municipality.
6. “*Department*” means the state department of transportation.
7. “*Erect*” means to construct, reconstruct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being or establish; however, it shall not include any of the foregoing activities when performed incidental to the customary maintenance of an advertising device.
8. “*Freeway primary highway*” means those primary highways which have been constructed as a fully controlled access facility with no access to the facility except at established interchanges.
9. “*Information center*” means a site, either with or without structures or buildings, established and maintained at a rest area for the purpose of providing “information of specific interest to the traveling public”, as defined in subsection 18.
10. “*Interstate highway*” includes “*interstate road*” and “*interstate system*” and means any highway of the primary system at any time officially designated as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways by the department and approved by the appropriate authority of the federal government.
11. “*Maintain*” means to cause to remain in a state of good repair but does not include reconstruction.
12. “*Main-traveled way*” means the portion of the roadway for movement of vehicles on which through traffic is carried exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes. In the case of a divided highway, the main-traveled way includes each of the separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions, exclusive of frontage roads, turning roadways, or parking areas.
13. “*Primary highways*” includes the entire primary system as officially designated, or as may hereafter be so designated, by the department.
14. “*Reconstruction*” means any repair to the extent of sixty percent or more of the replacement cost of the structure, excluding buildings.
15. “*Rest area*” means an area or site established and maintained under authority of section

313.67 within the right-of-way of an interstate, freeway primary, or primary highway under supervision and control of the department for the safety, recreation, and convenience of the traveling public.

16. “*Right-of-way*” means land area dedicated to public use for the highway and its maintenance, and includes land acquired in fee simple or by permanent easement for highway purposes, but does not include temporary easements or rights for supplementary highway appurtenances.

17. “*Special event sign*” means a temporary advertising device, not larger than thirty-two square feet in area, erected for the purpose of notifying the public of noncommercial community events including but not limited to fairs, centennials, festivals, and celebrations open to the general public and sponsored or approved by a city, county, or school district.

18. “*Specific information of interest to the traveling public*” means only information about public places for camping, lodging, eating, and motor fuel and associated services, including trade names, which have telephone facilities available when the public place is open for business and businesses engaged in selling motor fuel which have free air for tire inflation and restroom facilities available when the public place is open for business.

19. “*Structure*” means any sign supporting device including but not limited to buildings.

20. “*Unzoned commercial or industrial area*” means those areas not zoned by state or local law, regulation, or ordinance, which are occupied by one or more commercial or industrial activities, and the land along the interstate highways and primary highways for a distance of seven hundred fifty feet immediately adjacent to the activities. All measurements shall be from the outer edge of the regularly used buildings, parking lots, storage, or processing areas of the activities and shall be parallel to the edge of pavement of the highway. Measurements shall not be from the property line of the activities unless that property line coincides with the limits of the activities. Unzoned commercial or industrial areas shall not include land on the opposite side of the highway from the commercial or industrial activities.

21. “*Visible*” means capable of being read or comprehended without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §111, 235

Subsection 9 amended

NEW subsection 18 and former subsections 18 – 20 renumbered as 19

– 21

306C.11 Advertising prohibited.

Subject to the provisions made in section 306C.13 regarding control of bonus interstate highways and section 306D.4 regarding scenic highways or byways, an advertising device shall not be erected or maintained within any adjacent area, or on the right-of-way of any primary high-

way, except the following:

1. Advertising devices concerning the sale or lease of property upon which they are located.

2. Advertising devices concerning activities conducted on the property on which they are located, nor shall the property upon which they are located be construed to mean located upon any contiguous area having inconsistent use, size, shape, or ownership. However, businesses located within the limits of a commercial or industrial development may be advertised on a sign located anywhere within the development regardless of land ownership.

3. *a.* Advertising devices within the adjacent area located in commercial or industrial zones or in unzoned commercial or industrial areas in compliance with the regulatory standards of this division and rules promulgated by the department.

b. The rules shall be consistent with national standards promulgated pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 131 and shall include at least the following:

(1) Provision for a fee schedule to cover the direct and indirect costs related to issuing permits and control of outdoor advertising.

(2) Specific permit requirements.

(3) Criteria for on-premise signs.

(4) Provisions specifying the measurement of required spacing.

(5) Provisions specifying conforming sign configurations.

4. Official and directional signs and notices which shall include but not be limited to signs and notices pertaining to natural wonders, scenic and historic attractions, and recreational attractions. The signs and notices shall conform with rules promulgated by the department, provided that such rules shall be consistent with national standards promulgated pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 131(c).

5. *a.* Signs, displays, and devices giving specific information of interest to the traveling public shall be erected by the department and maintained within the right-of-way in the areas, and at appropriate distances from interchanges on the interstate system and freeway primary highways as shall conform with the rules adopted by the department. The rules shall be consistent with national standards promulgated from time to time or as permitted by the appropriate authority of the federal government pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 131(f) except as provided in this section. The rules shall

include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Criteria for eligibility for signing.

(2) Criteria for limiting or excluding businesses that maintain advertising devices that do not conform to the requirements of chapter 306B, this division, or other statutes or administrative rules regulating outdoor advertising.

(3) Provisions for a fee schedule to cover the direct and indirect costs of sign erection and maintenance and related administrative costs.

(4) Provisions for specifying the maximum distance to eligible businesses.

(5) Provisions specifying the maximum number of signs permitted per panel and per interchange.

(6) Provisions for determining what businesses are signed when there are more applicants than the maximum number of signs permitted.

(7) Provisions for removing signs when businesses cease to meet minimum requirements for participation and related costs.

b. Business signs supplied to the department by commercial vendors shall be on panels, with dimensional and material specifications established by the department. A business sign included under the provisions of this section shall not be posted unless it is in compliance with these specifications. The commercial vendor shall pay to the department a fee based upon the schedule adopted under this subsection for each business sign supplied for posting. Upon furnishing the business signs to the department and payment of all fees, the department shall post the business signs on eligible specific information panels. Faded signs shall be replaced and the commercial vendor charged for the cost of replacement based upon the fee schedule adopted. There is created in the office of the treasurer of state a fund to be known as the "highway beautification fund" and all funds received for the posting on specific information panels shall be deposited in the "highway beautification fund". Information on motor fuel and associated services may include vehicle service and repair where the same is available.

6. The publication title of a newspaper on a delivery receptacle attached to a mailbox or mailbox support.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §112
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 307

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Department to report annually regarding registered flexible fuel vehicles; see §452A.33

307.21 Administrative services.

1. The department's administrator of administrative services shall:

a. Provide for the proper maintenance and protection of the grounds, buildings, and equipment of the department, in cooperation with the department of administrative services.

b. Establish, supervise, and maintain a system of centralized electronic data processing for the department, in cooperation with the department of administrative services.

c. Assist the director in preparing the departmental budget.

d. Provide centralized purchasing services for the department, in cooperation with the department of administrative services. The administrator shall, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, purchase soybean-based inks and plastic products with recycled content, including but not limited to plastic garbage can liners, and shall purchase these items in accordance with the schedule established in section 8A.315. However, the administrator need not purchase garbage can liners in accordance with the schedule if the liners are utilized by a facility approved by the environmental protection commission created under section 455A.6, for purposes of recycling. For purposes of this section, "recycled content" means that the content of the product contains a minimum of thirty percent postconsumer material.

e. Assist the director in employing the professional, technical, clerical, and secretarial staff for the department and maintain employee records, in cooperation with the department of administrative services and provide personnel services, including but not limited to training, safety education, and employee counseling.

f. Assist the director in coordinating the responsibilities and duties of the various divisions within the department.

g. Carry out all other general administrative duties for the department.

h. Perform such other duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the director.

2. When performing the duty of providing centralized purchasing services under subsection 1, the administrator shall do all of the following:

a. Purchase and use recycled printing and writing paper in accordance with the schedule established in section 8A.315.

b. Establish a wastepaper recycling program in accordance with recommendations made by the department of natural resources and the requirements of section 8A.329.

c. Require in accordance with section 8A.311 product content statements and compliance with requirements regarding procurement specifications.

d. Comply with the requirements for the purchase of lubricating oils, industrial oils, greases, and hydraulic fluids as established pursuant to section 8A.316.

e. Give preference to purchasing designated biobased products in the same manner as provided in section 8A.317.

3. The department shall report to the general assembly by February 1 of each year, the following:

a. A listing of plastic products which are regularly purchased by the board for which recycled content product alternatives are available, including the cost of the plastic products purchased and the cost of the recycled content product alternatives.

b. Information relating to soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content regularly purchased by the department, including the cost of purchasing soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content and the percentages of soybean-based inks and plastic garbage can liners with recycled content that have been purchased.

4. A gasoline-powered vehicle purchased by the administrator shall not operate on gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline as defined in section 214A.1. A diesel-powered motor vehicle purchased by the administrator shall not operate on diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel as defined in section 214A.1, if commercially available. A state-issued credit card shall not be valid to purchase gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline or to purchase diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel, if commercially available. The motor vehicle shall also be affixed with a brightly visible sticker which notifies the traveling public that the motor vehicle is being operated on ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel fuel, as applicable. However, the sticker is not required to be affixed to an unmarked vehicle used for purposes of providing law enforcement or security.

5. *a.* Of all new passenger vehicles and light pickup trucks purchased by the administrator, a minimum of ten percent of all such vehicles and trucks purchased shall be equipped with engines which utilize alternative methods of propulsion, including but not limited to any of the following:

(1) A flexible fuel which is any of the following:
(a) E-85 gasoline as provided in section 214A.2.

(b) B-20 biodiesel blended fuel as provided in section 214A.2.

(c) A renewable fuel approved by the office of renewable fuels and coproducts pursuant to section 159A.3.

- (2) Compressed or liquefied natural gas.
- (3) Propane gas.
- (4) Solar energy.
- (5) Electricity.

b. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to vehicles and trucks purchased and directly used for law enforcement or off-road maintenance work.

6. The administrator shall, whenever technically feasible, purchase and use degradable loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources, unless the cost of the packing material is more than ten percent greater than the cost of packing material made from nonrenewable resources. For the purposes of this subsection, “*packing material*” means material, other than an exterior packing shell, that is used to stabilize, protect, cushion, or brace the contents of a package.

7. The administrator of administrative services may purchase items from the department of administrative services and may cooperate with the director of the department of administrative services by providing purchasing services for the department of administrative services.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §113
Section amended

307.24 Administration of highways.

The department’s administrator of highways is responsible for the planning, design, construction,

and maintenance of the state primary highways and shall administer chapters 306 to 320 and perform other duties as assigned by the director. The administration of highways shall be organized to provide administration for urban systems, for secondary roads, and other categories of administration as necessary.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §8
Section amended

307.45 State-owned lands — assessment.

1. Cities and counties may assess the cost of a public improvement against the state when the improvement benefits property owned by the state and under the jurisdiction and control of the department’s administrator of highways. The director shall pay from the primary road fund the portion of the cost of the improvement which would be legally assessable against the land if privately owned.

2. Assessments against property under the jurisdiction of the department’s administrator of highways shall be made in the same manner as those made against private property, except that the city or county making the assessment shall cause a copy of the public notice of hearing to be mailed to the director by certified mail.

3. Assessments against property owned by the state and not under the jurisdiction and control of the department’s administrator of highways shall be made in the same manner as those made against private property and payment shall be made by the executive council from any funds of the state not otherwise appropriated.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §77
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 3 editorially designated as subsections 1 – 3
Unnumbered paragraph 4 stricken

CHAPTER 312

ROAD USE TAX FUND

312.2 Allocations from fund.

1. The treasurer of state shall, on the first day of each month, credit all road use tax funds which have been received by the treasurer, to the primary road fund, the secondary road fund of the counties, the farm-to-market road fund, and the street construction fund of cities in the following manner and amounts:

- a. To the primary road fund, forty-seven and one-half percent.
- b. To the secondary road fund of the counties, twenty-four and one-half percent.
- c. To the farm-to-market road fund, eight percent.
- d. To the street construction fund of the cities, twenty percent.

2. The treasurer of state shall before making the allotments in subsection 1 credit annually to

the highway grade crossing safety fund the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, credit annually from the road use tax fund the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars to the highway railroad grade crossing surface repair fund, credit monthly to the primary road fund the dollars yielded from an allotment of sixty-five hundredths of one percent of all road use tax funds for the express purpose of carrying out subsection 11 of section 307A.2, section 313.4, subsection 2, and section 307.45, and credit annually to the primary road fund the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to be used for paying expenses incurred by the state department of transportation other than expenses incurred for extensions of primary roads in cities. All unobligated funds provided by this subsection, except those funds credited to the highway grade crossing safety fund, shall at the end of each year

revert to the road use tax fund. Funds in the highway grade crossing safety fund shall not revert to the road use tax fund except to the extent they exceed five hundred thousand dollars at the end of any biennium. The cost of each highway railroad grade crossing repair project shall be allocated in the following manner:

a. Twenty percent of the project cost shall be paid by the railroad company.

b. Twenty percent of the project cost shall be paid by the highway authority having jurisdiction of the road crossing the railroad.

c. Sixty percent of the project cost shall be paid from the highway railroad grade crossing surface repair fund.

3. The treasurer of state shall before making the allotments provided for in this section credit monthly to the state department of transportation funds sufficient in amount to pay the costs of purchasing certificate of title and registration forms, and supplies and materials and for the cost of prison labor used in manufacturing motor vehicle registration plates, decalcomania emblems, and validation stickers at the prison industries.

4. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided in this section, shall credit annually to the primary road fund from the road use tax fund the sum of seven million one hundred thousand dollars.

5. *a.* The treasurer of state, before making any allotments to counties under this section, shall reduce the allotment to a county for the secondary road fund by the amount by which the total funds that the county transferred or provided during the prior fiscal year under section 331.429, subsection 1, paragraphs “*a*”, “*b*”, “*d*”, and “*e*”, are less than seventy-five percent of the sum of the following:

(1) From the general fund of the county, the dollar equivalent of a tax of sixteen and seven-eighths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value on all taxable property in the county.

(2) From the rural services fund of the county, the dollar equivalent of a tax of three dollars and three-eighths of a cent per thousand dollars of assessed value on all taxable property not located within the corporate limits of a city in the county.

b. Funds remaining in the secondary road fund of the counties due to a reduction of allocations to counties for failure to maintain a minimum local tax effort shall be reallocated to counties that are not reduced under this subsection pursuant to the allocation provisions of section 312.3, subsection 1, based upon the needs and area of the county. Information necessary to make allocations under this subsection shall be provided by the state department of transportation or the director of the department of management upon request by the treasurer of state.

6. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit

annually to the living roadway trust fund created under section 314.21 one hundred fifty thousand dollars from the road use tax fund.

7. The treasurer of state, before making the other allotments provided for in this section, shall credit annually to the primary road fund from the road use tax fund the sum of four million four hundred thousand dollars and to the farm-to-market road fund from the road use tax fund the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars for partial compensation of allowing trucks to operate on the roads of this state as provided in section 321.463.

8. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit annually to the living roadway trust fund created under section 314.21 one hundred thousand dollars from the road use tax fund.

9. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly from the road use tax fund to the revitalize Iowa's sound economy fund, created under section 315.2, the revenue accruing to the road use tax fund in the amount equal to the revenues collected under each of the following:

a. From the excise tax on motor fuel and special fuel imposed under the tax rate of section 452A.3 except aviation gasoline, the amount of excise tax collected from one and three-fourths cents per gallon.

b. From the excise tax on special fuel for diesel engines, the amount of excise tax collected from one and three-fourths cents per gallon.

10. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly from the road use tax fund to the secondary road fund the revenue accruing to the road use tax fund in the amount equal to the revenues collected under each of the following:

a. From the excise tax on motor fuel and special fuel imposed under the tax rate of section 452A.3, except aviation gasoline, the amount of excise tax collected from one-fourth cent per gallon.

b. From the excise tax on special fuel for diesel engines, the amount of excise tax collected from one-fourth cent per gallon.

11. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly from the road use tax fund to the state department of transportation for county, city, and state traffic safety improvement projects an amount equal to one-half of one percent of moneys credited to the road use tax fund.

12. *a.* The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and each succeeding fiscal year, shall credit from the road use tax fund two million dollars to the county bridge construction fund, which is hereby created. Moneys credited to the county bridge construction fund

shall be allocated to counties by the department for bridge construction, reconstruction, replacement, or realignment based on needs in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

b. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and each succeeding fiscal year, shall credit from the road use tax fund five hundred thousand dollars to the city bridge construction fund, which is hereby created. Moneys credited to the city bridge construction fund shall be allocated to cities by the department for bridge construction and reconstruction based on needs in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

13. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit annually from the road use tax fund to the state department of transportation the sum of six hundred fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of providing county treasurers with automation and telecommunications equipment and support for vehicle registration and titling and driver licensing. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unobligated funds credited under this subsection remaining on June 30 of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for purposes of this subsection in subsequent fiscal years.

14. The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly from the road use tax fund to the primary road fund an amount equal to ten percent of the revenues collected from the operation of section 321.105A, subsection 2, to be used for the commercial and industrial highway network.

15. *a.* The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly to the TIME-21 fund created in section 312A.2, an amount equal to ten dollars from each fee for issuance of a certificate of title collected pursuant to sections 321.20; 321.20A; 321.23;

321.42; 321.46, other than a title issued for a returned vehicle under section 322G.12; section 321.47; and section 321.109 and an amount equal to eight dollars from each fee collected for issuance of a certificate of title pursuant to section 321.46 for a returned vehicle under section 322G.12 and from each fee collected for issuance of a salvage certificate of title pursuant to section 321.52.

b. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2028.

16. *a.* The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit monthly to the TIME-21 fund created in section 312A.2 the following amounts:

(1) One-half of the amount received by the treasurer from trailer registration fees pursuant to section 321.123, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1).

(2) Two-thirds of the amount received by the treasurer from trailer registration fees collected pursuant to section 321.123, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2).

(3) One-third of the amount received by the treasurer from trailer registration fees collected pursuant to section 321.123, subsection 2.

b. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2028.

17. *a.* The treasurer of state, before making the allotments provided for in this section, shall credit annually to the TIME-21 fund created in section 312A.2, the revenue accruing to the road use tax fund from annual motor vehicle registration fees for passenger cars, multipurpose vehicles, and motor trucks in excess of three hundred ninety-two million dollars annually.

b. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2028.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §19, 37; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §114
Legislative intent that moneys directed to be deposited in road use tax fund under §312.1 not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance for passenger rail service; 2000 Acts, ch 1168, §4

2009 amendment to subsection 16, paragraph a, by 2009 Acts, ch 130, §19, takes effect May 22, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 130, §37

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section amended

CHAPTER 312A

TIME-21 FUND

312A.2 Transportation investment moves the economy in the twenty-first century (TIME-21) fund.

1. A transportation investment moves the economy in the twenty-first century fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall be known and referred to as the TIME-21 fund. The fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any revenues credited by law to the TIME-21 fund. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection

2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 and section 312.2, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and for each fiscal year thereafter, not more than a total of two hundred twenty-five million dollars shall be deposited in the TIME-21 fund for any fiscal year. Any remaining moneys directed to be deposited in the TIME-21 fund for a fiscal year shall be deposited or retained in the road use tax fund.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §45, 46
Section amended

CHAPTER 313

PRIMARY ROADS

313.4 Disbursement of fund.

1. *a.* Said primary road fund is hereby appropriated for and shall be used in the establishment, construction, and maintenance of the primary road system, including the drainage, grading, surfacing, construction of bridges and culverts, the elimination or improvement of railroad crossings, the acquiring of additional right-of-way, all other expense incurred in the construction and maintenance of said primary road system and the maintenance and housing of the department.

b. The department may expend moneys from the fund for dust control on a secondary road or municipal street within a municipal street system when there is a notable increase in traffic on the secondary road or municipal street due to closure of a road by the department for purposes of establishing, constructing, or maintaining a primary road.

2. Such fund is also appropriated and shall be used for the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of state institutional roads and state park roads and bridges on such roads and roads and bridges on community college property as provided in subsection 11 of section 307A.2, for restoration of secondary roads used as primary road detours and for compensation of counties for such use, for restoration of municipal streets so used and for compensation of cities for such use, and for the payments required in section 307.45.

3. There is appropriated from funds appropriated to the department which would otherwise revert to the primary road fund pursuant to the provisions of the Act appropriating the funds or chapter 8, an amount sufficient to pay the increase in salaries, which increase is not otherwise provided for by the general assembly in an appropriation bill, resulting from the annual review of the merit pay plan as provided in section 8A.413, subsection 3. The appropriation herein provided shall be in effect from the effective date of the revised pay plan to the end of the fiscal biennium in which it becomes effective.

4. *a.* Such fund is appropriated and shall be used by the department to provide energy and for the operation and maintenance of those primary road freeway lighting systems within the corporate boundaries of cities including energy and maintenance costs associated with interchange conflict lighting on existing and future freeway and expressway segments constructed to interstate standards.

b. The costs of serving freeway lighting for each utility providing the service shall be determined by the utilities division of the department

of commerce, and rates for such service shall be no higher than necessary to recover these costs. Funds received under the provisions of this subsection shall be used solely for the operation and maintenance of a freeway lighting system.

5. During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and ending June 30, 1991, and each subsequent fiscal year, the department shall spend from the primary road fund an amount of not less than thirty million dollars for the network of commercial and industrial highways.

6. *a.* A transfer of jurisdiction fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department. For each fiscal year in the period beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2013, there is transferred from the primary road fund to the transfer of jurisdiction fund one and seventy-five hundredths percent of the moneys credited to the primary road fund pursuant to section 312.2, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. For each fiscal year in the period beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2013, there is appropriated the following percentages of the moneys deposited in the transfer of jurisdiction fund for the fiscal year for the following purposes:

(1) Seventy-five percent of the moneys shall be apportioned among the counties and cities that assume jurisdiction of primary roads pursuant to section 306.8A. Such apportionment shall be made based upon the specific construction needs identified for the specific counties and cities in the transfer of jurisdiction report on file with the department pursuant to section 306.8A. All funds, including any interest or other earnings on the funds, received by a county from the transfer of jurisdiction fund shall be deposited in the secondary road fund of the county to be used only for the maintenance and construction of roads under the county's jurisdiction. All funds received by a city from the transfer of jurisdiction fund shall be used only for the maintenance and construction of roads under the city's jurisdiction.

(2) Twenty-two and one-half percent of the moneys shall be deposited in the secondary road fund.

(3) Two and one-half percent of the moneys shall be deposited in the street construction fund of the cities.

7. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2014, and each subsequent fiscal year, there is transferred the following percentages of the moneys credited to the primary road fund pursuant to section 312.2, subsection 1, paragraph "a", to the following funds:

a. One and five hundred seventy-five thousandths percent to the secondary road fund.

b. One hundred seventy-five thousandths of one percent to the street construction fund of the cities.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §236, 237
 Subsection 6, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

313.68 Bridge safety fund.

1. A bridge safety fund is created in the department under the authority of the state transportation commission. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for infrastructure projects relating to functionally ob-

solete and structurally deficient bridges on the primary road system.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, the department of transportation shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

5. Payment of moneys from appropriations from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87.

6. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §34, 36
 NEW section

CHAPTER 314

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR HIGHWAYS

314.2 Interest in contract prohibited.

No state or county official or employee, elective or appointive, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, or maintenance of any highway, bridge, or culvert, or the furnishing of materials therefor. The letting of a contract in violation of this section shall invalidate the contract and such violation shall be a complete defense to any action to recover any consideration due or earned under the contract at the time of its termination.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §115
 Section amended

314.14 Contracts set aside for disadvantaged business enterprises.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section:

a. *“Disadvantaged business enterprise”* means a small business concern which meets either of the following:

(1) Is at least fifty-one percent owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it.

b. *“Small business concern”* means a business which is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field of operation.

c. *“Socially and economically disadvantaged individuals”* means those individuals who are citizens of the United States or who are lawfully admitted permanent residents and who are African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, Asian-Indian Americans, or any other minority or individuals found to be disadvantaged by the United States small business administration. However, the department may also determine, on a case-by-case basis, that an individual who is not a member of one of the enumerated groups is socially and economically disadvantaged. A rebuttable presumption exists that individuals in the following groups are socially and economically disadvantaged:

(1) *“African Americans”* which includes persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

(2) *“Hispanic Americans”* which includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

(3) *“Native Americans”* which includes persons who are American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, or Native Hawaiians.

(4) *“Asian-Pacific Americans”* which includes persons whose origins are from Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, and the Northern Marianas.

(5) *“Asian-Indian Americans”* which includes

persons whose origins are from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

d. "Prequalified" means that the disadvantaged business enterprise is currently approved by the department as a disadvantaged business enterprise, is a recognized contractor engaged in the class of work provided for in the plans and specifications, possesses sufficient resources to complete the work, and is able to furnish a performance bond for one hundred percent of the contract.

2. *Set-aside.* Notwithstanding section 314.1, there may be set aside for bidding by prequalified disadvantaged business enterprises a percentage of the total annual dollar amount of public contracts let by the department. The annual dollar amount set aside for bidding by prequalified disadvantaged business enterprises shall not exceed ten percent of the total dollar amount of federal aid highway construction contracts let by the department and federal aid transit dollars administered by the department. The director may estimate the set-aside amount at the beginning of each fiscal year and a suit shall not be brought by any party as a result of this estimate. Set-aside contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible prequalified disadvantaged business enterprise. This section shall not be construed as limiting the department's right to refuse any or all disadvantaged business enterprise bids.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §111, 112

Disadvantaged business enterprise funding reauthorized in Tit. 1, section 1101(b) of the 2005 SAFETEA-LU transportation reauthorization Act, approved August 10, 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-59, 119 Stat. 1156; see also 49 C.F.R. §26.43

Subsection 1, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraph (1) amended

314.21 Living roadway trust fund.

1. *a.* The living roadway trust fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state. The moneys in this fund shall be used exclusively for the development and implementation of integrated roadside vegetation plans. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, the moneys shall only be expended for areas on or adjacent to road, street, and highway right-of-ways. The state department of transportation in consultation with the department of natural resources shall establish standards relating to the type of projects available for assistance. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1988, and ending March 31, 1990, the moneys in the fund shall be expended as follows: fifty-six percent on state department of transportation projects; thirty percent on county projects; and fourteen percent on city projects.

b. A city or county which has a project which qualifies for the use of these funds shall submit a request for the funds to the state department of transportation. A city or county may, at its option, apply moneys allocated for use on city or county projects under this subsection toward qualifying projects on the primary system. The state depart-

ment of transportation in consultation with the department of natural resources shall determine which projects qualify for the funds and which projects shall be funded if the requests for the funds exceed the availability of the funds. In ranking applications for funds, the department shall consider the proportion of political subdivision matching funds to be provided, if any, and the proportion of private contributions to be provided, if any. In considering the proportion of political subdivision matching funds provided, the department shall consider only those moneys which are in addition to those which the political subdivision has historically provided toward such projects. Funds allocated to the cities, the counties, and the department which are not programmed by the end of each fiscal year shall be available for redistribution to any eligible applicant regardless of the original allocation of funds. Such funds shall be awarded for eligible projects based upon their merit in meeting the program objectives established by the department under section 314.22. The department shall submit a report of all projects funded in the previous fiscal year to the governor and to the general assembly on January 15 of each year.

c. Beginning April 1, 1990, the moneys in the living roadway trust fund shall be allocated between the state, counties, and cities in the same proportion that the road use tax funds are allocated under section 312.2, subsection 1, paragraphs "a", "b", "c", and "d". However, after April 1, 1990, a city or county shall not be eligible to receive moneys from the living roadway trust fund unless the city or county has an integrated roadside vegetation management plan in place consistent with the objectives in section 314.22.

2. *a.* The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local governments and organizations which are developing community entryway enhancement and other planting demonstration projects. Planning, public education, installation, and initial maintenance planning and development may be determined by the department to be eligible activities for funding under this paragraph. Projects approved under this paragraph require a local match or contribution toward the overall project cost.

b. The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local governments for the purchase of specialized equipment and special staff training for the establishment of alternative forms of roadside vegetation. Projects approved under this paragraph require a local match or contribution toward the overall project cost.

c. The department, in order to create greater visual effect, shall investigate alternatives for concentrating plantings at strategic locations to gain a greater visual impact and appeal as well as stronger scenic value. Equal attention shall be

given to providing safe and effective habitats for wildlife which can coexist with highways.

d. The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local jurisdictions for increased protection through the use of easements, fee title acquisition, covenants, zoning ordinances, or other provisions for protection of vegetation and desirable environment adjacent to the right-of-way. Off-right-of-way projects shall emphasize vegetation protection or enhancement, scenic and wildlife values, erosion control and enhancement of vegetation management projects within the right-of-ways.

3. *a.* Moneys allocated to the state under subsection 1 shall be expended as follows:

(1) Fifty thousand dollars annually to the department for the services of the integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator and support.

(2) One hundred thousand dollars annually for education programs, research and demonstration projects, and vegetation inventories and

strategies, under section 314.22, subsections 5, 6, and 8.

(3) All remaining moneys for the gateways program under section 314.22, subsection 7.

b. Moneys allocated to the counties under subsection 1 shall be expended as follows:

(1) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995, and ending June 30, 1996, and each subsequent fiscal year, seventy-five thousand dollars to the university of northern Iowa to maintain the position of the state roadside specialist and to continue its integrated roadside vegetation management program providing research, education, training, and technical assistance.

(2) All remaining money for grants or loans under subsection 2, paragraph "a".

c. Moneys allocated to the cities shall be expended for grants or loans under subsection 2, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 133, §238
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 315

REVITALIZE IOWA'S SOUND ECONOMY FUND

315.11 Additional factors and requirements.

In addition to other effects and factors to be considered under section 315.5, for applications submitted after July 1, 1988, the following factors and requirements shall be considered or applied:

1. The impact of the proposed project on other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created.

2. The economic impact to the state of the proposed project. In measuring the economic impact the department shall award more points for the following:

a. A business with a greater percentage of sales out-of-state or of import substitution.

b. A business with a higher proportion of in-state suppliers.

c. A project which would provide greater diversification of the state economy.

d. A business with fewer in-state competitors.

e. A potential for future job growth.

f. A project which is not a retail operation.

3. The quality of jobs to be provided. Jobs that have a higher wage scale, have a lower turnover rate, are full-time, or are career-type positions are considered higher in quality. Businesses that have wage scales substantially below that of existing Iowa businesses in that area should be rated as providing the lowest quality of jobs and should therefore be given the lowest ranking for providing such assistance.

4. If the business has a record of violations of the law over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the business shall be given the lowest ranking for providing assistance. The department shall make a good faith effort to compile this information.

5. If a business has, within three years of application for assistance, acquired or merged with an Iowa corporation or company, the business shall make a good faith effort to hire the workers of the merged or acquired company.

6. To be eligible for assistance a business shall provide for a preference for hiring residents of the state or the economic development area, except for out-of-state employees offered a transfer to Iowa or the economic development area.

7. All known required environmental permits must be granted and regulations met before moneys are released.

2009 Acts, ch 82, §16
Subsection 2, paragraph a stricken and former paragraphs b - g redesignated as a - f

CHAPTER 321

MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF THE ROAD

321.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

1. “*Agricultural hazardous material*” means a hazardous material, other than hazardous waste, whose end use directly supports the production of an agricultural commodity, including, but not limited to, a fertilizer, pesticide, soil conditioner, or fuel. “*Agricultural hazardous material*” is limited to material in class 3, 8, or 9, division 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, or 6.1, or an ORM-D material as defined in 49 C.F.R. § 171.8.

1A. “*Alcohol concentration*” means the number of grams of alcohol per any of the following:

- a. One hundred milliliters of blood.
- b. Two hundred ten liters of breath.
- c. Sixty-seven milliliters of urine.

2. “*Alcoholic beverage*” includes alcohol, wine, spirits, beer, or any other beverage which contains ethyl alcohol and is fit for human consumption.

3. “*Alley*” means a thoroughfare laid out, established, and platted as such, by constituted authority.

4. “*All-terrain vehicle*” means a motor vehicle designed to travel on three or more wheels and designed primarily for off-road recreational use but not including farm tractors or equipment, construction equipment, forestry vehicles, or lawn and grounds maintenance vehicles.

5. “*Ambulance*” means a motor vehicle which is equipped with life support systems and used to transport sick and injured persons who require emergency medical care to medical facilities.

6. “*Authorized emergency vehicle*” means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances, and emergency vehicles owned by the United States, this state, any subdivision of this state, or any municipality of this state, and privately owned vehicles as are designated or authorized by the director of transportation under section 321.451.

6A. “*Bona fide business address*” means the current street or highway address of a firm, association, or corporation.

6B. “*Bona fide residence*” or “*bona fide address*” means the current street or highway address of an individual’s residence. The bona fide residence of a person with more than one dwelling is the dwelling for which the person claims a homestead tax credit under chapter 425, if applicable. The bona fide residence of a homeless person is a primary nighttime residence meeting one of the criteria listed in section 48A.2, subsection 2.

7. “*Business district*” means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty percent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance

of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

7A. “*Business-trade truck*” means a motor truck with an unladen weight of ten thousand pounds or less which is owned by a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership or by a person who files a schedule C or schedule F form with the federal internal revenue service and which is eligible for depreciation under § 167 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the motor truck is a leased vehicle, the motor truck is a business-trade truck only if the lessee is a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership and the truck is used primarily for purposes of the business operations of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership or the lessee is a person who files a schedule C or schedule F form with the federal internal revenue service and the truck is used primarily for purposes of the person’s own business or farming operation.

8. “*Chauffeur*” means a person who operates a motor vehicle, including a school bus, in the transportation of persons for wages, compensation, or hire, or a person who operates a truck tractor, road tractor, or a motor truck which has a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding sixteen thousand pounds.

a. A person is not a chauffeur when the operation of the motor vehicle, other than a truck tractor, by the owner or operator is occasional and merely incidental to the owner’s or operator’s principal business.

b. A person is not a chauffeur when the operation is by a volunteer fire fighter operating fire apparatus, or is by a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad attendant operating ambulance or rescue squad apparatus. If a volunteer fire fighter or ambulance or rescue squad operator receives nominal compensation not based upon the value of the services performed, the fire fighter or operator shall be considered to be receiving no compensation and classified as a volunteer.

c. If authorized to transport inmates, probationers, parolees, or work releasees by the director of the Iowa department of corrections or the director’s designee, an employee of the Iowa department of corrections or a district department of correctional services is not a chauffeur when transporting the inmates, probationers, parolees, or work releasees.

d. A farmer or the farmer’s hired help is not a chauffeur when operating a truck, other than a truck tractor, owned by the farmer and used exclusively in connection with the transportation of the farmer’s own products or property.

e. If authorized to transport patients or clients by the director of the department of human services or the director’s designee, an employee of the

department of human services is not a chauffeur when transporting the patients or clients in an automobile.

f. A person is not a chauffeur when the operation is by a home care aide in the course of the home care aide's duties.

g. If authorized to transport students or clients by the superintendent of the Iowa braille and sight saving school or of the Iowa school for the deaf, or the superintendent's respective designee, an employee of the Iowa braille and sight saving school or the Iowa school for the deaf is not a chauffeur when transporting the students or clients.

h. If authorized to transport patients or residents of the Iowa veterans home by the commandant or the commandant's designee, an employee of or volunteer at the Iowa veterans home is not a chauffeur when transporting the patients or residents in an automobile in the course of the employee's or volunteer's normal duties.

9. "Combination" or "combination of vehicles" shall be construed to mean a group consisting of two or more motor vehicles, or a group consisting of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers, semi-trailers or vehicles, which are coupled or fastened together for the purpose of being moved on the highways as a unit.

10. a. "Combined gross weight" means the gross weight of a combination of vehicles.

b. "Gross combination weight rating" means the combined gross vehicle weight ratings for each vehicle in a combination of vehicles. In the absence of a weight specified by the manufacturer for a towed vehicle, the gross vehicle weight rating of the towed vehicle is its gross weight.

11. For purposes of administering and enforcing the commercial driver's license provisions:

a. "Commercial driver" means the operator of a commercial motor vehicle.

b. "Commercial driver's license" means a driver's license valid for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

c. "Commercial driver's license information system" means the national information system established to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers.

d. "Commercial motor carrier" means a person responsible for the safe operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

e. "Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles used to transport passengers or property if any of the following apply:

(1) The combination of vehicles has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds provided the towed vehicle or vehicles have a gross weight rating or gross combination weight rating of ten thousand one or more pounds.

(2) The motor vehicle has a gross vehicle

weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds.

(3) The motor vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more persons, including the operator, or is of a size and design to transport sixteen or more persons, including the operator, but is redesigned or modified to transport less than sixteen persons with disabilities.

(4) The motor vehicle is used in the transportation of hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

f. "Employer" means any person, including the United States, a state, the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns an employee to operate such a vehicle.

g. "Foreign jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction outside the fifty United States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

h. "Nonresident commercial driver's license" means a commercial driver's license issued to a person who is not a resident of the United States or Canada.

i. "Tank vehicle" means a commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or chassis. For purposes of this paragraph, "tank" does not include a portable tank with a rated capacity of less than one thousand gallons or a permanent tank with a rated capacity of one hundred nineteen gallons or less.

12. "Commercial vehicle" means a vehicle or combination of vehicles designed principally to transport passengers or property of any kind if any of the following apply:

a. The vehicle or any combination of vehicles has a gross weight or combined gross weight of ten thousand one or more pounds.

b. The vehicle or any combination of vehicles has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of ten thousand one or more pounds.

c. The vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more persons, including the driver.

d. The vehicle is used in the transportation of hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

12A. "Completed motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle which does not require any additional manufacturing operations to perform its intended function except the addition of readily attachable equipment, components, or minor finishing operations.

13. "Component part" means any part of a vehicle, other than a tire, having a component part number.

14. "Component part number" means the vehicle identification derivative consisting of numerical and alphabetical designations affixed to a component part by the manufacturer or the depart-

ment or affixed by, or caused to be affixed by, the owner pursuant to rules promulgated by the department as a means of identifying the component part.

15. “*Conviction*” means a final conviction, a final administrative ruling or determination, or an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a person’s appearance in court.

15A. “*Crane*” means a machine for raising, shifting, and lowering heavy weights by means of a projecting swinging arm.

16. “*Crosswalk*” means that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections, or any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

17. “*Dealer*” means every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder and who has an established place of business for such purpose in this state. “*Dealer*” includes those persons required to be licensed as dealers under chapters 322 and 322C.

18. “*Demolisher*” means any agency or person whose business is to convert a vehicle to junk, processed scrap, or scrap metal, or otherwise to wreck or dismantle vehicles.

19. “*Department*” means the state department of transportation. “*Commission*” means the state transportation commission.

20. “*Director*” means the director of the state department of transportation or the director’s designee.

20A. “*Driver’s license*” means any license or permit issued to a person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, including but not limited to a temporary restricted or temporary license and an instruction, chauffeur’s instruction, commercial driver’s instruction, or temporary permit.

For purposes of license suspension, revocation, bar, disqualification, cancellation, or denial under this chapter and chapters 321A, 321C, and 321J, “*driver’s license*” includes any privilege to operate a motor vehicle.

20B. “*Electric personal assistive mobility device*” means a self-balancing, nontandem two-wheeled device powered by an electric propulsion system that averages seven hundred fifty watts and is designed to transport one person, with a maximum speed on a paved level surface of less than twenty miles per hour. The maximum speed shall be calculated based on operation of the device by a person who weighs one hundred seventy pounds when the device is powered solely by the electric propulsion system. For purposes of this chapter, “*electric personal assistive mobility device*” does not include an assistive device as defined in section 216E.1.

21. “*Endorsement*” means an authorization to a person’s driver’s license required to permit the

person to operate certain types of motor vehicles or to transport certain types or quantities of hazardous materials.

22. “*Essential parts*” mean all integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder, the removal, alteration, or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type, or mode of operation.

23. “*Established place of business*” means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where the dealer’s or manufacturer’s books and records are kept and a large share of the dealer’s or manufacturer’s business is transacted.

24. “*Farm tractor*” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

24A. “*Fence-line feeder*” means a vehicle used exclusively for the mixing and dispensing of nutrients to bovine animals at a feedlot.

24B. “*Financial liability coverage*” means any of the following:

a. An owner’s policy of liability insurance which is issued by an insurance carrier authorized to do business in Iowa to or for the benefit of the person named in the policy as insured, and insuring the person named as insured and any person using an insured motor vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured against loss from liability imposed by law for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of an insured motor vehicle within the United States of America or Canada, but subject to minimum limits, exclusive of interest and costs, in the amounts specified in section 321A.21 or specified in another provision of the Code, whichever is greater.

b. A bond filed with the department pursuant to section 321A.24.

c. A valid statement issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 321A.25 attesting to the filing of a certificate of deposit with the treasurer of state.

d. A valid certificate of self-insurance issued by the department pursuant to section 321A.34.

25. “*Fire vehicle*” means a motor vehicle which is equipped with pumps, tanks, hoses, nozzles, ladders, generators, or other fire apparatus used to transport fire personnel, fight fires, and respond to emergencies.

26. “*Foreign vehicle*” means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder brought into this state from another state, territory, or country other than in the ordinary course of business by or through a manufacturer or dealer and not registered in this state.

27. The linear measure of the plot of ground upon which the building is located abutting upon the highway shall be deemed “*frontage occupied by the building*”, and the phrase “*frontage on such*

highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more" shall mean the total frontage on both sides of the highway for such distance.

28. "Garage" means every place of business where motor vehicles are received for housing, storage, or repair for compensation.

28A. "Grain cart" means a vehicle with a non-steerable single or tandem axle designed to move grain.

29. a. "Gross weight" means the empty weight of a vehicle plus the maximum load to be carried by the vehicle. The maximum load to be carried by a passenger-carrying vehicle shall be determined by multiplying one hundred fifty pounds by the number of passenger seats carried by such vehicle.

b. "Unladen weight" means the weight of a vehicle or vehicle combination without load.

c. "Gross vehicle weight rating" means the weight specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.

30. "Guaranteed arrest bond certificate" means any printed, unexpired certificate issued by an automobile club or association to any of its members, or any printed, unexpired certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to write automobile liability insurance within this state, which certificate is signed by such member or insured and contains a printed statement that such automobile club, association, or insurance company and a surety company which is doing business in this state under the provisions of section 515.48, subsection 2, guarantee the appearance of the person whose signature appears on the certificate and that they will, in the event of failure of such person to appear in court at the time of trial, pay any fine or forfeiture imposed on such person in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars. If such insurance company is itself qualified under the provisions of section 515.48, subsection 2, the insurance company may be its own surety. Bail in this form shall be subject to the forfeiture and enforcement provisions with respect to bail bonds in criminal cases as provided by law.

31. "Hazardous material" means a substance or material which has been determined by the United States secretary of transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated.

32. "Implement of husbandry" means a vehicle or special mobile equipment manufactured, designed, or reconstructed for agricultural purposes and, except for incidental uses, exclusively used in the conduct of agricultural operations. "Implements of husbandry" includes all-terrain vehicles operated in compliance with section 321.234A, subsection 1, paragraph "a", fence-line feeders, and vehicles used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, organic agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals. To be considered an implement of husbandry, a

self-propelled implement of husbandry must be operated at speeds of thirty-five miles per hour or less. "Reconstructed" as used in this subsection means materially altered from the original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

A vehicle covered under this subsection, if it otherwise qualifies, may be operated as special mobile equipment and under such circumstances this subsection shall not be applicable to such vehicle, and such vehicle shall not be required to comply with sections 321.384 through 321.423, when such vehicle is moved during daylight hours; however, the provisions of section 321.383 shall remain applicable to such vehicle.

33. "Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

34. "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

35. "Light delivery truck", "panel delivery truck", or "pickup" means any motor vehicle designed to carry merchandise or freight of any kind, not to exceed two thousand pounds.

36. "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this state.

36A. "Low-speed vehicle" means a motor vehicle manufactured in compliance with the national highway and traffic safety administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. § 571.500. A low-speed vehicle which is in compliance with the equipment requirements in 49 C.F.R. § 571.500 shall be deemed to be in compliance with all equipment requirements of this chapter.

36B. "Manufactured home" is a factory-built structure constructed under authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403, which is required by federal law to display a seal from the United States department of housing and urban development, and was constructed on or after June 15, 1976.

36C. a. "Manufactured or mobile home" means any vehicle without motive power used or so manufactured or constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and so designed, constructed, or reconstructed as will permit the vehicle to be used as a place for human habitation by one or more persons.

b. "Travel trailer" means a vehicle without motive power used, manufactured, or constructed to permit its use as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and designed to permit its

use as a place of human habitation by one or more persons. The vehicle may be up to eight feet six inches in width and its overall length shall not exceed forty feet. The vehicle shall be customarily or ordinarily used for vacation or recreational purposes and not used as a place of permanent habitation. If the vehicle is used in this state as a place of human habitation for more than ninety consecutive days in one location it shall be classed as a manufactured or mobile home regardless of the size limitations provided in this paragraph.

c. *"Fifth-wheel travel trailer"* means a type of travel trailer which is towed by a pickup by a connecting device known as a fifth wheel. However, this type of travel trailer may have an overall length which shall not exceed forty feet.

d. *"Motor home"* means a motor vehicle designed as an integral unit to be used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and for use as a temporary or recreational dwelling and having at least four, two of which shall be systems specified in subparagraphs (1), (4), or (5) of this paragraph, of the following permanently installed systems which meet American national standards institute and national fire protection association standards in effect on the date of manufacture:

- (1) Cooking facilities.
- (2) Ice box or mechanical refrigerator.
- (3) Potable water supply including plumbing and a sink with faucet either self-contained or with connections for an external source, or both.
- (4) Self-contained toilet or a toilet connected to a plumbing system with connection for external water disposal, or both.
- (5) Heating or air conditioning system or both, separate from the vehicle engine or the vehicle engine electrical system.
- (6) A one hundred ten – one hundred fifteen volt alternating current electrical system separate from the vehicle engine electrical system either with its own power supply or with a connection for an external source, or both, or a liquefied petroleum system and supply.

37. *"Manufacturer"* means every person engaged in the business of fabricating or assembling vehicles of a type required to be registered. It does not include a person who converts, modifies, or alters a completed motor vehicle manufactured by another person. It includes a person who uses a completed motor vehicle manufactured by another person to construct a class "B" motor home as defined in section 321.124.

38. *"Metal tire"* means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

39. Reserved.

40. a. *"Motorcycle"* means every motor vehicle having a saddle or seat for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground including a motor scooter but excluding a tractor and a motorized bicycle.

b. *"Motorized bicycle"* means a motor vehicle having a saddle or a seat for the use of a rider, designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, and not capable of operating at a speed in excess of thirty miles per hour on level ground unassisted by human power.

c. *"Bicycle"* means either of the following:

(1) A device having two wheels and having at least one saddle or seat for the use of a rider which is propelled by human power.

(2) A device having two or three wheels with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than seven hundred fifty watts (one horsepower), whose maximum speed on a paved level surface, when powered solely by such a motor while ridden, is less than twenty miles per hour.

41. *"Motor truck"* means every motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying livestock, merchandise, freight of any kind, or over nine persons as passengers.

42. a. *"Motor vehicle"* means a vehicle which is self-propelled and not operated upon rails.

b. *"Used motor vehicle"* or *"secondhand motor vehicle"* or *"used car"* means a motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of this state which has been sold *"at retail"* as defined in chapter 322 and previously registered in this or any other state.

c. *"New motor vehicle or new car"* means a motor vehicle subject to registration which has not been sold *"at retail"* as defined in chapter 322.

d. *"Car"* or *"automobile"* means a motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying nine passengers or less, excluding motorcycles and motorized bicycles.

43. Reserved.

44. *"Multipurpose vehicle"* means a motor vehicle designed to carry not more than ten people, and constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.

45. *"Nonresident"* means every person who is not a resident of this state.

46. *"Official traffic-control devices"* means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

47. *"Official traffic-control signal"* means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

48. *"Operator"* or *"driver"* means every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

49. *"Owner"* means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of a security agreement with an immediate right of possession vested in the debtor, then such debtor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

50. *"Peace officer"* means every officer autho-

rized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations in addition to its meaning in section 801.4.

51. *"Pedestrian"* means any person afoot.

52. *"Person"* means every natural person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation. Where the term "person" is used in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle, it shall include any corporation, association, partnership, company, firm, or other aggregation of individuals which owns or controls such motor vehicle as actual owner, or for the purpose of sale or for renting, whether as agent, salesperson, or otherwise.

53. *"Pneumatic tire"* means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

54. *"Private road"* or *"driveway"* means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.

54A. *"Product identification number"* or the acronym PIN means a group of unique numerical or alphabetical designations assigned to a complete fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon by the manufacturer or by the department and affixed to the vehicle, pursuant to rules adopted by the department, as a means of identifying the vehicle or the year of manufacture.

54B. *"Proof of financial liability coverage card"* means either a liability insurance card issued under section 321.20B, a bond insurance card issued under section 321A.24, a security insurance card issued under section 321A.25, or a self-insurance card issued under section 321A.34.

55. *"Railroad"* means a carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

56. *"Railroad corporation"* means any corporation organized under the laws of this state or any other state for the purpose of operating the railroad within this state.

57. *"Railroad sign"* or *"signal"* means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

58. *"Railroad train"* means an engine or locomotive with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails.

59. *"Reconstructed vehicle"* means every vehicle of a type required to be registered under this chapter materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used. *"Reconstructed vehicle"* does not include a street rod or replica vehicle.

59A. *"Registration fees"*, unless otherwise specified, means both the annual vehicle registration fee and the fee for new registration, to the extent applicable, for purposes of administering the provisions of this chapter concerning vehicle registration fees.

60. *"Registration year"* means the period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the first day of the month following the month of the birth of the owner of the vehicle for vehicles registered by the county treasurer and the calendar year for vehicles registered by the department or motor trucks and truck tractors with a combined gross weight exceeding five tons which are registered by the county treasurer. For leased vehicles registered by the county treasurer, except for motor trucks and truck tractors with a combined gross weight exceeding five tons, *"registration year"* means the period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the first day of the month following the month in which the lease expires.

61. *"Replica vehicle"* means any completed motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motorized bicycle with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than ten thousand pounds consisting of a body, frame, and other essential parts, assembled as a reproduction of a vehicle originally manufactured by a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles with the substitution or addition of essential parts to update the vehicle for purposes of safety, performance, or reliability. For purposes of vehicle registration, the model year of a replica vehicle shall be the same as the model year of the motor vehicle that it is designed to resemble.

62. *"Rescue vehicle"* means a motor vehicle which is equipped with rescue, fire, or life support equipment used to assist and rescue persons in emergencies or support emergency personnel in the performance of their duties.

63. *"Residence district"* means the territory within a city contiguous to and including a highway, not comprising a business, suburban, or school district, where forty percent or more of the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

63A. *"Retractable axle"* means an axle designed with the capability of manipulation or adjustment of the weight on the axle.

64. *"Right-of-way"* means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.

64A. *"Road tractor"* means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

65. *"Roadway"* means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

66. *"Road work zone"* means the portion of a highway which is identified by posted or moving signs as the site of construction, maintenance, survey, or utility work. The zone starts upon meeting the first sign identifying the zone and continues until a posted or moving sign indicates that the work zone has ended.

67. *"Rural residence district"* means an unin-

corporated area established by a county board of supervisors which is contiguous to and including a secondary highway, not comprising a business district, where forty percent or more of the frontage of the highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business. For purposes of this subsection, farm houses and farm buildings are not to be considered.

68. “*Safety zone*” means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

68A. “*Salvage pool*” means the business of selling at auction wrecked or salvage vehicles, as defined in section 321.52.

69. “*School bus*” means every vehicle operated for the transportation of children to or from school, except vehicles which are:

- a. Privately owned and not operated for compensation;
- b. Used exclusively in the transportation of the children in the immediate family of the driver;
- c. Operated by a municipally or privately owned urban transit company or a regional transit system as defined in section 324A.1 for the transportation of children as part of or in addition to their regularly scheduled service; or
- d. Designed to carry not more than nine persons as passengers, either school owned or privately owned, which are used to transport pupils to activity events in which the pupils are participants or used to transport pupils to their homes in case of illness or other emergency situations. The vehicles operated under the provisions of this paragraph shall be operated by employees of the school district who are specifically approved by the local superintendent of schools for the assignment.

70. “*School district*” means the territory contiguous to and including a highway for a distance of two hundred feet in either direction from a schoolhouse in a city.

71. “*Semitrailer*” means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Wherever the word “*trailer*” is used in this chapter, same shall be construed to also include “*semitrailer*”.

A “*semitrailer*” shall be considered in this chapter separately from its power unit.

72. “*Sidewalk*” means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

73. “*Solid tire*” means every tire of rubber or

other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

74. “*Specially constructed vehicle*” means every vehicle of a type required to be registered under this chapter not originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model, or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of vehicles and not materially altered from its original construction. A “*specially constructed vehicle*” does not include a street rod or replica vehicle.

75. “*Special mobile equipment*” means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery and ditch-digging apparatus. This description does not exclude other vehicles which are within the general terms of this subsection.

76. “*Special truck*” means a motor truck or truck tractor not used for hire with a gross weight registration of six through thirty-two tons used by a person engaged in farming to transport commodities produced only by the owner, or to transport commodities purchased by the owner for use in the owner’s own farming operation or occasional use for charitable purposes. “*Special truck*” also means a motor truck or truck tractor not used for hire with a gross weight registration of six through thirty-two tons used by a person engaged in farming who assists another person engaged in farming through an exchange of services. A “*special truck*” does not include a truck tractor operated more than fifteen thousand miles annually.

77. “*Stinger-steered automobile transporter*” means any vehicle combination designed and used specifically for the transport of assembled highway vehicles, recreational vehicles, or boats in which the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located below and behind the rearmost axle of the power unit.

78. “*Street*” or “*highway*” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

78A. “*Street rod*” means any car or motor truck with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than ten thousand pounds required to be registered under this chapter, manufactured by a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles prior to the year 1949, which may contain a body or frame not manufactured by the original manufacturer, or any motor vehicle designed and manufactured to resemble a motor vehicle manufactured prior to the year 1949. For purposes of vehicle registration, the model year of a street rod shall be the same as the model year of the motor vehicle that it is designed to resemble.

79. “*Suburban district*” means all other parts of a city not included in the business, school, or residence districts.

80. “*Tandem axle*” means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty inches but not more than ninety-six inches apart.

80A. “*Tank wagon*” means a vehicle designed to carry liquid animal or human excrement.

81. “*Through (or thru) highway*” means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter or such entrances are controlled by a peace officer or traffic-control signal. The term “*arterial*” is synonymous with “*through*” or “*thru*” when applied to highways of this state.

82. “*Tourist attraction*” means a business, activity, service, or site where a major portion of the product or service provided is tourist oriented.

83. “*Tourist-oriented directional sign*” means a sign providing identification and directional information for a tourist attraction.

83A. “*Towing or recovery vehicle*” means a motor vehicle equipped with booms, winches, slings, or wheel lifts used to tow, recover, or transport other motor vehicles.

83B. “*Tracked implement of husbandry*” means a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon that is mounted on a chassis attached to a pair of tracks that transfer the weight of the implement to the ground or the roadway surface.

84. “*Traffic*” means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

85. “*Trailer*” means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

86. Reserved.

87. “*Transporter*” means a person engaged in the business of delivering vehicles of a type required to be registered or titled in this state who has received authority to make delivery as specified by rules adopted by the department.

88. “*Truck tractor*” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn. However, a truck tractor may have a box, deck, or plate for carrying freight, mounted on the frame behind the cab, and forward of the fifth-wheel connection point.

89. “*Used vehicle parts dealer*” means a person engaged in the business of selling bodies, parts of bodies, frames, or component parts of used vehicles subject to registration under this chapter.

90. “*Vehicle*” means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway. “*Vehicle*” does not include:

a. Any device moved by human power.

b. Any device used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

c. Any integral part of a truck tractor or road tractor which is mounted on the frame of the truck tractor or road tractor immediately behind the cab and which may be used to transport persons and property but which cannot be drawn upon the highway by the truck tractor or another motor vehicle.

d. Any steering axle, dolly, auxiliary axle, or other integral part of another vehicle which in and of itself is incapable of commercially transporting any person or property but is used primarily to support another vehicle.

91. “*Vehicle identification number*” or the initials VIN mean the numerical and alphabetical designations affixed to a vehicle or a component part of a vehicle by the manufacturer or the department or affixed by, or caused to be affixed by, the owner pursuant to rules promulgated by the department as a means of identifying the vehicle.

92. “*Vehicle rebuilder*” means a person engaged in the business of rebuilding or restoring to operating condition vehicles subject to registration under this chapter, which have been damaged or wrecked.

93. “*Vehicle salvager*” means a person engaged in the business of scrapping vehicles, dismantling or storing wrecked or damaged vehicles or selling reusable parts of vehicles or storing vehicles not currently registered which vehicles are subject to registration under this chapter.

94. “*Where a vehicle is kept*” shall refer to the county of residence of the owner or to the county where the vehicle is mainly kept if said owner is a nonresident of the state.

2008 Acts, ch 1044, §1 – 4, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 90, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 130, §20
2008 amendments amending subsections 59 and 74 and adding new subsections 61 and 78A take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1044, §8

Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially divided into unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a and former unnumbered paragraphs 2 – 7 editorially designated as paragraphs b – g

Subsection 8, NEW paragraph h

Subsection 17 amended

Subsection 59 amended

NEW subsection 61

Subsection 74 amended

NEW subsection 78A

321.18 Vehicles subject to registration — exception.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, and semitrailer when driven or moved upon a highway shall be subject to the registration provisions of this chapter except:

1. Any such vehicle driven or moved upon a highway in conformance with the provisions of this chapter relating to manufacturers, transporters, dealers, or nonresidents as contemplated by section 321.53 and chapter 326, or under a temporary registration permit issued by the department as hereinafter authorized.

2. Any such vehicle which is driven or moved upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another.

3. Any implement of husbandry.
4. Any special mobile equipment as herein defined.
5. Any vehicle which is used exclusively for interplant purposes, in the operation of an industrial or manufacturing plant, consisting of a single unit comprising a group of buildings separated by streets, alleys, or railroad tracks, and which vehicle is used solely to transport materials from one part of the plant to another or from an adjacent railroad track to the plant and in so doing incidentally using said streets or alleys for not more than one thousand feet.
6. Any vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
7. Any school bus in this state used exclusively for the transportation of pupils to and from school or a school function or for the purposes provided in section 285.1, subsection 1, and section 285.10, subsection 9, or used exclusively for the transportation of children enrolled in a federal head start program. Upon application the department shall, without charge, issue a registration certificate and registration plates. The plates shall be attached to the front and rear of each bus exempt from registration under this subsection.
8. Any mobile home or manufactured home and any temporary undercarriage used solely for transporting manufactured homes, modular homes, or other portable buildings used or intended to be used for human occupancy.
9. A motor home purchased by a nonresident at a rally in this state pursuant to section 322E.2, which is driven on a highway solely for the purpose of removing the motor home from the state.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §21

For the period beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2012, new subsection 9 applies only to motor home manufacturers' club rallies held annually on the grounds of the county fair in Clay county; reporting of violations; 2007 Acts, ch 131, §6

Subsection 7 amended

321.22 Urban and regional transit equipment certificates and plates.

1. An urban transit company or system having a franchise to operate in any city and any regional transit system may make application to the department, upon forms furnished by the department, for a certificate containing a distinguishing number and for one or more pairs of registration plates to be attached to the front and rear of buses owned or operated by the transit company or system.
2. The department shall issue to the applicant a certificate, or certificates, containing but not limited to the applicant's name and address, the distinguishing number assigned to the applicant, and such other information deemed necessary by the department for proper identification of the buses.
3. The department shall issue registration plates to the applicant.

4. The department shall issue the certificates and plates without fee.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §22
Section amended

321.23 Titles to specially constructed and reconstructed vehicles, street rods, replica vehicles, and foreign vehicles.

1. *a.* If the vehicle to be registered is a specially constructed vehicle, reconstructed vehicle, street rod, replica vehicle, or foreign vehicle, such fact shall be stated in the application. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid by the person making the application upon issuance of a certificate of title by the county treasurer. For a specially constructed vehicle, reconstructed vehicle, street rod, or replica vehicle subject to registration, the application shall be accompanied by a statement from the department authorizing the motor vehicle to be titled and registered in this state.
- b.* The department shall cause a physical inspection to be made of all specially constructed vehicles, reconstructed vehicles, street rods, and replica vehicles upon application for a certificate of title by the owner, to determine whether the motor vehicle complies with the definition of specially constructed vehicle, reconstructed vehicle, street rod, or replica vehicle in this chapter and to determine that the integral component parts are properly identified and that the rightful ownership is established before issuing the authority to have the motor vehicle registered and titled. The purpose of the physical inspection under this section is not to determine whether the motor vehicle is in a condition safe to operate.
- c.* The owner of a specially constructed vehicle, reconstructed vehicle, street rod, or replica vehicle shall apply for a certificate of title and registration for the vehicle at the county treasurer's office within thirty days of the inspection. For a foreign vehicle which has been registered outside this state, the owner shall surrender to the treasurer all registration plates, registration cards, and certificates of title, or if the vehicle to be registered is from a nontitle state, the evidence of foreign registration and ownership as may be prescribed by the department except as provided in subsection 2.
- d.* Upon completion of every specially constructed vehicle, reconstructed vehicle, street rod, or replica vehicle, the owner shall certify on a form prescribed by the department that such vehicle is in compliance with all equipment specifications required under this chapter.
2. Where in the course of operation of a vehicle registered in another state it is desirable to retain registration of said vehicle in such other state, such applicant need not surrender but shall submit for inspection said evidence of such foreign registration and the treasurer upon a proper showing shall register said vehicle in this state but shall not issue a certificate of title for such vehicle.
3. In the event an applicant for registration of

a foreign vehicle for which a certificate of title has been issued is able to furnish evidence of being the registered owner of the vehicle to the county treasurer of the owner's residence, although unable to surrender such certificate of title, the county treasurer may issue a registration receipt and plates upon receipt of the required annual registration fee and the fee for new registration but shall not issue a certificate of title thereto. Upon surrender of the certificate of title from the foreign state, the county treasurer shall issue a certificate of title to the owner, or person entitled thereto, of such vehicle as provided in this chapter. The owner of a vehicle registered under this subsection shall not be required to obtain a certificate of title in this state and may transfer ownership of the vehicle to a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 if, at the time of the transfer, the certificate of title is held by a secured party and the dealer has forwarded to the secured party the sum necessary to discharge the security interest pursuant to section 321.48, subsection 1.

4. A vehicle which does not meet the equipment requirements of this chapter due to the particular use for which it is designed or intended, may be registered by the department upon payment of appropriate fees and after inspection and certification by the department that the vehicle is not in an unsafe condition. A person is not required to have a certificate of title to register a vehicle under this subsection. If the owner elects to have a certificate of title issued for the vehicle, a fee of twenty dollars shall be paid by the person making the application upon issuance of a certificate of title. If the department's inspection reveals that the vehicle may be safely operated only under certain conditions or on certain types of roadways, the department may restrict the registration to limit operation of the vehicle to the appropriate conditions or roadways. This subsection does not apply to snowmobiles as defined in section 321G.1. Section 321.382 does not apply to a vehicle registered under this subsection which is operated exclusively by a person with a disability who has obtained a persons with disabilities parking permit as provided in section 321L.2, if the persons with disabilities parking permit is carried in or on the vehicle and shown to a peace officer on request.

2008 Acts, ch 1044, §5, 8
 Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
 2008 amendments to subsection 1 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1044, §8
 Subsection 1 amended

321.24 Issuance of registration and certificate of title.

1. Upon receipt of the application for title and payment of the required fees for a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, the county treasurer or the department shall, when satisfied as to the application's genuineness and regularity, and, in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, that taxes are not owing under chapter 423 or 435, is-

sue a certificate of title and, except for a mobile home or manufactured home, a registration receipt, and shall file the application, the manufacturer's or importer's certificate, the certificate of title, or other evidence of ownership, as prescribed by the department. The registration receipt shall be delivered to the owner and shall contain upon its face the date issued, the name and address of the owner, the registration number assigned to the vehicle, the amount of the fee paid, the type of fuel used, a description of the vehicle as determined by the department, and a form for notice of transfer of the vehicle. The name and address of any lessee of the vehicle shall not be printed on the registration receipt or certificate of title. Up to three owners may be listed on the registration receipt and certificate of title.

2. The county treasurer shall maintain in the county record system information contained on the registration receipt. The information shall be accessible by registration number and shall be open for public inspection during reasonable business hours. Copies the department requires shall be sent to the department in the manner and at the time the department directs.

3. The certificate of title shall contain upon its face the identical information required upon the face of the registration receipt. In addition, the certificate of title shall contain a statement of the owner's title, the title number assigned to the owner or owners of the vehicle, the name and address of the previous owner, and a statement of all security interests and encumbrances as shown in the application, upon the vehicle described, including the nature of the security interest, date of perfection, and name and mailing address of the secured party.

4. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was rebuilt, the new certificate of title and registration receipt shall contain the designation "REBUILT" printed on its face together with the name of the state issuing the prior title. The designation shall be retained on the face of all subsequent certificates of title and registration receipts for the vehicle.

5. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was junked, an Iowa junking certificate shall be issued according to section 321.52, subsections 2 and 3. If the prior certificate of title from another state indicates that the vehicle is salvaged and not rebuilt or is a salvage certificate of title, an Iowa salvage certificate of title shall be issued and a "SALVAGE" designation shall be retained on all subsequent Iowa certificates of title and registration receipts for the vehicle, except as provided under section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph "b". The department may require that subsequent Iowa certificates of title retain other states' designations which indicate that a vehicle had incurred prior damage. The department shall determine the manner in which other states' rebuilt, salvage, or other designa-

tions are to be indicated on Iowa titles.

6. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was returned to the manufacturer pursuant to a law of another state similar to chapter 322G, the new registration receipt and certificate of title, and all subsequent registration receipts and certificates of title issued for the vehicle, shall contain a designation indicating the vehicle was returned to the manufacturer. The department shall determine the manner in which other states' designations are to be indicated on Iowa registration receipts and certificates of title. The department may determine that a "REBUILT" or "SALVAGE" designation supersedes the designation required by this subsection and include the "REBUILT" or "SALVAGE" designation on the registration receipt and certificate of title in lieu of the designation required by this subsection.

7. The certificate shall contain the name of the county treasurer or of the department and, if the certificate of title is printed, the signature of the county treasurer, the deputy county treasurer, or the department director or deputy designee. The certificate of title shall contain upon the reverse side a form for assignment of title or interest and warranty by the owner, for reassignments by a dealer licensed in this state or in another state if the state in which the dealer is licensed permits Iowa licensed dealers to similarly reassign certificates of title. However, titles for mobile homes or manufactured homes shall not be reassigned by licensed dealers. Notwithstanding section 321.1, subsection 17, as used in this paragraph "dealer" means every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered under this chapter.

8. The original certificate of title shall be delivered to the owner if there is no security interest. Otherwise the certificate of title shall be delivered by the county treasurer or the department to the person holding the first security interest. Delivery may be made using electronic means.

9. The county treasurer or the department shall maintain in the county or department records system information contained on the certificate of title. The information shall be accessible by title certificate number for a period of three years from the date of notification of cancellation of title or that a new title has been issued as provided in this chapter. Copies the department requires shall be sent to the department in the manner and at the time the department directs. The department shall designate a uniform system of title numbers to indicate the county of issuance.

10. A vehicle shall be registered for the registration year. A vehicle registered for the first time in this state shall be registered for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year and pay an annual registration fee prorated for the re-

maining unexpired months of the registration year plus a fee for new registration if applicable pursuant to section 321.105A. Except for a vehicle registered under chapter 326, a vehicle registered for the first time during the eleventh month of the owner's registration year may be registered for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year as provided in this paragraph or for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year and for the next registration year, upon payment of the applicable registration fees.

11. If the county treasurer or department is not satisfied as to the ownership of the vehicle or that there are no undisclosed security interests in it, or a junking certificate has been issued for the vehicle but a certificate of title will not be reissued under section 321.52, subsection 3, and the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under section 321.115, subsection 1, the county treasurer or department may register the vehicle but shall, as a condition of issuing a certificate of title and registration receipt, require the applicant to file with the department a bond in the form prescribed by the department and executed by the applicant, and either accompanied by the deposit of cash with the department or also executed by a person authorized to conduct a surety business in this state. The owner of a vehicle subject to the bond requirements of this subsection shall apply for a certificate of title and registration for the vehicle at the county treasurer's office within thirty days of issuance of written authorization from the department. The bond shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the current value of the vehicle as determined by the department and conditioned to indemnify any prior owner and secured party and any subsequent purchaser of the vehicle or person acquiring any security interest in it, and their respective successors in interest, against any expense, loss, or damage, including reasonable attorney fees, by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title for the vehicle or on account of any defect in or undisclosed security interest upon the right, title, and interest of the applicant in and to the vehicle. Any such interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for any breach of its conditions, but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall not exceed the amount of the bond. The bond, and any deposit accompanying it, shall be returned at the end of three years or earlier if the vehicle is no longer registered in this state and the currently valid certificate of title is surrendered to the department, unless the department has been notified of the pendency of an action to recover on the bond. The department may authorize issuance of a certificate of title as provided in this subsection for a vehicle with an unreleased security interest upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that the security interest has been extinguished or that the holder of

the security interest cannot be located to release the security interest as provided in section 321.50.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §113
 Certain trailers exempt, see §321.123
 Subsection 11 amended

321.40 Application for renewal — notification — reasons for refusal.

1. Application for renewal of a vehicle registration shall be made on or after the first day of the month prior to the month of expiration of registration and up to and including the last day of the month following the month of expiration of registration. The registration shall be renewed upon payment of the appropriate annual registration fee. Application for renewal for a vehicle registered under chapter 326 shall be made on or after the first day of the month of expiration of registration and up to and including the last day of the month following the month of expiration of registration.

2. On or before the fifteenth day of the eleventh month of a vehicle's registration year, the department shall create an electronic file and the county treasurer shall send a statement of fees due to the appropriate owner of record. After the department has generated the electronic file used to produce statements for a registration month, and before the fifteenth day of the month following expiration of a vehicle's registration year, the department shall create a subsequent electronic file and the county treasurer shall send a statement of fees due to the appropriate owner of record for any vehicle subsequently registered for that registration month. The statement shall be mailed or electronically transmitted to the most current address of record, showing information sufficient to identify the vehicle and a listing of the various fees as appropriate. Failure to receive a statement shall have no effect upon the accrual of penalty at the appropriate date.

3. Registration receipts issued for renewals shall have the word "renewal" imprinted thereon and, if the owner making a renewal application has been issued a certificate of title, the title number shall appear on the registration receipt. All registration receipts for renewals shall be typewritten or printed by other mechanical means. The applicant shall receive a registration receipt.

4. The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to a person when notified by the department through the distributed teleprocessing network that the person has not paid restitution as defined under section 910.1, subsection 4, to a clerk of the court located within the state. Each clerk of court shall, on a daily basis, notify the department through the Iowa court information system of the full name and social security number of all persons who owe delinquent restitution and whose restitution obligation has been satisfied or canceled. This subsection does not apply to the transfer of a registration

or the issuance of a new registration.

5. The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to the applicant for renewal of registration if the applicant has failed to pay any local vehicle taxes due in that county on that vehicle or any other vehicle owned or previously owned by the applicant until such local vehicle taxes are paid.

6. The department or the county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to the applicant if the department or the county treasurer knows that the applicant has a delinquent account, charge, fee, loan, taxes, or other indebtedness owed to or being collected by the state, from information provided pursuant to sections 8A.504 and 421.17. An applicant may contest this action by requesting a contested case proceeding from the agency that referred the debt for collection pursuant to section 8A.504.

7. The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle registered to an applicant if the county treasurer knows that the applicant has one or more uncontested, delinquent parking tickets issued pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1, paragraph "b", owing to the county, or owing to a city with which the county has an agreement authorized under section 331.553. However, a county treasurer may renew the registration if the treasurer determines that an error was made by the county or city in identifying the vehicle involved in the parking violation or if the citation has been dismissed as against the owner of the vehicle pursuant to section 321.484. This subsection does not apply to the transfer of a registration or the issuance of a new registration. Notwithstanding section 28E.10, a county treasurer may utilize the department's vehicle registration and titling system to facilitate the purposes of this subsection.

8. When application is made for the renewal of a motor vehicle registration on or after December 1, 1982, the person in whose name the registration is recorded shall notify the county treasurer of the type of fuel used by the vehicle if the type of fuel used is different from that which is shown on the registration receipt. If a motor vehicle registration indicates that the vehicle uses or may use a special fuel as defined in chapter 452A the county treasurer shall issue a special fuel user identification sticker. The person who owns or controls the vehicle shall affix the sticker in a prominent place on the vehicle adjacent to the place where the special fuel is delivered into the motor vehicle fuel supply tank.

9. *a.* The clerk of the district court shall notify the county treasurer of any delinquent court debt, as defined in section 602.8107, which is being collected by the county attorney pursuant to section 602.8107, subsection 4. The county treasurer shall refuse to renew the vehicle registration of the applicant upon such notification from the clerk

of the district court in regard to such applicant.

b. If the applicant enters into or renews a payment plan that is satisfactory to the county attorney or the county attorney's designee, the county attorney shall provide the county treasurer with written or electronic notice of the payment plan within five days of entering into such a plan. The county treasurer shall temporarily lift the registration hold on an applicant for a period of ten days if the treasurer receives such notice in order to allow the applicant to register a vehicle for the year. If the applicant remains current with the payment plan entered into with the county attorney or the county attorney's designee, subsequent lifts of registration holds shall be granted without additional restrictions.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §250
Subsection 7 amended

321.52 Out-of-state sales — junked, dismantled, wrecked, or salvage vehicles.

1. When a vehicle is sold outside the state for purposes other than for junk, the owner, dealer or otherwise, shall detach the registration plates and registration card and shall indicate on the registration card the name and address of the foreign purchaser or transferee over the person's signature. Unless the registration plates are legally attached to another vehicle, the owner shall surrender the registration plates and registration card to the county treasurer, who shall cancel the records, destroy the registration plates, and forward the registration card to the department. The department shall make a notation on the records of the out-of-state sale and, after a reasonable period, may destroy the files for that particular vehicle. The department is not authorized to make a refund of annual registration fees on a vehicle sold out of state unless it receives the registration card completed as provided in this section.

2. The purchaser or transferee of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued which is sold for scrap or junk shall surrender the certificate of title, properly endorsed and signed by the previous owner, to the county treasurer of the county of residence of the transferee, and shall apply for a junking certificate from the county treasurer, within thirty days after assignment of the certificate of title. The county treasurer shall issue to such person without fee a junking certificate. A junking certificate shall authorize the holder to possess, transport, or transfer by endorsement the ownership of the junked vehicle. A certificate of title shall not again be issued for the vehicle subsequent to the issuance of a junking certificate except as provided in subsection 3. The county treasurer shall cancel the record of the vehicle. The junking certificate shall be printed on the registration receipt form and shall be imprinted with the words "junking certificate", as prescribed by the department. A space for transfer by endorsement shall be on the junking certificate. A

separate form for the notation of the transfer of component parts shall be attached to the junking certificate when the certificate is issued.

3. a. When a vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued is junked or dismantled by the owner, the owner shall detach the registration plates and surrender the plates to the county treasurer, unless the plates are properly assigned to another vehicle. The owner shall also surrender the certificate of title to the county treasurer.

b. Upon the surrender of the certificate of title and application for junking certificate, the county treasurer shall issue to the person, without fee, a junking certificate, which shall authorize the holder to possess, transport, or transfer ownership of the junked vehicle by endorsement of the junking certificate. The county treasurer shall hold the surrendered certificate of title, registration receipt, application for junking certificate, and, if applicable, the registration plates for a period of fourteen days following the issuance of a junking certificate under this subsection.

c. Within the fourteen-day period, the person who was issued the junking certificate and to whom the vehicle was titled or assigned may surrender to the county treasurer the junking certificate, and upon the person's payment of appropriate fees and taxes and payment of any credit for annual registration fees received by the person for the vehicle under section 321.46, subsection 3, the county treasurer shall issue to the person a certificate of title for the vehicle. After the expiration of the fourteen-day period, a county treasurer shall not issue a certificate of title for a junked vehicle for which a junking certificate is issued. The county treasurer shall cancel the record of the vehicle and forward the certificate of title to the department.

d. However, upon application and a showing of good cause, the department may issue a certificate of title to a person after the fourteen-day period for a junked vehicle for which a junking certificate has been issued. For purposes of this subsection, "good cause" means that the junking certificate was obtained by mistake or inadvertence. If a person's application to the department is denied, the person may make application for a certificate of title under the bonding procedure as provided in section 321.24, if the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under section 321.115, subsection 1, or the person may seek judicial review as provided under sections 17A.19 and 17A.20.

4. a. A vehicle rebuilder or a person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered in this state, upon acquisition of a wrecked or salvage vehicle, shall surrender the certificate of title or manufacturer's or importer's statement of origin properly assigned, together with an application for a salvage certificate of title, to the county treasurer of the county of residence of the purchaser or transferee within thirty days after the date of as-

signment of the certificate of title for the wrecked or salvage motor vehicle. This subsection applies only to vehicles with a fair market value of five hundred dollars or more, based on the value before the vehicle became wrecked or salvage. Upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, the county treasurer shall issue a salvage certificate of title which shall bear the word "SALVAGE" stamped or printed on the face of the title in a manner prescribed by the department. A salvage certificate of title may be assigned to an educational institution, a new motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322, a person engaged in the business of purchasing bodies, parts of bodies, frames or component parts of vehicles for sale as scrap metal, a salvage pool, or an authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H. An authorized vehicle recycler licensed under chapter 321H or a new motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 may assign or reassign an Iowa salvage certificate of title or a salvage certificate of title from another state to any person, and the provisions of section 321.24, subsection 5, requiring issuance of an Iowa salvage certificate of title shall not apply. A vehicle on which ownership has transferred to an insurer of the vehicle as a result of a settlement with the owner of the vehicle arising out of damage to, or unrecovered theft of, the vehicle shall be deemed to be a wrecked or salvage vehicle and the insurer shall comply with this subsection to obtain a salvage certificate of title within thirty days after the date of assignment of the certificate of title of the vehicle.

b. When a wrecked or salvage vehicle has been repaired, the owner may apply for a regular certificate of title by paying the appropriate fees and surrendering the salvage certificate of title and a properly executed salvage theft examination certificate. A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of thirty thousand pounds or more is not subject to the salvage theft examination otherwise required under paragraph "c", and the owner of such vehicle is not required to submit a salvage theft examination certificate. The county treasurer shall issue a regular certificate of title which shall bear a designation printed on the face of the title and printed on the registration receipt indicating that the vehicle was previously titled on a salvage certificate of title in a form approved by the department. This designation shall be included on every Iowa certificate of title and registration receipt issued thereafter for the vehicle. However, if ownership of a stolen vehicle has been transferred to an insurer organized under the laws of this state or admitted to do business in this state, or if the transfer was the result of a settlement with the owner of the vehicle arising from damage to or the unrecovered theft of the vehicle, and if the insurer certifies to the county treasurer on a form approved by the department that the insurance company has received one or more written estimates which state that the retail cost of re-

pairs including labor, parts, and other materials of all damage to the vehicle is less than three thousand dollars, the county treasurer shall issue to the insurance company the regular certificate of title and registration receipt without this designation.

c. A salvage theft examination shall be made by a peace officer who has been specially certified and recertified when required by the Iowa law enforcement academy to do salvage theft examinations. The Iowa law enforcement academy shall determine standards for training and certification, conduct training, and may approve alternative training programs which satisfy the academy's standards for training and certification. The owner of the salvage vehicle shall make the vehicle available for examination at a time and location designated by the peace officer doing the examination. The owner may obtain a permit to drive the vehicle to and from the examination location by submitting a repair affidavit to the agency performing the examination stating that the vehicle is reasonably safe for operation and listing the repairs which have been made to the vehicle. The owner must be present for the examination and have available for inspection the salvage title, bills of sale for all essential parts changed, if applicable, and the repair affidavit. The examination shall be for the purposes of determining whether the vehicle or repair components have been stolen. The examination is not a safety inspection and a signed salvage theft examination certificate shall not be construed by any court of law to be a certification that the vehicle is safe to be operated. There shall be no cause of action against the peace officer or the agency conducting the examination or the county treasurer for failure to discover or note safety defects. If the vehicle passes the theft examination, the peace officer shall indicate that the vehicle passed examination on the salvage theft examination certificate. The permit and salvage theft examination certificate shall be on controlled forms prescribed and furnished by the department. The owner shall pay a fee of thirty dollars upon completion of the examination. The agency performing the examinations shall retain twenty dollars of the fee and shall pay five dollars of the fee to the department and five dollars of the fee to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Moneys deposited to the general fund under this paragraph are subject to the requirements of section 8.60 and shall be used by the Iowa law enforcement academy to provide for the special training, certification, and recertification of officers as required by this subsection.

d. For purposes of this subsection, "wrecked or salvage vehicle" means a damaged motor vehicle subject to registration for which the cost of repair exceeds fifty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle, as determined in accordance with rules adopted by the department, before it became damaged.

5. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to carry out this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §114
 Surcharge imposed; §321.52A
 For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph c
 Subsection 3 amended

321.52A Certificate of title surcharge — allocation of moneys.

In addition to the fee required for the issuance of a certificate of title under section 321.20, 321.20A, 321.23, 321.42, 321.46, 321.47, 321.48, or 321.52, a surcharge of five dollars shall be required. Of each surcharge collected under those sections, the county treasurer shall remit five dollars to the office of treasurer of state for deposit as set forth in section 321.145, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §116
 Section amended

321.89 Abandoned vehicles.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section and sections 321.90 and 321.91 unless the context otherwise requires:

a. *“Abandoned vehicle”* means any of the following:

(1) A vehicle that has been left unattended on public property for more than twenty-four hours and lacks current registration plates or two or more wheels or other parts which renders the vehicle totally inoperable.

(2) A vehicle that has remained illegally on public property for more than twenty-four hours.

(3) A vehicle that has been unlawfully parked on private property or has been placed on private property without the consent of the owner or person in control of the property for more than twenty-four hours.

(4) A vehicle that has been legally impounded by order of a police authority and has not been reclaimed for a period of ten days. However, a police authority may declare the vehicle abandoned within the ten-day period by commencing the notification process in subsection 3.

(5) Any vehicle parked on the highway determined by a police authority to create a hazard to other vehicle traffic.

(6) A vehicle that has been impounded pursuant to section 321J.4B by order of the court and whose owner has not paid the impoundment fees after notification by the person or agency responsible for carrying out the impoundment order.

b. *“Demolisher”* means a person licensed under chapter 321H whose business it is to convert a vehicle to junk, processed scrap, or scrap metal, or otherwise to wreck or dismantle vehicles.

c. *“Police authority”* means the state patrol, any law enforcement agency of a county or city, or any special security officer employed by the state board of regents under section 262.13.

2. *Authority to take possession of abandoned vehicles.* A police authority, upon the authority's own initiative or upon the request of any other au-

thority having the duties of control of highways or traffic, shall take into custody an abandoned vehicle on public property and may take into custody an abandoned vehicle on private property. The police authority may employ its own personnel, equipment, and facilities or hire a private entity, equipment, and facilities for the purpose of removing, preserving, storing, or disposing of abandoned vehicles. A property owner or other person in control of private property may employ a private entity who is a garagekeeper, as defined in section 321.90, to dispose of an abandoned vehicle, and the private entity may take into custody the abandoned vehicle without a police authority's initiative. If a police authority employs a private entity to dispose of abandoned vehicles, the police authority shall provide the private entity with the names and addresses of the registered owners, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or the personal property found in the vehicle. The owners, lienholders, or other claimants of the abandoned vehicle shall not have a cause of action against a private entity for action taken under this section if the private entity provides notice as required by subsection 3, paragraph “a”.

3. *Notification of owner, lienholders, and other claimants.*

a. A police authority or private entity that takes into custody an abandoned vehicle shall notify, within twenty days, by certified mail, the last known registered owner of the vehicle, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or to personal property found in the vehicle, addressed to the parties' last known addresses of record, that the abandoned vehicle has been taken into custody. Notice shall be deemed given when mailed. The notice shall describe the year, make, model, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle, describe the personal property found in the vehicle, set forth the location of the facility where the vehicle is being held, and inform the persons receiving the notice of their right to reclaim the vehicle and personal property within ten days after the effective date of the notice upon payment of all towing, preservation, and storage charges resulting from placing the vehicle in custody and upon payment of the costs of notice required pursuant to this subsection. The notice shall also state that the failure of the owner, lienholders, or claimants to exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the time provided shall be deemed a waiver by the owner, lienholders, and claimants of all right, title, claim, and interest in the vehicle or personal property and that failure to reclaim the vehicle or personal property is deemed consent to the sale of the vehicle at a public auction or disposal of the vehicle to a demolisher and to disposal of the personal property by sale or destruction. If the abandoned vehicle was taken into custody by a private entity without a police authority's initiative, the notice

shall state that the private entity may claim a garagekeeper's lien as described in section 321.90, subsection 1, and may proceed to sell or dispose of the vehicle. If the abandoned vehicle was taken into custody by a police authority or by a private entity hired by a police authority, the notice shall state that any person claiming rightful possession of the vehicle or personal property who disputes the planned disposition of the vehicle or property by the police authority or private entity or of the assessment of fees and charges provided by this section may ask for an evidentiary hearing before the police authority to contest those matters. If the persons receiving notice do not ask for a hearing or exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the ten-day reclaiming period, the owner, lienholders, or claimants shall no longer have any right, title, claim, or interest in or to the vehicle or the personal property. A court in any case in law or equity shall not recognize any right, title, claim, or interest of the owner, lienholders, or claimants after the expiration of the ten-day reclaiming period.

b. If it is impossible to determine with reasonable certainty the identity and addresses of the last registered owner and all lienholders, notice by one publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the area where the vehicle was abandoned shall be sufficient to meet all requirements of notice under this section. The published notice may contain multiple listings of abandoned vehicles and personal property but shall be published within the same time requirements and contain the same information as prescribed for mailed notice in paragraph "a".

4. Auction of abandoned vehicles.

a. If an abandoned vehicle has not been reclaimed as provided for in subsection 3, the police authority or private entity shall make a determination as to whether or not the vehicle shall be sold for use upon the highways. If the vehicle is not sold for use upon the highways, it shall be sold for junk, or demolished and sold as scrap. The police authority or private entity shall sell the vehicle at public auction. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a police authority or private entity may dispose of the vehicle to a demolisher for junk without public auction after complying with the notification procedures in subsection 3. The purchaser of the vehicle takes title free and clear of all liens and claims of ownership, shall receive a sales receipt from the police authority or private entity, and is entitled to register the vehicle and receive a certificate of title if sold for use upon the highways. If the vehicle is sold or disposed of to a demolisher for junk, the demolisher shall make application for a junking certificate to the county treasurer within thirty days of purchase and shall surrender the sales receipt in lieu of the certificate of title.

b. From the proceeds of the sale of an abandoned vehicle the police authority, if the police au-

thority did not hire a private entity, shall reimburse itself for the expenses of the auction, the costs of towing, preserving, and storing which resulted from placing the abandoned vehicle in custody, all notice and publication costs incurred pursuant to subsection 3, the cost of inspection, and any other costs incurred except costs of bookkeeping and other administrative costs. Any remainder from the proceeds of a sale shall be held for the owner of the vehicle or entitled lienholder for ninety days, and shall then be deposited in the road use tax fund. The costs to police authorities of auction, towing, preserving, storage, and all notice and publication costs, and all other costs which result from placing abandoned vehicles in custody, whenever the proceeds from a sale of the abandoned vehicles are insufficient to meet these expenses and costs, shall be paid from the road use tax fund and are the obligation of the last owner or owners, jointly and severally.

c. The director of transportation shall establish by rule a claims procedure to be followed by police authorities in obtaining expenses and costs from the fund and procedures for reimbursement of expenses and costs to a private entity hired by a police authority to take custody of an abandoned vehicle. If a private entity has been hired by a police authority, the police authority shall file a claim with the department for reimbursement of towing fees which shall be paid from the road use tax fund.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §23, 24
Subsections 2 - 4 amended

321.92 Altering or changing numbers.

1. Fraudulent intent.

a. No person shall with fraudulent intent, deface, destroy, or alter the vehicle identification number or component part number or other distinguishing number or identification mark of a vehicle or component part, including a rebuilt identification, nor shall a person place or stamp a serial, engine, or other number or mark upon a vehicle or component part, except one assigned thereto by the department.

b. The year of manufacture of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon manufactured on or after July 1, 2001, shall be permanently made a part of the identification plate on the vehicle. A person shall not fraudulently alter, deface, or attempt to fraudulently alter or deface the year of manufacture or other product identification number on a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon.

c. A violation of this subsection is a felony punishable as provided in section 321.483.

d. This subsection does not prohibit the restoration of an original vehicle identification number, component part number, or other number or mark when the restoration is made by the department, nor prevent a manufacturer from placing, in the ordinary course of business, numbers or marks

upon vehicles or component parts.

2. *Vehicles without identification numbers.* A person who knowingly buys, receives, disposes of, sells, offers for sale, or has in the person's possession a vehicle, or a component part of a vehicle, from which the vehicle identification number, rebuilt identification, or component part number has been removed, defaced, covered, altered, or destroyed for the purpose of concealing or misrepresenting the identity of the vehicle or component part is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §117
Similar provisions, §714.8(5)
Subsection 1 amended

321.95 Right of inspection.

1. Peace officers shall have the authority to inspect any vehicle or component part in possession of a vehicle rebuilder, vehicle salvager, used vehicle parts dealer, or any person licensed under chapter 322, or found upon the public highway or in any public garage, enclosure, or property in which vehicles or component parts are kept for sale, storage, hire, or repair and for that purpose may enter any such public garage, enclosure, or property. Every vehicle rebuilder, vehicle salvager, used vehicle parts dealer, or any person licensed under chapter 322, or a person having used engines or transmissions which are component parts for sale shall keep an accurate and complete record of all vehicles demolished and of such component parts purchased or received for resale as component parts in the course of business. These records shall contain the name and address of the person from whom each such vehicle or component part was purchased or received and the date when the purchase or receipt occurred or the junking certificate if required for the vehicle. These records shall be open for inspection by any peace officer at any time during normal business hours. Records required by this section shall be kept for at least three years after the transaction which they record.

2. A person convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8A, subsection 14, paragraph "j".

2009 Acts, ch 130, §39
Section amended

321.105A Fee for new registration.

1. *Definitions.* The following terms, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

a. "*Department*" means the department of revenue.

b. "*Director*" means the director of revenue.

c. "*Owner*" means as defined in section 321.1. For purposes of the fee for new registration imposed on leased vehicles under subsection 3, "*owner*" means the "*lessor*".

d. "*Purchase*" means any transfer, exchange, or barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for consideration.

2. *Fee imposed — exemptions.* In addition to the annual registration fee required under section 321.105, a "fee for new registration" is imposed in the amount of five percent of the purchase price for each vehicle subject to registration. The fee for new registration shall be paid by the owner of the vehicle to the county treasurer at the time application is made for a new registration and certificate of title, if applicable. A new registration receipt shall not be issued until the fee has been paid. The county treasurer or the department of transportation shall require every applicant for a new registration receipt for a vehicle subject to registration to supply information as the county treasurer or the director deems necessary as to the time of purchase, the purchase price, and other information relative to the purchase of the vehicle. On or before the tenth day of each month, the county treasurer or the department of transportation shall remit to the department of revenue the amount of the fees for new registration collected during the preceding month.

a. For purposes of this subsection, "purchase price" applies to the measure subject to the fee for new registration. "Purchase price" shall be determined in the same manner as "sales price" is determined for purposes of computing the tax imposed upon the sales price of tangible personal property under chapter 423, pursuant to the definition in section 423.1, subsection 47, subject to the following exemptions:

(1) Exempted from the purchase price of any vehicle subject to registration is the amount of any cash rebate which is provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer to the purchaser of the vehicle subject to registration so long as the rebate is applied to the purchase price of the vehicle.

(2) (a) In transactions, except those subject to subparagraph division (b), in which a vehicle subject to registration is traded toward the purchase price of another vehicle subject to registration, the purchase price is only that portion of the purchase price which is valued in money, whether received in money or not, if the following conditions are met:

(i) The vehicle traded to the retailer is the type of vehicle normally sold in the regular course of the retailer's business.

(ii) The vehicle traded to the retailer is intended by the retailer to be ultimately sold at retail or is intended to be used by the retailer or another in the remanufacturing of a like vehicle.

(b) In a transaction between persons, neither of which is a retailer of vehicles subject to registration, in which a vehicle subject to registration is traded toward the purchase price of another vehicle subject to registration, the amount of the trade-in value allowed on the vehicle subject to registra-

tion traded is exempted from the purchase price.

(c) In order for the trade-in value to be excluded from the purchase price, the name or names on the title and registration of the vehicle being purchased must be the same name or names on the title and registration of the vehicle being traded. The following trades qualify under this subparagraph division (c):

(i) A trade involving spouses, if the traded vehicle and the acquired vehicle are titled in the name of one or both of the spouses, with no outside party named on the title.

(ii) A trade involving a grandparent, parent, or child, including adopted and step relationships, if the name of one of the family members from the title of the traded vehicle is also on the title of the newly acquired vehicle.

(iii) A trade involving a business, if one of the owners listed on the title of the traded vehicle is a business, and the names on the title are separated by "or".

(iv) A trade in which the vehicle being purchased is titled in the name of an individual other than the owner of the traded vehicle due to the co-signing requirements of a financial institution.

(3) Exempted from the purchase price of a replacement motor vehicle owned by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 322 which is being registered by that dealer and is not otherwise exempt from the fee for new registration is the fair market value of a replaced motor vehicle if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The motor vehicle being registered is being placed in service as a replacement motor vehicle for a motor vehicle registered by the motor vehicle dealer.

(b) The motor vehicle being registered is taken from the motor vehicle dealer's inventory.

(c) Use tax or the fee for new registration on the motor vehicle being replaced was paid by the motor vehicle dealer when that motor vehicle was registered.

(d) The replaced motor vehicle is returned to the motor vehicle dealer's inventory for sale.

(e) The application for registration and title of the motor vehicle being registered is filed with the county treasurer within two weeks of the date the replaced motor vehicle is returned to the motor vehicle dealer's inventory.

(f) The motor vehicle being registered is placed in the same or substantially similar service as the replaced motor vehicle.

b. For purposes of this subsection, the fee for new registration on a vehicle registered in this state by the manufacturer of that vehicle from a manufacturer's statement of origin is calculated on the base value of fifty percent of the retail list price of the vehicle.

c. The following are exempt from the fee for new registration imposed under this subsection, as long as a valid affidavit is filed with the county

treasurer at the time of application for registration:

(1) Entities listed in section 423.3, subsections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, and 79, to the extent that those entities are exempt from the tax imposed on the sale of tangible personal property, consisting of goods, wares, or merchandise, sold at retail in the state to consumers or users.

(2) Vehicles as defined in section 321.1, subsections 41, 64A, 71, 85, and 88, except such vehicles subject to registration which are designed primarily for carrying persons, when purchased for lease and actually leased to a lessee for use outside the state of Iowa and the subsequent sole use in Iowa is in interstate commerce or interstate transportation.

(3) (a) Vehicles subject to registration which are transferred from a business or individual conducting a business within this state as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or limited liability company to a corporation formed by the sole proprietorship, partnership, or limited liability company for the purpose of continuing the business when all of the stock of the corporation so formed is owned by the sole proprietor and the sole proprietor's spouse, by all the partners in the case of a partnership, or by all the members in the case of a limited liability company. This exemption is equally available where the vehicles subject to registration are transferred from a corporation to a sole proprietorship, partnership, or limited liability company formed by that corporation for the purpose of continuing the business when all of the incidents of ownership are owned by the same person or persons who were stockholders of the corporation.

(b) This exemption also applies where the vehicles subject to registration are transferred from a corporation as part of the liquidation of the corporation to its stockholders if within three months of such transfer the stockholders retransfer those vehicles subject to registration to a sole proprietorship, partnership, or limited liability company for the purpose of continuing the business of the corporation when all of the incidents of ownership are owned by the same person or persons who were stockholders of the corporation.

(c) This exemption applies to corporations that have been in existence for not longer than twenty-four months.

(4) Vehicles subject to registration which are transferred from a corporation that is primarily engaged in the business of leasing vehicles subject to registration to a corporation that is primarily engaged in the business of leasing vehicles subject to registration when the transferor and transferee corporations are part of the same controlled group for federal income tax purposes.

(5) (a) Vehicles registered or operated under chapter 326 and used substantially in interstate commerce. For purposes of this subparagraph (5),

“*substantially in interstate commerce*” means that a minimum of twenty-five percent of the miles operated by the vehicle accrues in states other than Iowa. This subparagraph (5) applies only to vehicles which are registered for a gross weight of thirteen tons or more.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph (5), trailers and semitrailers registered or operated under chapter 326 are deemed to be used substantially in interstate commerce and to be registered for a gross weight of thirteen tons or more.

(c) For the purposes of this subparagraph (5), if a vehicle meets the requirement that twenty-five percent of the miles operated accrues in states other than Iowa in each year of the first four-year period of operation, the exemption from the fee for new registration shall continue until the vehicle is sold or transferred. If the vehicle is found to have not met the exemption requirements or the exemption was revoked, the value of the vehicle upon which the fee for new registration shall be imposed is based on the original purchase price if revocation or nonqualification for this exemption occurs during the first year following registration. If revocation or nonqualification for this exemption occurs after the first year following registration, the value of the vehicle upon which the fee shall be imposed is the book or market value, whichever is less, at the time the exemption requirements were not met or the exemption was revoked.

(6) Vehicles subject to registration in any state when purchased for rental or registered and titled by a motor vehicle dealer licensed pursuant to chapter 322 for rental use, and held for rental for a period of one hundred twenty days or more and actually rented for periods of sixty days or less by a person regularly engaged in the business of renting vehicles including but not limited to motor vehicle dealers licensed pursuant to chapter 322 who rent automobiles to users, if the rental of the vehicles is subject to taxation under chapter 423C.

(7) Vehicles subject to registration in this state for which the applicant for registration has paid to another state a state sales, use, or occupational tax. However, if the tax paid to another state is less than the fee for new registration calculated for the vehicle, the difference shall be the amount to be collected as the fee for new registration.

(8) A vehicle subject to registration in this state which is owned by a person who has moved from another state with the intention of changing residency to Iowa, provided that the vehicle was purchased for use in the state from which the applicant moved and was not, at or near the time of purchase, purchased for use in Iowa.

(9) A vehicle that was previously registered in this state and was subsequently registered in another state is not subject to the fee for new registration when it is again registered in this state, provided that the applicant for registration has maintained ownership of the vehicle since its initial registration in this state and has previously

paid the use tax or fee for new registration for the vehicle in this state.

(10) Vehicles transferred by operation of law as provided in section 321.47.

(11) Vehicles for which ownership is transferred to or from a revocable or irrevocable trust, if no consideration is present.

(12) Vehicles transferred to the surviving corporation for no consideration as a result of a corporate merger according to the laws of this state in which the merging corporation is immediately extinguished and dissolved.

(13) Vehicles purchased in this state by a non-resident for removal to the nonresident's state of residence if the purchaser applies to the county treasurer for a transit plate under section 321.109.

(14) Vehicles purchased by a licensed motor vehicle dealer for resale.

(15) Vehicles purchased by a licensed wholesaler of new motor vehicles for resale.

(16) Homemade vehicles built from parts purchased at retail, upon which the consumer paid a tax to the seller, but only on such vehicles never before registered. This exemption does not apply for vehicles subject to registration which are made by a manufacturer engaged in the business for the purpose of sales or rental.

(17) Vehicles titled under a salvage certificate of title. However, when such a vehicle has been repaired and a regular certificate of title is applied for, the fee for new registration is due as follows:

(a) If the owner of the vehicle is a licensed recycler, unless the applicant is licensed as a vehicle dealer, the fee for new registration applies based on the fair market value of the vehicle, with deduction allowed for the cost of parts, supplies, and equipment for which sales tax was paid and which were used to rebuild the vehicle.

(b) If the owner is a person who is not licensed as a recycler or vehicle dealer, the fee for new registration applies based on the fair market value of the vehicle, with deduction allowed for the cost of parts, frames, chassis, auto bodies, or supplies that were purchased to rebuild the vehicle and for which sales tax was paid.

(18) A vehicle delivered to a resident Native American Indian on the reservation.

(19) A vehicle transferred from one individual to another as a gift in a transaction in which no consideration is present.

(20) A vehicle given by a corporation as a gift to a retiring employee.

(21) A vehicle sold by an entity where the profits from the sale are used by or donated to a non-profit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, a government entity, or a non-profit private educational institution, and where the entire proceeds from the sale of the vehicle are expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) Educational.

(b) Religious.

(c) Charitable. A charitable act is an act done out of goodwill, benevolence, and a desire to add to or to improve the good of humankind in general or any class or portion of humankind, with no pecuniary profit inuring to the person performing the service or giving the gift.

(22) A vehicle given or sold to be subsequently awarded as a raffle prize under chapter 99B.

(23) A vehicle won as a raffle prize under chapter 99B.

(24) A vehicle that is directly and primarily used in the recycling or reprocessing of waste products.

(25) Vehicles subject to registration under this chapter with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than sixteen thousand pounds when purchased for lease and titled by the lessor licensed pursuant to chapter 321F and actually leased for a period of twelve months or more if the lease of the vehicle is subject to the fee for new registration under subsection 3.

(a) A lessor may maintain the exemption under this subparagraph (25) for a qualifying lease that terminates at the conclusion or prior to the contracted expiration date if the lessor does not use the vehicle for any purpose other than for lease.

(b) Once the vehicle is used by the lessor for a purpose other than for lease, the exemption under this subparagraph (25) no longer applies and, unless there is another exemption from the fee for new registration, the fee for new registration is due on the fair market value of the vehicle determined at the time the lessor uses the vehicle for a purpose other than for lease, payable to the department.

(c) If the lessor holds the vehicle exclusively for sale, the fee for new registration is due and payable on the purchase price of the vehicle at the time of purchase pursuant to this subsection.

(26) A vehicle repossessed by a licensed vehicle dealer pursuant to the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, provided there is a valid lien on the title and the dealer anticipates reselling the vehicle.

(27) A vehicle repossessed by a financial institution or an individual by means of a foreclosure affidavit pursuant to the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, provided there is a valid lien on the vehicle and the foreclosure affidavit is used for the sole purpose of retaining possession of the vehicle until a new buyer is found. However, if the financial institution or individual uses the foreclosure affidavit to take title to the vehicle and register the vehicle, the fee for new registration shall be due based on the outstanding loan amount on the vehicle.

(28) A damaged vehicle acquired by an insurance company from a client or financial institution, provided the insurance company has a vehicle dealers license.

(29) A vehicle returned to a manufacturer and titled in the manufacturer's name under section 322G.12.

(30) A vehicle purchased directly by a federal, state, or local governmental agency and titled in an individual's name pursuant to a governmental program authorized by law.

3. *Leased vehicles.*

a. A fee for new registration is imposed in an amount equal to five percent of the leased price for each vehicle subject to registration with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than sixteen thousand pounds which is leased by a lessor licensed pursuant to chapter 321F for a period of twelve months or more. The fee for new registration shall be paid by the owner of the vehicle to the county treasurer from whom the registration receipt or certificate of title is obtained. A registration receipt for a vehicle subject to registration or issuance of a certificate of title shall not be issued until the fee for new registration is paid in the initial instance.

b. The amount of the lease price subject to the fee for new registration shall be computed on each separate lease transaction by taking the total of the lease payments, plus the down payment, and excluding the following charges, if included as part of the lease payment:

(1) Title fee.

(2) Annual registration fees.

(3) Fee for new registration.

(4) Federal excise taxes attributable to the sale of the vehicle to the owner or to the lease of the vehicle by the owner.

(5) Optional service or warranty contracts subject to tax pursuant to section 423.2, subsection 1.

(6) Insurance.

(7) Manufacturer's rebate.

(8) Refundable deposit.

(9) Finance charges, if any, on items listed in subparagraphs (1) through (8).

c. If any or all of the items in paragraph "b", subparagraphs (1) through (8), are excluded from the lease price subject to the fee for new registration, the owner shall maintain adequate records of the amounts of those items. If the parties to a lease enter into an agreement providing that the fee for new registration is to be paid by the lessee or included in the monthly lease payments to be paid by the lessee, the total cost of the fee for new registration shall not be included in the computation of the lease price for the purpose of the fee for new registration under this section. The county treasurer or the department of transportation shall require every applicant for a registration receipt for a vehicle subject to a fee for new registration to supply information as the county treasurer or the director deems necessary as to the date of the lease transaction, the lease price, and other information relative to the lease of the vehicle.

d. On or before the tenth day of each month,

the county treasurer or the department of transportation shall remit to the department of revenue the amount of the fees for new registration collected during the preceding month.

e. If the lease is terminated prior to the termination date contained in the lease agreement, no refund shall be allowed for a fee for new registration previously paid under this section, except as provided in section 322G.4.

4. *Administration and enforcement — director of revenue.*

a. The director of revenue in consultation with the department of transportation shall administer and enforce the fee for new registration as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration and enforcement of the state use tax law, except that portion of the law which implements the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

b. Section 422.25, subsection 4, sections 422.30, 422.67, and 422.68, section 422.69, subsection 1, sections 422.70, 422.71, 422.72, 422.74, and 422.75, section 423.14, subsection 2, and sections 423.23, 423.24, 423.25, 423.32, 423.33, 423.35, 423.37 through 423.42, 423.45, and 423.47, consistent with the provisions of this section, apply with respect to the fees for new registration authorized under this section in the same manner and with the same effect as if the fees for new registration were retail use taxes within the meaning of those statutes.

5. *Collections by dealers.*

a. If an amount of the fee for new registration represented by a dealer to the purchaser of a vehicle is computed upon a purchase price that is not subject to the fee for new registration or the amount represented is in excess of the actual amount subject to the fee and the amount represented is actually paid by the purchaser to the dealer, the excess amount of fee for new registration paid shall be returned to the purchaser upon notification to the dealer by the department that an excess payment exists.

b. If an amount of the fee for new registration represented by a dealer to a purchaser is computed upon a purchase price that is not subject to the fee for new registration or the amount represented is in excess of the actual amount subject to the fee and the amount represented is actually paid by the purchaser to the dealer, the excess amount of fee for new registration paid shall be returned to the purchaser upon proper notification to the dealer by the purchaser that an excess payment exists. "Proper" notification is written notification which allows a dealer at least sixty days to respond and which contains enough information to allow a dealer to determine the validity of a purchaser's claim that an excess amount of fee for new registration has been paid. No cause of action shall accrue against a dealer for excess fee for new registration paid until sixty days after proper notice has been given the dealer by the purchaser.

c. In the circumstances described in para-

graphs "a" and "b", a dealer has the option to either return any excess amount of fee for new registration paid to a purchaser, or to remit the amount which a purchaser has paid to the dealer to the department.

6. *Refunds.*

a. A fee for new registration is not refundable, except in the following circumstances:

(1) If a vehicle is sold and later returned to the seller and the entire purchase price is refunded by the seller, the purchaser is entitled to a refund of the fee for new registration paid. To obtain a refund, the purchaser shall make application on forms provided by the department and show proof that the entire purchase price was returned and that the fee for new registration had been paid.

(2) If a vehicle manufacturer reimburses a purchaser for the fee for new registration paid on a returned defective vehicle, the manufacturer may obtain a refund from the department by providing proof that the fee was paid and the purchaser reimbursed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 322G.

(3) If the department determines that, as a result of a mistake, an amount of the fee for new registration has been paid which was not due, such amount shall be refunded to the vehicle owner by the department.

b. A claim for refund under this subsection that has not been filed with the department within three years after the fee for new registration was paid shall not be allowed by the director.

7. *Penalty for false statement.* A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to the purchase price of a vehicle subject to a fee for new registration is guilty of a fraudulent practice. A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to the purchase price of such a vehicle with the intent to evade payment of the fee for new registration shall be assessed a penalty of seventy-five percent of the amount of the fee unpaid and required to be paid on the actual purchase price less trade-in allowance.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §251, 263; 2009 Acts, ch 60, §2, 3; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §122 - 124

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

Subsection 2, paragraph c, subparagraph (25) amended

Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

Subsection 5, paragraph a stricken and paragraphs b - d redesignated as a - c

321.115A Replica vehicles and street rods — model year plates permitted — penalty.

1. A motor vehicle may be registered as a replica vehicle or street rod upon payment of the fee provided for in section 321.109, 321.113, 321.122, or 321.124. The owner of a vehicle registered under this section may display registration plates from or representing the model year of the motor vehicle or the model year of the motor vehicle the registered vehicle is designed to resemble, furnished by the person and approved by the depart-

ment, in lieu of the current and valid Iowa registration plates issued for the vehicle, provided that the current and valid Iowa registration plates and the registration card issued for the vehicle are simultaneously carried within the vehicle and are available for inspection to any peace officer upon the officer's request.

2. Truck tractors and semitrailers registered under this section shall not be used to haul loads.

3. A person convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

2008 Acts, ch 1044, §6, 8
2008 enactment of this section takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1044, §8
NEW section

321.145 Disposition of moneys and fees.

1. Except for fines, forfeitures, court costs, and the collection fees retained by the county treasurer pursuant to section 321.152, and except as provided in subsection 2, moneys and motor vehicle registration fees collected under this chapter shall be credited by the treasurer of state to the road use tax fund.

2. Revenues derived from trailer registration fees collected pursuant to sections 321.105 and 321.105A, fees charged for driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards, fees charged for the issuance of a certificate of title, the certificate of title surcharge collected pursuant to section 321.52A, and revenues credited pursuant to section 423.43, subsection 2, and section 423C.5 shall be deposited in a fund to be known as the statutory allocations fund under the control of the department and credited as follows:

a. Four million two hundred fifty thousand dollars per quarter shall be deposited into and credited to the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund created in section 455G.3, and the moneys so deposited are a continuing appropriation for expenditure under chapter 455G, and moneys so appropriated shall not be used for other purposes.

b. Moneys remaining after the operation of paragraph "a" shall be credited in order of priority as follows:

(1) An amount equal to four percent of the revenue from the operation of section 321.105A, subsection 2, shall be credited to the department, to be used for purposes of public transit assistance under chapter 324A.

(2) An amount equal to two dollars per year of license validity for each issued or renewed driver's license which is valid for the operation of a motorcycle shall be credited to the motorcycle rider education fund established under section 321.180B.

(3) The amounts required to be transferred pursuant to section 321.34 from revenues available under this subsection shall be transferred and credited as provided in section 321.34, subsec-

tions 7, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 11B, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 20A, 20B, 21, 22, 23, and 24 for the various purposes specified in those subsections.

c. Any such revenues remaining shall be credited to the road use tax fund.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 130, §1
Road use tax fund, §312.1
Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraphs (4) and (5) stricken

321.166 Vehicle plate specifications.

Vehicle registration plates shall conform to the following specifications:

1. Registration plates shall be of metal and of a size not to exceed six inches by twelve inches, except that the size of plates issued for use on motorized bicycles, motorcycles, motorcycle trailers, and trailers with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or less shall be established by the department.

Trailers with empty weights of two thousand pounds or less may, upon request, be licensed with regular-sized license plates.

2. Every registration plate or pair of plates shall display a registration plate number which shall consist of alphabetical or numerical characters or a combination thereof and the name of this state, which may be abbreviated. Every registration plate issued by the county treasurer shall display the name of the county, including any plate issued pursuant to section 321.34, except Pearl Harbor and purple heart registration plates issued prior to January 1, 1997; registration plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 13, paragraph "d"; and collegiate, fire fighter, and medal of honor registration plates. Special truck registration plates shall display the word "special". The department may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

3. The registration plate number shall be displayed in characters which shall not exceed a height of four inches nor a stroke width exceeding five-eighths of an inch. Special plates issued to dealers shall display the alphabetical character "D", which shall be of the same size as the characters in the registration plate. The registration plate number issued for motorized bicycles, motorcycles, trailers with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or less, and motorcycle trailers shall be a size prescribed by the department.

4. The registration plate number, except on motorized bicycle, motorcycle, motorcycle trailer, and trailers with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or less shall be of sufficient size to be readable from a distance of one hundred feet during daylight.

5. There shall be a marked contrast between the color of the registration plates and the data which is required to be displayed on the registration plates. When a new series of registration plates is issued to replace a current series, the new registration plates shall be of a distinctively different color from the series which is replaced, except

for collegiate registration plates issued under section 321.34, subsection 7 or 7A.

6. Registration plates issued to a disabled veteran under the provisions of section 321.105 shall display the alphabetical characters "DV" which shall precede the registration plate number. The plates may also display a persons with disabilities parking sticker if issued to the disabled veteran by the department under section 321L.2.

7. The year and month of expiration of registration, which may be abbreviated, shall be displayed on vehicle registration plates issued by the county treasurer. A distinctive emblem or validation sticker may be prescribed by the department to designate the year and month of expiration. The year and month of expiration shall not be required to be displayed on plates issued under section 321.19.

8. The owner of a trailer with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or less shall receive registration plates for the trailer smaller than plates regularly issued for automobiles pursuant to rules adopted by the department in accordance with this section unless the owner requests regular-sized plates.

9. Special registration plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, other than gold star, medal of honor, collegiate, fire fighter, and natural resources registration plates, shall be consistent with the design and color of regular registration plates but shall provide a space on a portion of the plate for the purpose of allowing the placement of a distinguishing processed emblem. Special registration plates shall also comply with the requirements for regular registration plates as provided in this section to the extent the requirements are consistent with the section authorizing a particular special vehicle registration plate.

10. If the department reissues a new registration plate design for a special registration plate under section 321.34, all persons who have purchased or obtained the special registration plates shall not be required to pay the issuance fee.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §25, 26
Subsections 2 and 9 amended

321.180B Graduated driver's licenses for persons aged fourteen through seventeen.

Persons under age eighteen shall not be issued a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle except under the provisions of this section. However, the department may issue restricted and special driver's licenses to certain minors as provided in sections 321.178 and 321.194, and driver's licenses restricted to motorized bicycles as provided in section 321.189. A license or permit shall not be issued under this section or section 321.178 or 321.194 without the consent of a parent or guardian or a person having custody of the applicant under chapter 232 or 600A. An additional consent is required each time a license or permit is issued under this section or section 321.178 or 321.194. The

consent must be signed by at least one parent, guardian, or custodian on an affidavit form provided by the department.

1. *Instruction permit.* The department may issue an instruction permit to an applicant between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years if the applicant meets the requirements of sections 321.184 and 321.186, other than a driving demonstration, and pays the required fee. An instruction permit issued under this section shall be valid for a period not to exceed four years from the licensee's birthday anniversary in the year of issuance. A motorcycle instruction permit issued under this section is not renewable.

Subject to the limitations in this subsection, an instruction permit entitles the permittee, while having the permit in the permittee's immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle other than a commercial motor vehicle or as a chauffeur or a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of sixteen thousand one or more pounds upon the highways.

Except as otherwise provided, a permittee who is less than eighteen years of age and who is operating a motor vehicle must be accompanied by a person issued a driver's license valid for the vehicle operated who is the parent, guardian, or custodian of the permittee, member of the permittee's immediate family if the family member is at least twenty-one years of age, an approved driver education instructor, a prospective driver education instructor who is enrolled in a practitioner preparation program with a safety education program approved by the state board of education, or a person at least twenty-five years of age if written permission is granted by the parent, guardian, or custodian, and who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver. A permittee shall not operate a motor vehicle if the number of passengers in the motor vehicle exceeds the number of passenger safety belts in the motor vehicle. If the applicant for an instruction permit holds a driver's license issued in this state valid for the operation of a motorized bicycle or a motorcycle, the instruction permit shall be valid for such operation without the requirement of an accompanying person.

However, if the permittee is operating a motorcycle in accordance with this section, the accompanying person must be within audible and visual communications distance from the permittee and be accompanying the permittee on or in a different motor vehicle. Only one permittee shall be under the immediate supervision of an accompanying qualified person.

A permittee shall not be penalized for failing to have the instruction permit in the permittee's immediate possession if the permittee produces in court, within a reasonable time, an instruction permit issued to the permittee and valid at the time of the permittee's arrest or at the time the permittee was charged with failure to have the permit in the permittee's immediate possession.

2. *Intermediate license.* The department may issue an intermediate driver's license to a person sixteen or seventeen years of age who possesses an instruction permit issued under subsection 1 or a comparable instruction permit issued by another state for a minimum of six months immediately preceding application, and who presents an affidavit signed by a parent, guardian, or custodian on a form to be provided by the department that the permittee has accumulated a total of twenty hours of street or highway driving of which two hours were conducted after sunset and before sunrise and the street or highway driving was with the permittee's parent, guardian, custodian, instructor, a person certified by the department, or a person at least twenty-five years of age who had written permission from a parent, guardian, or custodian to accompany the permittee, and whose driving privileges have not been suspended, revoked, or barred under this chapter or chapter 321J during, and who has been accident and violation free continuously for, the six-month period immediately preceding the application for an intermediate license. An applicant for an intermediate license must meet the requirements of section 321.186, including satisfactory completion of driver education as required in section 321.178, and payment of the required license fee before an intermediate license will be issued. A person issued an intermediate license must limit the number of passengers in the motor vehicle when the intermediate licensee is operating the motor vehicle to the number of passenger safety belts.

Except as otherwise provided, a person issued an intermediate license under this subsection who is operating a motor vehicle between the hours of twelve-thirty a.m. and five a.m. must be accompanied by a person issued a driver's license valid for the vehicle operated who is the parent, guardian, or custodian of the permittee, a member of the permittee's immediate family if the family member is at least twenty-one years of age, an approved driver education instructor, a prospective driver education instructor who is enrolled in a practitioner preparation program with a safety education program approved by the state board of education, or a person at least twenty-five years of age if written permission is granted by the parent, guardian, or custodian, and who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver. However, a licensee may operate a vehicle to and from school-related extracurricular activities and work without an accompanying driver between the hours of twelve-thirty a.m. and five a.m. if such licensee possesses a waiver on a form to be provided by the department. An accompanying driver is not required between the hours of five a.m. and twelve-thirty a.m.

3. *Remedial driver improvement action — suspension of permit, intermediate license, or full license.* A person who has been issued an instruction permit, an intermediate license, or a full driver's license under this section, upon conviction of

a moving traffic violation or involvement in a motor vehicle accident which occurred during the term of the instruction permit or intermediate license, shall be subject to remedial driver improvement action or suspension of the permit or current license. A person possessing an instruction permit who has been convicted of a moving traffic violation or has been involved in an accident shall not be issued an intermediate license until the person has completed the remedial driver improvement action and has been accident and violation free continuously for the six-month period immediately preceding the application for the intermediate license. A person possessing an intermediate license who has been convicted of a moving traffic violation or has been involved in an accident shall not be issued a full driver's license until the person has completed the remedial driver improvement action and has been accident and violation free continuously for the twelve-month period immediately preceding the application for a full driver's license.

4. *Full driver's license.* A full driver's license may be issued to a person seventeen years of age who possesses an intermediate license issued under subsection 2 or a comparable intermediate license issued by another state for a minimum of twelve months immediately preceding application, and who presents an affidavit signed by a parent, guardian, or custodian on a form to be provided by the department that the intermediate licensee has accumulated a total of ten hours of street or highway driving of which two hours were conducted after sunset and before sunrise and the street or highway driving was with the licensee's parent, guardian, custodian, instructor, a person certified by the department, or a person at least twenty-five years of age who had written permission from a parent, guardian, or custodian to accompany the licensee, whose driving privileges have not been suspended, revoked, or barred under this chapter or chapter 321J during, and who has been accident and violation free continuously for, the twelve-month period immediately preceding the application for a full driver's license, and who has paid the required fee.

5. *Class M license education requirements.* A person under the age of eighteen applying for an intermediate or full driver's license valid for the operation of a motorcycle shall be required to successfully complete a motorcycle education course either approved and established by the department of transportation or from a private or commercial driver education school licensed by the department of transportation before the class M license will be issued. A public school district shall charge a student a fee which shall not exceed the actual cost of instruction minus moneys received by the school district under subsection 6.

6. *Motorcycle rider education fund.* The motorcycle rider education fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state. The moneys cred-

ited to the fund are appropriated to the state department of transportation to be used to establish new motorcycle rider education courses and reimburse sponsors of motorcycle rider education courses for the costs of providing motorcycle rider education courses approved and established by the department. The department shall adopt rules under chapter 17A providing for the distribution of moneys to sponsors of motorcycle rider education courses based upon the cost of providing the education courses.

7. *Rules.* The department may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §2 - 5
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8A, subsection 4, paragraph a
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 3 amended
Subsections 2 and 4 amended

321.184 Applications of unmarried minors.

1. *Consent required.* The application of an unmarried person under the age of eighteen years for a driver's license shall contain the verified consent and confirmation of the applicant's birthday by either parent of the applicant, the guardian of the applicant, or a person having custody of the applicant under chapter 232 or 600A. Officers and employees of the department may administer the oaths without charge.

2. *Withdrawal of consent.* The person who provided the signed consent under subsection 1 may withdraw that consent at any time. The withdrawal of consent shall be in writing, signed and verified. The department, upon receipt of the withdrawal of consent, shall cancel the applicant's driver's license and shall not issue a new license until such time as a new application, duly signed and verified, is made as required in this chapter. This subsection does not apply if the licensee or permittee has attained the age of eighteen years or is married.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §6
Subsection 1 amended

321.192 Waivers or refunds of fees. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 130, § 17.

321.194 Special minors' licenses.

1. *Driver's license issued for travel to and from school.* Upon certification of a special need by the school board, superintendent of the applicant's school, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, the department may issue a class C or M driver's license to a person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years whose driving privileges have not been suspended, revoked, or barred under this chapter or chapter 321J during, and who has not been convicted of a moving traffic violation or involved in a motor vehicle accident for, the six-month period immediately preceding the application for the special minor's license and who

has successfully completed an approved driver education course. However, the completion of a course is not required if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that completion of the course would impose a hardship upon the applicant. The department shall adopt rules defining the term "*hardship*" and establish procedures for the demonstration and determination of when completion of the course would impose a hardship upon an applicant.

a. The driver's license entitles the holder, while having the license in immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle other than a commercial motor vehicle or as a chauffeur:

(1) During the hours of 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. over the most direct and accessible route between the licensee's residence and schools of enrollment or the closest school bus stop or public transportation service, and between schools of enrollment, for the purpose of attending duly scheduled courses of instruction and extracurricular activities within the school district.

(2) To a service station for the purpose of refueling, so long as the service station is the station closest to the route the licensee is traveling on under subparagraph (1).

(3) At any time when the licensee is accompanied in accordance with section 321.180B, subsection 1.

b. Each application shall be accompanied by a statement from the school board, superintendent, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, of the applicant's school. The statement shall be upon a form provided by the department. The school board, superintendent, or principal, if authorized by the superintendent, shall certify that a need exists for the license and that the board, superintendent, or principal authorized by the superintendent is not responsible for actions of the applicant which pertain to the use of the driver's license. Upon receipt of a statement of necessity, the department shall issue the driver's license. The fact that the applicant resides at a distance less than one mile from the applicant's school of enrollment is prima facie evidence of the nonexistence of necessity for the issuance of a license. The school board shall develop and adopt a policy establishing the criteria that shall be used by a school district administrator to approve or deny certification that a need exists for a license. The student may appeal to the school board the decision of a school district administrator to deny certification. The decision of the school board is final. The driver's license shall not be issued for purposes of attending in a public school in a school district other than either of the following:

(1) The district of residence of the parent or guardian of the student.

(2) A district which is contiguous to the district of residence of the parent or guardian of the student, if the student is enrolled in the public school which is not the school district of residence be-

cause of open enrollment under section 282.18 or as a result of an election by the student's district of residence to enter into one or more sharing agreements pursuant to the procedures in chapter 282.

2. *Suspension and revocation.* A driver's license issued under this section is subject to suspension or revocation for the same reasons and in the same manner as suspension or revocation of any other driver's license. The department may also suspend a driver's license issued under this section upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the licensee has violated the restrictions of the license or has been involved in one or more accidents chargeable to the licensee. The department may suspend a driver's license issued under this section upon receiving a record of the licensee's conviction for one violation. The department shall revoke the license upon receiving a record of conviction for two or more violations of a law of this state or a city ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways other than parking violations as defined in section 321.210. After a person licensed under this section receives two or more convictions which require revocation of the person's license under this section, the department shall not grant an application for a new driver's license until the expiration of one year.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §7, 8

For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8A, subsection 4, paragraph a, Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (1) amended
Subsection 1, paragraph a, NEW subparagraph (2) and former subparagraph (2) renumbered as (3)

321.196 Expiration of license — renewal.

1. Except as otherwise provided, a driver's license, other than an instruction permit, chauffeur's instruction permit, or commercial driver's instruction permit issued under section 321.180, expires five years from the licensee's birthday anniversary occurring in the year of issuance if the licensee is between the ages of seventeen years eleven months and seventy years on the date of issuance of the license. If the licensee is under the age of seventeen years eleven months or age seventy or over, the license is effective for a period of two years from the licensee's birthday anniversary occurring in the year of issuance. A licensee whose license is restricted due to vision or other physical deficiencies may be required to renew the license every two years. If a licensee is a foreign national who is temporarily present in this state, the license shall be issued only for the length of time the foreign national is authorized to be present as verified by the department, not to exceed two years.

2. Except as required in section 321.188, and except for a motorcycle instruction permit issued in accordance with section 321.180 or 321.180B, a driver's license is renewable without a driving test or written examination within a period of one year after its expiration date. A person shall not be considered to be driving with an invalid license during

a period of sixty days following the license expiration date. However, for a license renewed within the sixty-day period, the date of issuance shall be considered to be the previous birthday anniversary on which it expired.

3. For the purposes of this section, the birthday anniversary of a person born on February 29 shall be deemed to occur on March 1.

4. The department in its discretion may authorize the renewal of a valid driver's license other than a commercial driver's license upon application without an examination provided that the applicant satisfactorily passes a vision test as prescribed by the department or files a vision report in accordance with section 321.186A which shows that the applicant's visual acuity level meets or exceeds those required by the department. An application for renewal of a driver's license shall include a statement for the applicant to sign that acknowledges the applicant's knowledge of the requirement to notify the department of a mailing address change under section 321.182, subsection 1.

5. A resident of Iowa holding a valid driver's license who is temporarily absent from the state or incapacitated, may, at the time for renewal of such license, apply to the department for a temporary extension of the license. The department upon receipt of the application shall, upon a showing of good cause, issue a temporary extension of the driver's license for a period not to exceed six months.

2009 Acts, ch 124, §1
Subsection 1 amended

321.200A Convictions based upon fraud.

1. If a person discovers a record of conviction for a scheduled violation under this chapter was entered by fraudulent use of the person's name or by use of other fraudulent identification, the person may, within one year of the date of the discovery of the conviction, submit a written application to the department to investigate the allegation. The department may summarily reject the application as submitted or proceed to investigate the application. If the department investigates the application, the department may either deny the application or, if the department determines the allegation is warranted, approve the application. If the department investigates the application, the department shall also issue a report and findings with the decision of the department. The rejection, approval, or denial of an application is not subject to contested case proceedings or further review as provided in chapter 17A. If the application is investigated, the department shall provide the applicant with a certified copy of the decision of the department. If the department approves the application, the department shall also provide the applicant with a certified copy of the investigative report and findings. The department shall also

provide certified copies of the department's decision approving or denying the application together with the investigative report and findings to the appropriate prosecuting attorney in the city or county that prosecuted the scheduled violation and to the district court in the county that prosecuted the scheduled violation. The department may electronically provide copies of any decision approving or denying the application and the investigative report and findings to the district court.

2. A person who discovers that a record of conviction for a scheduled violation under this chapter was entered by fraudulent use of the person's name or by use of other fraudulent identification may bypass the application process in subsection 1 and move in district court to set aside the judgment of conviction within one year of discovery of the conviction. An applicant with an approved application under subsection 1 shall also move in district court to set aside the judgment of conviction in order to have the department expunge or alter the records of the department or rescind or modify an administrative sanction. If the district court grants the motion to set aside the judgment, the district court shall order the charging agency or official to modify the records of the agency or official to reflect the order setting aside the judgment. The clerk of the district court shall provide the court order setting aside the judgment, either by regular mail or electronic means, to the charging agency or official, and the department of transportation. The clerk of the district court shall also provide the applicant with a certified copy of the court order at no cost to the applicant.

3. Notwithstanding the department's approval of an application pursuant to subsection 1, the department shall not expunge or alter the records of the department or rescind or modify an administrative sanction unless the department receives an order from the district court setting aside the previous judgment of the court as provided in subsection 2. Upon receiving a copy of an order from the district court setting aside the previous judgment of the court, the department shall expunge the record and shall rescind any administrative sanction imposed upon the applicant as a result of the judgment, unless the applicant is subject to sanctions for other reasons. The department may impose a new sanction if expunging the judgment would result in a lesser or different sanction.

4. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section.

2009 Acts, ch 124, §2
NEW section

321.208 Commercial driver's license disqualification — replacement driver's license — temporary license.

1. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year upon a conviction or final administrative decision that the

person has committed any of the following acts or offenses in any state or foreign jurisdiction while operating a commercial motor vehicle:

a. Operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration, as defined in section 321J.1, of 0.04 or more.

b. Operating a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of prior violations committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, the person's commercial driver's license is revoked, suspended, or canceled or the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

c. Operating a commercial motor vehicle involved in a fatal accident and being convicted of manslaughter or vehicular homicide.

2. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year upon a conviction or final administrative decision that the person has committed any of the following acts or offenses in any state or foreign jurisdiction while operating a commercial motor vehicle or while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license:

a. Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, as provided in section 321J.2, subsection 1.

b. Refusal to submit to chemical testing required under chapter 321J.

c. Leaving the scene or failure to stop or render aid at the scene of an accident involving the person's vehicle.

d. A felony or aggravated misdemeanor involving the use of a motor vehicle other than an offense involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance.

3. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for three years if an act or offense described in subsection 1 or 2 occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous material of a type or quantity requiring vehicle placarding.

4. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for life if convicted or found to have committed two or more of the acts or offenses described in subsection 1 or 2 arising out of two or more separate incidents. However, a disqualification for life is subject to a reduction to a ten-year disqualification as provided in 49 C.F.R. § 383.51 as adopted by rule by the department.

5. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for life upon a conviction that the person used a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle in the commission of a felony or aggravated misdemeanor involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing of a controlled substance as defined in section 124.101 and held a commercial driver's license at the time the offense was committed.

6. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person receives convictions for committing within any three-year period two or more of the following offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle or while op-

erating a noncommercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license if the convictions result in the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the person's commercial driver's license or noncommercial motor vehicle driving privileges:

a. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway when not issued a commercial driver's license.

b. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway when not issued the proper class of commercial driver's license or endorsements for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported.

c. Operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway without immediate possession of a driver's license valid for the vehicle operated.

d. Speeding fifteen miles per hour or more over the legal speed limit.

e. Reckless driving.

f. Any violation of the traffic laws, except a parking violation or a vehicle weight violation, which arises in connection with a fatal traffic accident.

g. Following another motor vehicle too closely.

h. Improper lane changes in violation of section 321.306.

7. The period of disqualification under subsection 6 shall be sixty days for two offenses within any three-year period and one hundred twenty days for three offenses within any three-year period. Multiple periods of disqualification shall be consecutive.

8. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle when the person's driving privilege is suspended or revoked.

9. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle:

a. For no less than one hundred eighty days and no more than one year upon conviction for the first violation of an out-of-service order; for no less than two and not more than five years upon conviction for a second violation of an out-of-service order in separate incidents within a ten-year period; and for not less than three and not more than five years upon conviction for a third or subsequent violation of an out-of-service order in separate incidents within a ten-year period.

b. For one year upon conviction for the first violation and for not less than three years and not more than five years upon conviction for a second or subsequent violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded, or while operating a commercial motor vehicle designed to transport more than fifteen passengers including the driver.

10. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person is convicted of a first, second, or third railroad crossing at grade violation as follows:

a. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for sixty days if the person is convicted of a first railroad crossing at grade

violation under section 321.341 or 321.343 and the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle.

b. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one hundred twenty days if the person is convicted of a second railroad crossing at grade violation under section 321.341 or 321.343, the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, and the violation occurred within three years after a first such violation.

c. A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for one year if the person is convicted of a third or subsequent railroad crossing at grade violation under section 321.341 or 321.343, the violation occurred while the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, and the violation occurred within three years after a first such violation.

11. Upon receiving a record of a person's disqualifying conviction, administrative decision, suspension, or revocation, the department shall, by rule, without preliminary hearing and upon thirty days' advance notice, disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway.

12. *a.* A person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle if the person either refuses to submit to chemical testing required under chapter 321J or submits to chemical testing and the results show an alcohol concentration as defined in section 321J.1 of 0.04 or more. The department, upon receipt of the peace officer's certification, subject to penalty for perjury, that the peace officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more and that the person refused to submit to the chemical testing or submitted to chemical testing and the results show an alcohol concentration as defined in section 321J.1 of 0.04 or more, shall, without preliminary hearing and upon thirty days' advance notice, disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle upon a highway.

b. The effective date of disqualification shall be thirty days after notification. Immediate notice of disqualification may be served on a person operating a commercial motor vehicle who refused to submit to a test or whose test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more by the peace officer administering the chemical test or, notwithstanding chapter 17A, the department may notify the person by first class mail. If immediate notice is served, the peace officer shall take the commercial driver's license or permit of the driver, if issued within the state, and issue a temporary commercial driver's license effective for only thirty days. The peace officer shall immediately send the person's commercial driver's license to the department in addition to the officer's certification required by this subsection.

13. Upon notice, the disqualified person shall

surrender the person's commercial driver's license to the department and the department may issue a driver's license valid only to operate a noncommercial motor vehicle upon payment of a one dollar fee. The department shall notify the commercial driver's license information system of the disqualification if required to do so under section 321.204.

14. Notwithstanding the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, the filing of a petition for judicial review shall stay the disqualification pending the determination by the district court.

15. The department may reinstate a qualified person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle after a period of disqualification and after payment of required fees.

16. As used in this section, the terms "*acts*", "*actions*", and "*offenses*" mean acts, actions, or offenses which occur on or after July 1, 1990.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §9, 10
Subsection 1, paragraph b stricken and former paragraphs c and d redesignated as b and c
Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

321.210A Suspension for failure to pay fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs.

1. The department shall suspend the driver's license of a person who, upon conviction of violating a law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle, has failed to pay the criminal fine or penalty, surcharge, or court costs, as follows:

a. Upon the failure of a person to timely pay the fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs the clerk of the district court shall notify the person by regular mail that if the fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs remain unpaid after sixty days from the date of mailing, the clerk will notify the department of the failure for purposes of instituting suspension procedures.

b. Upon the failure of a person to pay the fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs within sixty days' notice by the clerk of the district court as provided in paragraph "*b*", the clerk shall report the failure to the department.

c. Upon receipt of a report of a failure to pay the fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs from the clerk of the district court, the department shall in accordance with its rules, suspend the person's driver's license until the fine, penalty, surcharge, or court costs are paid.

2. If after suspension, the person enters into an installment agreement with the county attorney, the county attorney's designee, or the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue in accordance with section 321.210B to pay the fine, penalty, court cost, or surcharge, the person's license shall be reinstated by the department upon receipt of a report of an executed installment agreement.

3. If the county attorney or the county attorney's designee, while collecting delinquent court debt pursuant to section 602.8107, determines

that the person has been convicted of an additional violation of a law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle, the county attorney or the county attorney's designee shall notify the clerk of the district court of the appropriate case numbers, and the clerk of the district court shall notify the department for the purpose of instituting suspension procedures pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §11
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

321.218 Operating without valid driver's license or when disqualified — penalties.

1. A person whose driver's license or operating privilege has been denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked as provided in this chapter or as provided in section 252J.8 or section 901.5, subsection 10, and who operates a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while the license or privilege is denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked, commits a simple misdemeanor. In addition to any other penalties, the punishment imposed for a violation of this subsection shall include assessment of a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

2. The sentence imposed under this section shall not be suspended by the court, notwithstanding section 907.3 or any other statute.

3. *a.* The department, upon receiving the record of the conviction of a person under this section upon a charge of operating a motor vehicle while the license of the person is suspended or revoked, shall, except for licenses suspended under section 252J.8, 321.210, subsection 1, paragraph "*c*", or section 321.210A or 321.513, extend the period of suspension or revocation for an additional like period or for one year, whichever period is shorter, and the department shall not issue a new driver's license to the person during the extended period.

b. If the department receives a record of a conviction of a person under this section but the person's driving record does not indicate what the original grounds of suspension were, the period of suspension under this subsection shall be for a period not to exceed six months.

4. A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle upon the highways of this state when disqualified from operating the commercial motor vehicle under section 321.208 or the imminent hazard provisions of 49 C.F.R. § 383.52 commits a serious misdemeanor if a commercial driver's license is required for the person to operate the commercial motor vehicle.

5. The department, upon receiving the record of a conviction of a person under this section upon a charge of operating a commercial motor vehicle while the person is disqualified, shall extend the period of disqualification for an additional like period or for the time period specified in section 321.208, whichever is longer.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §12
Subsection 3 amended

321.231 Authorized emergency vehicles and police bicycles.

1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected perpetrator of a felony or in response to an incident dangerous to the public or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section.

2. The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle, may:

a. Park or stand an authorized emergency vehicle, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.

b. Disregard laws or regulations governing direction of movement for the minimum distance necessary before an alternative route that conforms to the traffic laws and regulations is available.

3. The driver of a fire department vehicle, police vehicle, or ambulance, or a peace officer riding a police bicycle in the line of duty may do any of the following:

a. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.

b. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as the driver does not endanger life or property.

4. The exemptions granted to an authorized emergency vehicle under subsection 2 and for a fire department vehicle, police vehicle, or ambulance as provided in subsection 3 shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of an audible signaling device meeting the requirements of section 321.433 or a visual signaling device, except that use of an audible or visual signaling device shall not be required when exercising the exemption granted under subsection 3, paragraph "b" of this section when the vehicle is operated by a peace officer, pursuing a suspected violator of the speed restrictions imposed by or pursuant to this chapter, for the purpose of determining the speed of travel of such suspected violator.

5. The provisions of this section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or the rider of a police bicycle from the duty to drive or ride with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver or rider from the consequences of the driver's or rider's reckless disregard for the safety of others.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §118

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 11, paragraph a Subsection 5 amended

321.233 Road workers exempted.

This chapter, except sections 321.277 and 321.280, does not apply to persons and motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway officially closed to traffic but does apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work. The minimum speed restriction of section 321.285, subsection 5, and the provisions of sections

321.297, 321.298, and 321.323 do not apply to road workers operating maintenance equipment on behalf of any state or local authority while engaged in road maintenance, road blading, snow and ice control and removal, and granular resurfacing work on a highway, whether or not the highway is closed to traffic.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §239

Section amended

321.236 Powers of local authorities.

Local authorities shall have no power to enact, enforce, or maintain any ordinance, rule, or regulation in any way in conflict with, contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and no such ordinance, rule, or regulation of said local authorities heretofore or hereafter enacted shall have any force or effect. However, the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power, from doing any of the following:

1. Regulating the standing or parking of vehicles.

a. Parking meter, snow route, and overtime parking violations which are contested shall be charged and proceed before a court the same as other traffic violations. Filing fees and court costs shall be assessed as provided in section 602.8106, subsection 1, and section 805.6, subsection 1, paragraph "a" for parking violation cases.

b. Parking violations which are uncontested shall be charged and collected upon a simple notice of a fine payable to the city clerk. The fine for each violation charged under a simple notice of a fine shall be established by ordinance. The fine may be increased by five dollars if the parking violation is not paid within thirty days of the date upon which the violation occurred. Violations of section 321L.4, subsection 2, shall be charged and collected upon a simple notice of a one hundred dollar fine payable to the city clerk. Costs or other charges shall not be assessed. All fines collected by a city pursuant to this paragraph shall be retained by the city and all fines collected by a county pursuant to this paragraph shall be retained by the county, except as provided by an agreement between a city and a county treasurer for the collection of fines pursuant to section 331.553, subsection 8.

c. (1) If the local authority regulating the standing or parking of vehicles under this subsection is located in a county where the renewal of registration of a vehicle shall be refused for unpaid restitution under section 321.40, the simple notice of fine under paragraph "b" shall contain the following statement:

"FAILURE TO PAY RESTITUTION OWED BY YOU CAN BE GROUNDS FOR REFUSING TO RENEW YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE'S REGISTRATION."

(2) This paragraph “c” does not invalidate forms for notice of parking violations in existence prior to July 1, 1980. Existing forms may be used until supplies are exhausted.

d. (1) If the local authority regulating the standing or parking of vehicles under this subsection is a county or is a city which has an agreement with a county treasurer by which the renewal of registration of a vehicle shall be refused for untested and unpaid parking fines under section 321.40, the simple notice of a fine under paragraph “b” shall contain the following statement:

“FAILURE TO PAY PARKING FINES OWED BY YOU CAN BE GROUNDS FOR REFUSING TO RENEW YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE’S REGISTRATION.”

(2) This paragraph “d” does not invalidate forms for notice of parking violations in existence prior to July 1, 2007. Existing forms may be used until supplies are exhausted.

e. Cities that enter into chapter 28E agreements for the collection of delinquent parking fines in conjunction with renewal of motor vehicle registrations pursuant to section 321.40 shall be responsible for computer programming costs incurred by the department to accommodate the collection and dissemination of delinquent parking ticket information to county treasurers, with each such city paying a per capita share of the costs as provided in this paragraph. The department’s programming costs shall be paid by the first city to enter into such an agreement. Thereafter, cities that enter into such agreements on or before June 30, 2010, shall pay a pro rata share of the department’s programming costs on or before September 30, 2010, to the city which first paid the costs, based on the respective populations of each city as of the last decennial census.

2. Regulating traffic by means of police officers or traffic-control signals.

3. Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways.

4. Designating particular highways as one-way highways and requiring that all vehicles thereon be moved in one specific direction.

5. Regulating the speed of vehicles in public parks.

6. Designating any highway as a through highway and requiring that all vehicles stop or yield the right-of-way before entering or crossing the same or designating any intersection as a stop intersection and requiring all vehicles to stop at one or more entrances to such intersections.

7. Licensing and regulating the operation of vehicles offered to the public for hire and used principally in intracity operation.

8. Restricting the use of highways as authorized in sections 321.471 to 321.473.

9. Regulating or prohibiting the turning of vehicles at and between intersections.

10. Regulating the operation of bicycles and requiring the registration and licensing of the same, including the requirement of a registration fee. However, the regulations shall not conflict with the provisions of section 321.234.

11. Establishing speed limits in public alleys and providing the penalty for violation thereof.

12. Designating highways or portions of highways as snow routes.

a. When conditions of snow or ice exist on the traffic surface of a designated snow route, it is unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to impede or block traffic if the driving wheels of the vehicle are not equipped with snow tires, tire chains, or a nonslip differential.

b. A person charged with impeding or blocking traffic for lack of snow tires, chains, or nonslip differential shall have the charge dismissed upon a showing to the court that the person’s motor vehicle was equipped with snow tires, chains, or a nonslip differential.

13. Establishing a rural residence district.

a. The board of supervisors of a county with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may establish, by ordinance or resolution, rural residence districts and may, by ordinance or resolution, regulate the speed and parking of vehicles within the rural residence district consistent with sections 321.239, 321.285, and 321.293.

b. Before establishing a rural residence district, the board of supervisors shall hold a public hearing on the proposal, notice of which shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area where the proposed district is located at least twenty days before the date of hearing. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing, the proposed location of the district, and other data considered pertinent by the board of supervisors.

14. Regulating or prohibiting the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices authorized pursuant to section 321.235A.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §115, 252

For fines applicable to offenses charged as scheduled violations, see §805.8A

See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsections 1, 12, and 13 amended

321.285 Speed restrictions.

1. Any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the highway and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit the person to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead, such driver having the right to assume, however, that all persons using said highway will observe the law.

2. *a.* Unless otherwise provided by this section, or except as posted pursuant to sections 262.68, 321.236, subsection 5, section 321.288, subsection 6, sections 321.289, 321.290, 321.293, 321.295, and 461A.36, the following shall be the lawful speed and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful:

(1) Twenty miles per hour in any business district.

(2) Twenty-five miles per hour in any residence or school district.

(3) Forty-five miles per hour in any suburban district.

b. Each school district as defined in subsection 70 of section 321.1 shall be marked by distinctive signs as provided by the current manual of uniform traffic control devices adopted by the department and placed on the highway at the limits of such school district.

3. Unless otherwise provided in this section or by other speed restrictions, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic shall be fifty-five miles per hour.

4. A reasonable and proper speed is required, but not greater than fifty-five miles per hour at any time between sunrise and sunset, and not greater than fifty miles per hour at any time between sunset and sunrise, on secondary roads unless such roads are surfaced with concrete or asphalt or a combination of both, in which case the speed limits shall be the same as provided in subsection 3. When the board of supervisors of any county shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the speed limit on any secondary road is greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of a secondary road, the board shall determine and declare a reasonable and proper speed limit at the intersection or other part of the secondary road. The speed limits as determined by the board of supervisors shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice of the speed limits are erected by the board of supervisors at the intersection or other place or part of the highway.

5. *a.* Notwithstanding any other speed restrictions, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic on fully controlled-access, divided, multilaned highways is sixty-five miles per hour. However, the speed limit for all vehicular traffic on highways that are part of the interstate road system, as defined in section 306.3, is seventy miles per hour. The department may establish a speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour on certain divided, multilaned highways not otherwise described in this paragraph.

b. The department, on its own motion or in response to a recommendation of a metropolitan or regional planning commission or council of governments, may establish a lower speed limit on a highway described in this subsection.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “fully

controlled-access highway” means a highway that gives preference to through traffic by providing access connections with selected public roads only and by prohibiting crossings at grade or direct private driveway connections.

d. A minimum speed may be established by the department on the highways referred to in this subsection if warranted by engineering and traffic investigations.

e. Any kind of vehicle, implement, or conveyance incapable of attaining and maintaining a speed of forty miles per hour shall be prohibited from using the interstate road system.

6. Notwithstanding any other speed restrictions, a self-propelled implement of husbandry equipped with flotation tires that is designed to be loaded and operated in the field and used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals shall not be operated on a highway at a speed in excess of thirty-five miles per hour.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §119

Speed limits at regents institutions, see §262.68

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsections 5 and 10

Section amended

321.292 Civil action unaffected.

The provisions of section 321.285 shall not be construed to relieve the plaintiff in any civil action from the burden of proving negligence upon the part of the defendant as the proximate cause of an accident.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §116

Section amended

321.356 Officers authorized to remove.

Whenever any peace officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of sections 321.354 and 321.355, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or improved or main traveled part of such highway.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §117

Section amended

321.376 License — authorization — instruction requirement.

1. The driver of a school bus shall hold a driver’s license issued by the department of transportation valid for the operation of the school bus and a certificate of qualification for operation of a commercial motor vehicle issued by a physician or osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to chapter 148, physician’s assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or chiropractor or any other person identified by federal and state law as authorized to perform physical examinations, and shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction in accordance with subsection 2. A person holding a temporary restricted license is-

sued under chapter 321J shall be prohibited from operating a school bus. The department of education shall refuse to issue an authorization to operate a school bus to any person who, after notice and opportunity for hearing, is determined to have committed any of the acts proscribed under section 321.375, subsection 2. The department of education shall take adverse action against any person who, after notice and opportunity for hearing, is determined to have committed any of the acts proscribed under section 321.375, subsection 2. Such action may include a reprimand or warning of the person or the suspension or revocation of the person's authorization to operate a school bus. The department of education shall recommend, and the state board of education shall adopt under chapter 17A, rules and procedures for issuing and suspending or revoking authorization to operate a school bus in this state. Rules and procedures adopted shall include but are not limited to provisions for the revocation or suspension of, or refusal to issue, authorization to persons who are determined to have committed any of the acts proscribed under section 321.375, subsection 2.

2. A person applying for employment or employed as a school bus driver shall successfully complete a department of education approved course of instruction for school bus drivers before or within the first six months of employment and at least every twenty-four months thereafter. If an employee fails to provide an employer with a certificate of completion of the required school bus driver's course, the driver's employer shall report the failure to the department of education and the employee's authorization to operate a school bus shall be revoked. The department of education shall send notice of the revocation to both the employee and the employer. A person whose school bus authorization has been revoked under this section shall not be issued another authorization until certification of the completion of an approved school bus driver's course is received by the department of education.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §120
Subsection 1 amended

321.449 Motor carrier safety rules.

1. A person shall not operate a commercial vehicle on the highways of this state except in compliance with rules adopted by the department under chapter 17A. The rules shall be consistent with the federal motor carrier safety regulations promulgated under United States Code, Tit. 49, and found in 49 C.F.R. pts. 385, 390 – 399 and adopted under chapter 17A.

The department shall also adopt rules concerning hours of service for drivers of vehicles operated for hire and designed to transport seven or more persons, including the driver. The rules shall not apply to vehicles offered to the public for hire that are used principally in intracity operation and that are regulated by local authorities pursuant to

section 321.236.

2. Rules adopted under this section concerning driver qualifications, hours of service, and recordkeeping requirements do not apply to the operators of public utility trucks, trucks hauling gravel, construction trucks and equipment, trucks moving implements of husbandry, and special trucks, other than a truck tractor, operating intrastate. Except as otherwise provided in this section, trucks for hire on construction projects are not exempt from this section.

3. Rules adopted under this section concerning driver age qualifications do not apply to drivers for private and for-hire motor carriers which operate solely intrastate except when the vehicle being driven is transporting a hazardous material in a quantity which requires placarding. The minimum age for the exempted intrastate operations is eighteen years of age.

4. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section for drivers of commercial vehicles shall not apply to a driver of a commercial vehicle who is engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce, when the commercial vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating is twenty-six thousand pounds or less, unless the vehicle is used to transport hazardous materials requiring a placard or if the vehicle is designed to transport more than fifteen passengers, including the driver. For the purpose of complying with the hours of service recordkeeping requirements under 49 C.F.R. § 395.1(e)(1)(v)(A – D), a driver's report of daily beginning and ending on-duty time submitted to the motor carrier at the end of each workweek shall be considered acceptable motor carrier time records. In addition, rules adopted under this section shall not apply to a driver operating intrastate for a farm operation as defined in section 352.2, or for an agricultural interest when the commercial vehicle is operated between the farm as defined in section 352.2 and another farm, between the farm and a market for farm products, or between the farm and an agribusiness location. A driver or a driver-salesperson for a private carrier, who is not for hire and who is engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce, may drive twelve hours, be on duty sixteen hours in a twenty-four-hour period, and be on duty seventy hours in seven consecutive days or eighty hours in eight consecutive days. For-hire drivers who are engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce and who operate trucks and truck tractors exclusively for the movement of construction materials and equipment to and from construction projects may also drive twelve hours, be on duty sixteen hours in a twenty-four-hour period, and be on duty seventy hours in seven consecutive days or eighty hours in eight consecutive days. A "driver-salesperson" means as defined in 49 C.F.R. § 395.2, as adopted by the department by rule.

5. a. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concern-

ing physical and medical qualifications for drivers of commercial vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce shall not be construed as disqualifying any individual who was employed as a driver of commercial vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce whose physical or medical condition existed prior to July 29, 1996.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications for a driver shall not apply to a farmer or a farmer's hired help when operating a vehicle owned by the farmer while it is being used in connection with the intrastate transportation of fertilizers and chemicals used in the farmer's crop production.

c. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications for a driver shall not apply to a farmer or a farmer's hired help when operating a vehicle owned by the farmer while it is being used in connection with the intrastate transportation of agricultural commodities or feed.

6. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, rules adopted under this section shall not impose any requirements which impose any restrictions upon a person operating an implement of husbandry or pickup to transport fertilizers and pesticides in that person's agricultural operations.

7. Rules adopted under this section shall not apply to vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce and used in combination, provided the gross vehicle weight rating of the towing unit is ten thousand pounds or less and the gross combination weight rating is twenty-six thousand pounds or less.

8. In the course of enforcing the motor carrier safety rules adopted by the department under chapter 17A, the department's peace officers are authorized, at reasonable times and places and with reasonable notice, to enter a motor carrier's place of business for the purpose of performing a motor carrier safety audit or compliance review. Nothing in this subsection by itself permits the seizure of the property of a motor carrier. Any audit or review shall be conducted in compliance with the federal motor carrier safety regulations in 49 C.F.R. pts. 105 – 185, 382, 383, 385, and 390 – 399. A peace officer of the department is authorized to inspect and copy motor carrier records required by 49 C.F.R. pts. 105 – 185, 382, 383, 385, and 390 – 399.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §40, 41
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 13, paragraph b
Subsection 4 amended
NEW subsection 8

321.463 Maximum gross weight — exceptions — penalties.

1. An axle may be divided into two or more

parts, except that all parts in the same vertical transverse plane shall be considered as one axle.

2. The gross weight on any one axle of a vehicle, or of a combination of vehicles, operated on the highways of this state, shall not exceed twenty thousand pounds on an axle equipped with pneumatic tires, and shall not exceed fourteen thousand pounds on an axle equipped with solid rubber tires. The gross weight on any tandem axle of a vehicle, or any combination of vehicles, shall not exceed thirty-four thousand pounds on an axle equipped with pneumatic tires. This subsection does not apply to implements of husbandry.

3. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, indivisible loads operating under the permit requirements of sections 321E.7, 321E.8, 321E.9, and 321E.29A shall be allowed a maximum of twenty thousand pounds per axle.

4. a. Self-propelled implements of husbandry used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals, unless traveling under a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.8A, shall be operated in compliance with this section.

b. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the weight on any one axle of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon operated on the highways of this state shall not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds from February 1 through May 31 or twenty-eight thousand pounds from June 1 through January 31, provided, however, that the maximum gross vehicle weight of the fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon shall not exceed ninety-six thousand pounds.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, a tracked implement of husbandry operated on the highways of this state shall not have a maximum gross weight in excess of ninety-six thousand pounds.

(3) A fence-line feeder, grain cart, tank wagon, or tracked implement of husbandry shall comply with the other provisions of this section and chapter when operated over a bridge in this state. A local authority may issue a special permit, based on a statewide standard developed by the department, allowing the operation over a bridge within its jurisdiction of a fence-line feeder, grain cart, tank wagon, or tracked implement of husbandry with a weight in excess of the weights allowed under this chapter.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph "b":

(a) "Highway" does not include a bridge.

(b) "Fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon" means all of the following:

(i) A fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon manufactured on or after July 1, 2001.

(ii) After July 1, 2005, any fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon.

5. a. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a vehicle or combination of vehicles on highways which are part of the primary system is as follows:

MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE — PRIMARY HIGHWAYS						
Distance in feet	2 Axles	3 Axles	4 Axles	5 Axles	6 Axles	7 Axles
4	34,000					
5	34,000					
6	34,000					
7	34,000	34,000				
8	34,000	34,000				
8'1"	38,000	42,000				
9	39,000	42,500				
10	40,000	43,500	48,500			
11		44,000	49,500			
12		45,000	50,000			
13		45,500	50,500	56,000		
14		46,500	51,500	57,000		
15		47,000	52,000	57,500		
16		48,000	52,500	58,000		
17		48,500	53,500	58,500	64,000	
18		49,500	54,000	59,000	65,000	
19		50,000	54,500	60,000	65,500	
20		51,000	55,500	60,500	66,000	71,500
21		51,500	56,000	61,000	66,500	72,500
22		52,500	56,500	61,500	67,000	73,000
23		53,000	57,500	62,500	68,000	73,500
24		54,000	58,000	63,000	68,500	74,000
25		54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000	74,500
26		55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500	75,000
27		56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	76,000
28		57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000	76,500
29		57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500	77,000
30		58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000	77,500
31		59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500	78,000
32		60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000	78,500
33			64,000	68,500	74,000	79,500
34			64,500	69,500	74,500	80,000
35			65,500	70,000	75,000	
36			68,000	70,500	75,500	
37			68,000	71,000	76,000	
38			68,000	72,000	77,000	
39			68,000	72,500	77,500	
40			68,500	73,000	78,000	
41			69,500	73,500	78,500	
42			70,000	74,000	79,000	
43			70,500	75,000	80,000	
44			71,500	75,500		
45			72,000	76,000		
46			72,500	76,500		
47			73,500	77,500		
48			74,000	78,000		
49			74,500	78,500		
50			75,500	79,000		
51			76,000	80,000		
52			76,500			
53			77,500			
54			78,000			
55			78,500			
56			79,500			
57			80,000			

b. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a vehicle or combination of vehicles on nonprimary highways is as follows:

NONPRIMARY HIGHWAYS — MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE

Distance in feet	2 Axles	3 Axles	4 Axles	5 Axles	6 Axles	7 Axles
4	34,000					
5	34,000					
6	34,000					
7	34,000	34,000				
8	34,000	34,000				
8'1"	38,000	42,000				
9	39,000	42,500				
10	40,000	43,500	45,000			
11		44,000	46,000			
12		45,000	47,000			
13		45,500	48,000	48,500		
14		46,500	49,000	49,500		
15		47,000	50,000	50,500		
16		48,000	51,000	51,500		
17		48,500	52,000	52,500	54,000	
18		49,500	53,000	53,500	55,000	
19		50,000	54,500	54,500	56,000	
20		51,000	55,500	55,500	57,000	
21		51,500	56,000	56,500	58,000	
22		52,500	56,500	57,500	59,000	
23		53,000	57,500	58,500	60,000	
24		54,000	58,000	59,500	61,000	
25		54,500	58,500	60,500	62,000	
26		55,500	59,500	61,500	63,000	
27		56,000	60,000	62,500	64,000	
28		57,000	60,500	63,500	65,000	
29		57,500	61,500	64,500	66,000	
30		58,500	62,000	65,500	67,000	
31		59,000	62,500	66,500	68,000	
32		60,000	63,500	67,500	69,000	
33			64,000	68,500	70,000	
34			64,500	69,500	71,000	
35			65,500	70,000	72,000	
36			68,000	70,500	73,000	
37			68,000	71,000	74,000	
38			68,000	72,000	75,000	
39			68,000	72,500	76,000	
40			68,500	73,000	77,000	
41			69,500	73,500	78,000	78,000
42			70,000	74,000	79,000	79,000
43			70,500	75,000	80,000	80,000
44			71,500	75,500		
45			72,000	76,000		
46			72,500	76,500		
47			73,500	77,500		
48			74,000	78,000		
49			74,500	78,500		
50			75,500	79,000		
51			76,000	80,000		
52			76,500			
53			77,500			
54			78,000			
55			78,500			
56			79,500			
57			80,000			

c. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a livestock or construction vehicle on noninterstate highways is as follows:

NONINTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE
LIVESTOCK OR CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE

Distance in feet	6 Axles	7 Axles
44	80,500	80,500
45	81,000	81,500
46	81,500	82,500
47	82,000	83,500
48	83,000	84,000
49	83,500	85,000
50	84,000	86,000
51	84,500	87,000
52	85,000	88,000
53	86,000	88,500
54	86,500	89,500
55	87,000	90,500
56	87,500	91,500
57	88,000	92,000
58	89,000	93,000
59	89,500	94,000
60	90,000	95,000
61		95,500
62		96,000

Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a noninterstate highway by a livestock vehicle with five axles, a minimum distance in feet between the centers of the first and fifth axles of sixty-one feet, and a minimum distance between the two rear axles of at least eight feet and one inch is eighty-six thousand pounds.

d. For the purposes of the maximum gross weight tables in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c", distance in feet is the measured distance in feet between the centers of the extreme axles of any group of axles, rounded to the nearest whole foot.

e. The maximum gross weight allowed to be carried on a tracked implement of husbandry when operated on a noninterstate highway bridge is as follows:

NONINTERSTATE HIGHWAY BRIDGES
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT TABLE
TRACKED IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY

Length of Track in Feet	Weight in Pounds
4	34,000
5	34,000
6	34,000
7	34,000
8	42,000
9	42,500
10	45,000
11	46,000
12	47,000
13	48,500
14	49,500
15	50,500
16	51,500
17	54,000
18	55,000
19	56,000
20	57,000
21	58,000
22	59,000
23	60,000
24	61,000
25	62,000
26	63,000
27	64,000
28	65,000
29	66,000
30	67,000
31	68,000
32	69,000
33	70,000
34	71,000
35	72,000
36	73,000
37	74,000
38	75,000
39	76,000
40	77,000
41	78,000
42	79,000
43	80,000

“Length of track in feet” means the length of track on one side of the tracked implement of husbandry which is in contact with the ground or roadway surface.

6. The weight on any one axle, including a tandem axle, of a vehicle which is transporting livestock on highways not part of the interstate system may exceed the legal maximum weight given in this chapter providing that the gross weight on any particular group of axles on such vehicle does not exceed the gross weight allowable under this chapter for such groups of axles.

7. The weight on any one axle, including a tandem axle, of a vehicle which is transporting raw materials from a designated borrow site to a construction project or transporting raw materials from a construction project, and which is operating on a highway that is not part of the interstate system and along a route of travel approved by the department or the appropriate local authority, may exceed the legal maximum weight otherwise allowed under this chapter by ten percent if the gross weight on any particular group of axles on the vehicle does not exceed the gross weight allowed under this chapter for that group of axles. If the vehicle exceeds the ten percent tolerance allowed under this subsection, the fine shall be computed on the difference between the actual weight and the ten percent tolerance weight allowed for the axle or tandem axle.

8. A vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting materials or equipment on nonprimary highways to or from a construction project or commercial plant site may operate under the maximum gross weight table for primary highways in subsection 5, paragraph “a”, if the route is approved by the appropriate local authority. Route approval is not required if the vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting materials or equipment to or from a construction project or commercial plant site complies with the maximum gross weight table for noninterstate highways in subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

9. A vehicle designed to tow wrecked or disabled vehicles shall be exempt from the weight limitations in this section while the vehicle is towing a wrecked or disabled vehicle.

10. a. A person who operates a vehicle in violation of this section, and an owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the operator of a vehicle, who requires or knowingly permits the operation of a vehicle in violation of this section shall be fined according to the following schedule:

AXLE, TANDEM AXLE,
AND GROUP OF AXLES
WEIGHT VIOLATIONS

Pounds Overloaded	Amount of Fine
Up to and including 1,000 pounds	\$12
Over 1,000 pounds up to and including 2,000 pounds	\$22
Over 2,000 pounds up to and including 3,000 pounds	\$155
Over 3,000 pounds up to and including 4,000 pounds	\$240
Over 4,000 pounds up to and including 5,000 pounds	\$375
Over 5,000 pounds up to and including 6,000 pounds	\$585
Over 6,000 pounds up to and including 7,000 pounds	\$850
Over 7,000 pounds up to and including 8,000 pounds	\$950
Over 8,000 pounds up to and including 9,000 pounds	\$1,050
Over 9,000 pounds up to and including 10,000 pounds	\$1,150
Over 10,000 pounds up to and including 11,000 pounds	\$1,300
Over 11,000 pounds up to and including 12,000 pounds	\$1,400
Over 12,000 pounds up to and including 13,000 pounds	\$1,500
Over 13,000 pounds up to and including 14,000 pounds	\$1,600
Over 14,000 pounds up to and including 15,000 pounds	\$1,700
Over 15,000 pounds up to and including 16,000 pounds	\$1,800
Over 16,000 pounds up to and including 17,000 pounds	\$1,900
Over 17,000 pounds up to and including 18,000 pounds	\$2,000
Over 18,000 pounds up to and including 19,000 pounds	\$2,100
Over 19,000 pounds up to and including 20,000 pounds	\$2,200
Over 20,000 pounds	\$2,200 plus ten cents per pound in excess of 20,000 pounds

b. Fines for gross weight violations for vehicles or combinations of vehicles shall be assessed at one-half of the fine rate schedule for axle, tandem

axle, and groups of axles weight violations.

c. Except as otherwise provided, the amount of the fine to be assessed shall be computed on the difference between the actual weight and the maximum legal weight specified in this section.

d. The schedule of fines may be assessed in addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter.

11. Overloads on axles and tandem axles and overloads on groups of axles or on an entire vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be considered as separate violations of the provisions of this section.

12. A person who issues or executes, or causes to be issued or executed, a bill of lading, manifest, or shipping document of any kind which states a false weight of the cargo set forth on such bill, manifest, or document, which is less than the actual weight of the cargo, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §121

For scheduled fines listed in subsection 10, violations are charged and fines are applied pursuant to §805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph e
Subsection 4, paragraph b amended

321.466 Increased loading capacity — re-registration.

1. An increased gross weight registration may be obtained for any vehicle by payment of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered.

2. During or after the seventh month of a current registration year, the owner of a motor truck, truck tractor, road tractor, semitrailer or trailer may, if the owner's operation has not resulted in a conviction or action pending under this section, increase the gross weight of the vehicle to a higher gross weight classification by payment of one-twelfth of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered, multiplied by the number of unexpired months of the registration year.

3. Upon conversion of a truck to a truck tractor or a truck tractor to a truck, an increased gross weight registration of the proper type may be obtained for the vehicle by payment, except as provided in section 321.106, of one-twelfth of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the annual fee for the gross weight at which the vehicle is registered, multiplied by the number of unexpired months of the registration year from the date of the conversion.

4. The registered gross weight of a vehicle or combination of vehicles may also be increased by installing and using an auxiliary axle or axles, and the combined registered gross weight of the vehicle and auxiliary axle or axles shall determine the total registered gross weight. An auxiliary axle

shall not be used to convert a single axle to a tandem axle unless equipped with a device to equalize the load carried by the single axle and the auxiliary axle when in tandem and when in motion or when standing, and the load transmitted to the highway by either the single axle or the auxiliary axle shall not exceed that permitted for a single axle, nor shall the load transmitted to the highway when in tandem and when in motion or when standing, exceed that permitted for a tandem axle.

5. A person shall not operate a motor truck, trailer, truck tractor, road tractor, semitrailer, or combination thereof, or any such vehicle equipped with a transferable auxiliary axle or axles, on the public highways with a gross weight exceeding the gross weight for which it is registered by more than five percent; provided, however, that any vehicle or vehicle combination referred to in this subsection, while carrying a load of raw farm products, soil fertilizers including ground limestone, raw dairy products, livestock, live poultry, or eggs, or a special truck, while carrying a load of distillers grains, may be operated with a gross weight of twenty-five percent in excess of the gross weight for which it is registered.

6. For the purposes of this section cracked or ground soybeans, sargo, corn, wheat, rye, oats, or other grain shall be deemed to be raw farm products, provided that such products are being directly delivered to a farm, from the place where the whole grain had been delivered from a farm for the purpose of cracking or grinding and immediate delivery to the farm to which such cracked or ground products are being delivered.

7. The truck operator shall have in the truck operator's possession a receipt showing place of processing on the return trip.

2009 Acts, ch 113, §1

See also §321.460

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph d
Subsection 5 amended

321.488 Procedure not exclusive.

The provisions of this chapter shall govern all peace officers in making arrests without a warrant for violations of this chapter for offenses committed in their presence, but the procedure prescribed herein shall not be exclusive of any other method prescribed by law for the arrest and prosecution of a person.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §122

Section amended

321.506 Actual service within this state.

The provisions of this chapter relative to service of original notice of suit on nonresidents shall not be deemed to prevent actual personal service in this state upon the nonresident in the time, manner, form, and under the conditions provided for service on residents.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §123

Section amended

CHAPTER 321A

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

321A.1 Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. *County system.* “*Book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. *Department.* “*Department*” means the state department of transportation.

3. *Judgment.* A judgment which has become final by expiration without appeal during the time within which an appeal might have been perfected, or a judgment if an appeal from the judgment has been perfected, which has not been stayed by the execution, filing, and approval of a bond as provided in rule of appellate procedure 6.601(1), or a judgment which has become final by affirmation on appeal, rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction of a state or of the United States, upon a cause of action arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, as defined in this section, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of a person, or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use of property, or upon a cause of action on an agreement of settlement for such damages.

4. *License.* A driver’s license as defined in section 321.1 issued under the laws of this state.

5. *Motor vehicle.* “*Motor vehicle*” means every vehicle which is self-propelled, but not including vehicles known as trackless trolleys which are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires and not operated upon rails. The term “*car*” or “*automobile*” shall be synonymous with the term “*motor vehicle*”. “*Motor vehicle*” does not include special mobile equipment as defined in this section.

6. *Nonresident.* Every person who is not a resident of this state.

7. *Nonresident operating privilege.* The privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of this state pertaining to the operation by the nonresident of a motor vehicle, or the use of a motor vehicle owned by the nonresident, in this state.

8. *Operator.* A person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle whether or not that person has a driver’s license as required under the laws of this state.

9. *Owner.* “*Owner*” means a person who holds the legal title of a motor vehicle; however, if

the motor vehicle is the subject of a security agreement with a right of possession in the debtor, the debtor shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this chapter or if the motor vehicle is leased as defined in section 321.493, the lessee shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this chapter.

10. *Person.* Every natural person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation.

11. *Proof of financial responsibility.* Proof of ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of the proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, in amounts as follows: With respect to accidents occurring on or after January 1, 1981, and prior to January 1, 1983, the amount of fifteen thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to the limit for one person, the amount of thirty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and the amount of ten thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident; and with respect to accidents occurring on or after January 1, 1983, the amount of twenty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to the limit for one person, the amount of forty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and the amount of fifteen thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.

12. *Registration.* Registration certificate or certificates and registration plates issued under the laws of this state pertaining to the registration of motor vehicles.

13. *Special mobile equipment.* “*Special mobile equipment*” means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, and implements of husbandry as defined in section 321.1, subsection 32. This description does not exclude other vehicles which are within the general terms of this subsection.

14. *State.* Any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any province of the Dominion of Canada.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §36
Subsection 3 amended

321A.3 Abstract of operating record — fees to be charged and disposition of fees.

1. The department shall upon request furnish

any person a certified abstract of the operating record of a person subject to chapter 321, 321J, or this chapter. The abstract shall also fully designate the motor vehicles, if any, registered in the name of the person. If there is no record of a conviction of the person having violated any law relating to the operation of a motor vehicle or of any injury or damage caused by the person, the department shall so certify. A fee of five dollars and fifty cents shall be paid for each abstract except for state, county, or city officials, court officials, public transit officials, or other officials of a political subdivision of the state or a nonprofit charitable organization described in § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The department shall transfer the moneys collected under this section to the treasurer of state who shall credit to the general fund all moneys collected.

2. A sheriff may provide an abstract of the operating record of a person to the person or an individual authorized by the person. The sheriff shall charge a fee of five dollars and fifty cents for each abstract which the sheriff shall transfer to the department quarterly. The sheriff may charge an additional fee sufficient to cover costs incurred by the sheriff in producing the abstract.

3. The abstracts are not admissible as evidence in an action for damages or criminal proceedings arising out of a motor vehicle accident.

4. The abstract of operating record provided under this section shall designate which speeding violations occurring on or after July 1, 1986, but before May 12, 1987, are for violations of ten miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit in speed zones that have a legal speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour. For speeding violations occurring on or after May 12, 1987, the abstract provided under this section shall designate which speeding violations are for ten miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit in speed zones that have a legal speed limit equal to or greater than thirty-five miles per hour but not greater than fifty-five miles per hour.

5. The department shall not require a fee for a person to view their own operating record.

6. Fees under subsection 1 may be paid by credit cards, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, approved for that purpose by the department of transportation. The department shall enter into agreements with financial institutions extending credit through the use of credit cards to ensure payment of the fees. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the provisions of this subsection.

7. Notwithstanding chapter 22 or any other law of this state, except as provided in subsection 5, the department shall not make available a certified operating record in a manner which would result in a fee of less than that provided under subsection 1. Should the department make available certified copies of abstracts of operating records on magnetic tape or on disk or through electronic

data transfer, the five dollar and fifty cent fee under subsection 1 applies to each abstract supplied, and an additional access fee may be charged for each abstract supplied through electronic data transfer.

8. *a.* (1) A person who purchases a certified abstract of an operating record directly from the department under this section shall only use, sell, disclose, or distribute the abstract or any portion of the abstract one time, for one purpose, and the person shall not supply that abstract or any portion of that abstract to more than one other person. The person shall make a subsequent request for the abstract and pay an additional fee for the request in the same manner as provided for the initial request for any subsequent use, sale, disclosure, or distribution of the same certified abstract or any portion of the abstract or to supply the same certified abstract or any portion of the abstract to another person, except as provided in subparagraph (2).

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation on use, sale, disclosure, and distribution of a certified abstract under subparagraph (1), a person who purchases a certified abstract under this section may provide a copy of the previously purchased certified abstract to the person who is an insurer who was originally supplied the certified abstract by the person who purchased the certified abstract.

b. A person who is supplied a certified abstract or any portion of the abstract by a person who purchases the certified abstract under paragraph “*a*” shall only use the abstract one time, for one purpose, and shall not reuse, sell, disclose, or distribute the abstract or any portion of the abstract except as provided in paragraph “*c*”.

c. A person who is an insurer or an insurance producer licensed under chapter 522B who purchases a certified abstract under this section or a person who is supplied a certified abstract or any portion of the abstract pursuant to paragraph “*b*” may use the certified abstract pursuant to this paragraph “*c*” for more than one use for the following purposes:

(1) To provide a copy to a consumer with respect to a specific decision impacting the consumer and made in whole or in part based upon information contained in the certified abstract, as defined by rule of the department.

(2) Internal auditing purposes, or similar internal purposes as defined by rule of the department.

(3) Internal purposes in a manner consistent with the federal Driver’s Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2721 – 2725, by a person who is an insurer.

(4) To show compliance with the retention requirements imposed under this section or other applicable law.

(5) By an insurer, to provide a copy to an insurance producer licensed under chapter 522B and appointed by the insurer for purposes of a specific

application for coverage. However, a producer who is provided a certified abstract pursuant to this subparagraph shall not reuse, sell, disclose, or distribute the abstract with respect to any transaction not associated with the insurer who appointed the producer.

(6) To provide a copy to an insurer for purposes of a specific application for coverage if the person requesting the certified abstract is an insurance producer licensed under chapter 522B and appointed by the insurer for purposes of the specific application for coverage.

(7) To provide a copy, for the purpose of a specific application for coverage or for a purpose as provided under subparagraphs (1) through (4), to an affiliate of the person who is an insurer who originally purchased or was supplied the certified abstract. An affiliate who receives a copy of a certified abstract pursuant to this subparagraph shall only use the copy of the abstract one time and shall not reuse, sell, disclose, or distribute the copy to any other person, except as provided under subparagraphs (1) through (5) in the same manner as permitted for a person who is an insurer.

d. For purposes of this subsection, “*affiliate*” means an insurer who directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the person who is an insurer.

e. A person who purchases a certified abstract directly from the department pursuant to this section shall keep records for a period of five years identifying the persons to whom the abstract is provided and the use of the abstract. Records maintained pursuant to this subsection shall be made available to the department upon request. A person who is otherwise supplied a certified abstract and who then provides that abstract to another person for a purpose other than the purposes identified under paragraph “*c*” shall also be subject to the recordkeeping requirements under this paragraph.

f. A person shall not use, sell, disclose, or distribute any abstract information or portion of the abstract information acquired under this section except as authorized by this section and any applicable rules of the department. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use, sale, disclosure, or distribution of personal information, protected personal information, or highly protected personal information as prohibited under section 321.11 or the federal Driver’s Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2721 – 2725.

2009 Acts, ch 126, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §37
For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, a portion of the fees collected for furnishing a certified abstract of a vehicle operating record to be transferred to the lowAccess revolving fund; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §3
Subsection 8 amended

321A.7 Duration of suspension.

If a person’s license and registration or nonresident’s operating privilege has been suspended as

provided in section 321A.5, that license and registration or privilege shall remain suspended and shall not be renewed and a new license or registration shall not be issued to that person until one of the following has occurred:

1. The person deposits, or there is deposited on the person’s behalf, the security required under section 321A.5.

2. Twelve months have elapsed after such accident and the department has not been notified by any party to the action or an attorney for any party that an action for damages arising out of such accident has been instituted within one year from the date of the accident.

3. Evidence satisfactory to the department has been filed with the department of a release from liability, or a final adjudication of nonliability, or a warrant for confession of judgment, or a duly acknowledged written agreement, in accordance with section 321A.6, subsection 4. If, however, there is any default in the payment of any installment under any confession of judgment, then, upon notice of such default, the department shall immediately suspend the license and registration or nonresident’s operating privilege of such person defaulting which shall not be restored unless and until the entire amount provided for in said confession of judgment has been paid. In addition, if there is any default in the payment of any installment under any duly acknowledged written agreement, then, upon notice of such default, the department shall immediately suspend the license and registration or nonresident’s operating privilege of that person defaulting and the license and registration or nonresident’s operating privilege shall not be restored unless and until one of the following occurs:

a. Such person deposits and thereafter maintains security as required under section 321A.5 in such amount as the department may then determine.

b. Twelve months have elapsed after such security was required and the department has not been notified by any party to the action or an attorney for any party that an action upon such an agreement has been instituted in a court in this state within one year after such security was required.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §124
Section amended

321A.17 Proof required upon certain convictions.

1. Whenever the department, under any law of this state, suspends or revokes the license of any person upon receiving record of a conviction or a forfeiture of bail or revokes the license of any person pursuant to chapter 321J, the department shall also suspend the registration for all motor vehicles registered in the name of the person, except that the department shall not suspend the

registration, unless otherwise required by law, if the person has previously given or immediately gives and thereafter maintains proof of financial responsibility with respect to all motor vehicles registered by the person.

2. Such license and registration shall remain suspended or revoked and shall not at any time thereafter be renewed nor shall any license be thereafter issued to such person, nor shall any motor vehicle be thereafter registered in the name of such person until permitted under the motor vehicle laws of this state and not then unless and until the person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility.

3. If a person is not licensed, but by final order or judgment is convicted of or forfeits any bail or collateral deposited to secure an appearance for trial for any offense requiring the suspension or revocation of license, or for operating an unregistered motor vehicle upon the highways, no license shall be thereafter issued to such person and no motor vehicle shall continue to be registered or thereafter be registered in the name of such person until the person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility.

4. An individual applying for a driver's license following a period of suspension or revocation pursuant to a dispositional order issued under section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph "a", or under section 321.180B, section 321.210, subsection 1, paragraph "d", or section 321.210A, 321.213A, 321.213B, 321.216B, or 321.513, following a period of suspension under section 321.194, or following a period of revocation pursuant to a court order issued under section 901.5, subsection 10, or under section 321J.2A, is not required to maintain proof of financial responsibility under this section.

5. This section does not apply to a commercial driver's licensee who is merely disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 321.208 if the licensee's driver's license is not suspended or revoked.

6. This section does not apply to an individual whose administrative license suspension under section 321.210D has been rescinded and who is otherwise under no obligation to furnish proof of financial responsibility.

7. This section does not apply to an individual whose administrative license revocation has been rescinded under section 321J.13, and who is otherwise under no obligation to furnish proof of financial responsibility.

8. This section does not apply to an individual whose privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended or revoked when the period of suspension or revocation has ended and the individual provides evidence satisfactory to the department that the individual has established residen-

cy in another state. The individual may not apply for an Iowa driver's license for two years from the effective date of the person's last suspension or revocation unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department, as required by this section.

9. The registration suspension required under this section does not apply to a motor vehicle awarded to an individual under an order entered pursuant to section 598.21, if all of the following apply:

a. The individual was the co-owner of the motor vehicle with a spouse who is required to file and maintain proof of financial responsibility.

b. The individual is not otherwise required to file and maintain proof of financial responsibility.

c. The individual is not able to obtain title to the motor vehicle in the individual's sole name due to a lien against the motor vehicle that existed at the time the order was entered pursuant to section 598.21.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §27, 38
NEW subsection 9

321A.39 Liability insurance — statement.

1. Whenever any dealer licensed under chapter 322 sells a motor vehicle at retail and the transaction does not include the sale of liability insurance coverage which will protect the purchaser under the Iowa motor vehicle financial and safety responsibility Act the purchase order or invoice evidencing the transaction shall contain a statement in the following form:

I understand that liability insurance coverage which would protect me under the Iowa Motor Vehicle Financial and Safety Responsibility Act IS NOT INCLUDED in my purchase of the herein described motor vehicle. I have received a copy of this statement.

.....
(Purchaser's signature)

2. The seller shall print or stamp the statement conspicuously on the purchase order or invoice. The statement shall be signed by the purchaser in the space provided on or before the date of delivery of the motor vehicle described in the purchase order or invoice and a copy of the statement shall be given to the purchaser by the seller.

3. No civil liability shall arise on account of the failure of any person to comply with the provisions of this section.

4. Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §225
Section amended

CHAPTER 321F

LEASING AND RENTING OF VEHICLES

321F.9 Option to purchase — dealer's license.

Any person engaged in business in this state shall not enter into any agreement for the use of a motor vehicle under the terms of which that person grants to another an option to purchase the motor vehicle without first having obtained a motor vehicle dealer's license under the provisions of

chapter 322, and all sales of motor vehicles under such options shall be subject to sales or use taxes imposed under the provisions of chapter 423. Nothing contained in this section shall require such person to have a place of business as provided by section 322.6, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

2009 Acts, ch 130, §28
Section amended

CHAPTER 321G

SNOWMOBILES

321G.2 Rules.

1. The commission may adopt rules for the following purposes:

- a. Registration and titling of snowmobiles.
- b. Use of snowmobiles as far as game and fish resources or habitats are affected.
- c. Use of snowmobiles on public lands under the jurisdiction of the commission.
- d. Use of snowmobiles on any waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the commission, while the waters are frozen.
- e. Establishment of a program of grants, subgrants, and contracts to be administered by the department for the development, maintenance, and operation of designated snowmobile trails and grooming equipment by political subdivisions and incorporated private organizations.
- f. Issuance of safety certificates.
- g. Issuance of competition registrations and the participation of snowmobiles so registered in special events.
- h. Issuance of annual user permits for nonresidents and establishment of administrative fees for issuance of the permits.
- i. Establishment of a certified education course for the operation of snowmobile grooming equipment.
- j. Establishment of a certified education course for the safe use and operation of snowmobiles.
- k. Certification of volunteer snowmobile education instructors.

2. The director of transportation may adopt rules not inconsistent with this chapter regulating the use of snowmobiles on streets and highways. Cities may designate streets under the jurisdiction of cities within their respective corporate limits which may be used for snowmobiling.

3. In adopting the rules, consideration shall be given to the need to protect the environment and the public health, safety, and welfare; to protect

private property, public parks, and other public lands; to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat; and to promote uniformity of rules relating to the use, operation, and equipment of snowmobiles. The rules shall be in conformance with chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §1, 2
Subsection 1, paragraph e amended
Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs i – k

321G.11 Mufflers required.

1. The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used in any snowmobile shall be effectively muffled by equipment constructed and used to muffle all snowmobile noise in a reasonable manner in accordance with rules adopted by the commission.

2. The commission may adopt rules with respect to the inspection of snowmobiles and testing of snowmobile mufflers.

3. A separate placard shall be affixed, permanently and conspicuously, to any new snowmobile sold or offered for sale in this state that does not meet the muffler requirements as stated above. The placard shall designate each snowmobile which does not meet the muffler requirements.

4. A snowmobile manufactured after July 1, 1975, which is sold, offered for sale or used in this state, except in an authorized special event, shall have a muffler system that limits engine noise to not more than seventy-eight decibels as measured on the "A" scale at a distance of fifty feet.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §3
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph b
Subsection 1 stricken and rewritten

321G.21 Manufacturer, distributor, or dealer — special registration.

1. A manufacturer, distributor, or dealer owning a snowmobile required to be registered under this chapter may operate the snowmobile for purposes of transporting, testing, demonstrating, or selling it without the snowmobile being regis-

tered, except that a special identification number issued to the owner as provided in this chapter shall be displayed on the snowmobile. The special identification number shall not be used on a snowmobile offered for hire or for any work or service performed by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer.

2. Every manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall register with the department by making application to the commission, upon forms prescribed by the commission, for a special registration certificate containing a general identification number and for one or more duplicate special registration certificates. The applicant shall pay a registration fee of fifteen dollars and submit reasonable proof of the applicant's status as a bona fide manufacturer, distributor, or dealer as may be required by the commission.

3. The commission, upon granting an application, shall issue to the applicant a special registration certificate containing the applicant's name and address, the general identification number assigned to the applicant, the word "manufacturer", "dealer", or "distributor", and other information the commission prescribes. The manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall have the assigned number printed upon or attached to a removable sign or signs which may be temporarily but firmly mounted or attached to the snowmobile being used. The display shall meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules of the commission.

4. The commission shall also issue duplicate special registration certificates which shall have displayed thereon the general identification number assigned to the applicant. Each duplicate registration certificate so issued shall contain a number or symbol identifying it from every other duplicate special registration certificate bearing the same general identification number. The fee for each additional duplicate special registration certificate shall be two dollars.

5. Each special registration certificate issued hereunder shall expire on December 31 of each year, and a new special registration certificate for the ensuing twelve months may be obtained upon application to the commission and payment of the fee provided by law.

6. If a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer has an established place of business in more than one location, the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall secure a separate and distinct special registration certificate and general identification number for each place of business.

7. A dealer shall make application and pay all registration and title fees if applicable on behalf of the purchaser of a snowmobile. If the registration has expired while in the dealer's possession, the purchaser may renew the registration for the same fee and writing fee as if the purchaser is securing the original registration.

8. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a deal-

er from obtaining a new registration and transfer of registration in the same manner as other purchasers.

9. The commission may adopt rules consistent with this chapter establishing minimum requirements for dealers. In adopting such rules, the commission shall consider the need to protect persons, property, and the environment and to promote uniformity of practices relating to the sale and use of snowmobiles. The commission may also adopt rules providing for the suspension or revocation of a dealer's special registration certificate issued pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §4
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph h
Subsection 9 amended

321G.24 Safety certificate — fee.

1. A person under eighteen years of age shall not operate a snowmobile on public land or ice or land purchased with snowmobile registration funds in this state without obtaining a valid safety certificate issued by the department and having the certificate in the person's possession, unless the person is accompanied on the same snowmobile by a responsible person of at least eighteen years of age who is experienced in snowmobile operation and possesses a valid driver's license, as defined in section 321.1, or a safety certificate issued under this chapter.

2. Upon application and payment of a fee of five dollars, a qualified applicant shall be issued a safety certificate which is valid until the certificate is suspended or revoked by the director for a violation of a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter. The application shall be made on forms issued by the commission and shall contain information as the commission may reasonably require.

3. Any person who is required to have a safety certificate under this chapter and who has completed a course of instruction established under section 321G.2, subsection 1, paragraph "j", including the successful passage of an examination which includes a written test relating to such course of instruction, shall be considered qualified to receive a safety certificate.

4. The permit fees collected under this section shall be credited to the special snowmobile fund created under section 321G.7 and shall be used for safety and educational programs.

5. A valid snowmobile safety certificate or license issued to a nonresident by a governmental authority of another state shall be considered a valid certificate or license in this state if the permit or license requirements of the governmental authority, excluding fees, are substantially the same as the requirements of this chapter as determined by the commission.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §5
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 2, paragraph g
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 321H

VEHICLE RECYCLERS

321H.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and unless a different meaning appears from the context:

1. "Authorized vehicle recycler" means a person licensed to operate as a vehicle rebuilder, used vehicle parts dealer or vehicle salvager.
2. "Department" means the state department of transportation.
3. "Extension" means a place of business of an authorized vehicle recycler other than the principal place of business within the county of the principal place of business.
4. "Person" includes any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, joint adventure, or association, and the plural as well as the singular number.
5. "Selling" includes bartering, exchanging, or otherwise dealing in.
6. "Used vehicle parts dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling bodies, parts of bodies, frames, or component parts of used vehicles subject to registration.
7. "Vehicle" means any vehicle as defined in chapter 321.
8. "Vehicle rebuilder" means a person engaged in the business of rebuilding or restoring to operating condition vehicles subject to registration which have been damaged or wrecked.
9. "Vehicle salvager" means a person engaged in the business of scrapping, recycling, dismantling, or storing wrecked or damaged vehicles or selling reusable parts of vehicles or storing vehicles not currently registered which vehicles are vehicles subject to registration.
10. "Vehicle subject to registration" means any vehicle that is of a type required to be registered under chapter 321 when operated on a public highway, including but not limited to a vehicle that is inoperable, salvage, or rebuilt.
11. "Wrecked or salvage vehicle" means a damaged vehicle for which the cost of repair exceeds fifty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle before it became damaged.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §29, 30
Subsections 6, 8, and 9 amended
NEW subsection 10 and former subsection 10 renumbered as 11

321H.3 Prohibitions.

Except for educational institutions; persons licensed as new vehicle dealers under chapter 322; persons engaged in a hobby not for profit; persons engaged in the business of purchasing bodies, parts of bodies, frames, or component parts of vehicles only for sale as scrap metal; or persons licensed under the provisions of this chapter as authorized vehicle recyclers, a person in this state

shall not engage in the business of any of the following:

1. Selling or offering for sale used bodies, parts of bodies, frames, or component parts of more than six used vehicles subject to registration in a twelve-month period.
2. Dismantling, scrapping, recycling, or salvaging more than six vehicles subject to registration in a twelve-month period.
3. Rebuilding or restoring for sale more than six wrecked or salvage vehicles subject to registration in a twelve-month period.
4. Storing more than six vehicles not currently registered or storing damaged vehicles except where such storing of damaged vehicles is incidental to the primary purpose of the repair of motor vehicles for others.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §31; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §74
Section amended

321H.4 License application and fees.

1. Upon application and payment of a fee, a person may apply for a license to operate as an authorized vehicle recycler to engage in the business as one or more of the following:
 - a. A vehicle rebuilder.
 - b. A used vehicle parts dealer.
 - c. A vehicle salvager.
2. a. Application for a license as an authorized vehicle recycler shall be made to the department on forms provided by the department. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of seventy dollars for a two-year period or part thereof. The license shall be approved or disapproved within thirty days after application for the license. A license expires on December 31 of even-numbered years. A licensee shall have the month of expiration and the month after the month of expiration to renew the license. A person who fails to renew a license by the end of this time period and desires to hold a license shall file a new license application and pay the required fee. A separate license shall be obtained for each county in which an applicant conducts operations.
 - b. The applicant shall specify which business or businesses, as enumerated in subsection 1, the applicant is applying for a license to engage in. An applicant shall have or demonstrate that the applicant will have the facilities and equipment necessary to engage in the business or businesses for which the applicant is applying for a license. The license shall specify which business or businesses the applicant has been authorized to engage in.
3. Each licensee shall file with the department a supplemental statement form when the licensee's principal place of business, an extension, or

the operation of business in the county is changed to differ from the information contained on the initial license application form at least ten days prior to any operational change. The department shall notify each licensee of the approval of a change in license status. If a change in license status is approved by the department, the licensee shall surrender the old license to the department together with a thirty-five dollar fee. The department shall issue a new license modified to reflect the principal place of business, each extension, and the operations of the licensee.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §32
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

321H.6 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.

The license of a person issued under the provisions of this chapter may be denied, revoked, or suspended if the department finds any of the following:

1. The licensee has violated any provision of this chapter.
2. The licensee has made any material misrepresentation to the department in connection with an application for a license, junking certificate, salvage certificate, certificate of title, or registration of a vehicle.

3. The licensee has been convicted of a fraudulent practice or any other indictable offense in connection with selling or other activity relating to motor vehicles, in this state or any other state.

4. The licensee has failed to maintain an established principal place of business in the county without notification to the department.

5. The licensee has had a license issued under the provisions of this chapter denied, suspended, or revoked within the previous three years.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §33
Fraudulent practices, §714.8 – 714.14
Section amended

321H.8 Penalties.

1. A person convicted of violating a provision of this chapter is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. A person convicted of a fraudulent practice or any other indictable offense in connection with selling or other activity relating to motor vehicles, in this state or any other state, shall not for a period of five years from the date of conviction be an owner, salesperson, employee, officer of a corporation, or representative of a licensed motor vehicle recycler or represent themselves as an owner, salesperson, employee, officer of a corporation, or representative of a licensed motor vehicle recycler.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §34
Fraudulent practices, §714.8 – 714.14
Section amended

CHAPTER 321I

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES

321I.1 Definitions.

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

1. *a. "All-terrain vehicle"* means a motorized flotation-tire vehicle with not less than three and not more than six low-pressure tires that is limited in engine displacement to less than one thousand cubic centimeters and in total dry weight to less than one thousand pounds and that has a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control.

b. Off-road motorcycles shall be considered all-terrain vehicles for the purpose of registration. Off-road motorcycles shall also be considered all-terrain vehicles for the purpose of titling if a title has not previously been issued pursuant to chapter 321. An operator of an off-road motorcycle is subject to provisions governing the operation of all-terrain vehicles in this chapter, but is exempt from the safety instruction and certification program requirements of sections 321I.25 and 321I.26.

2. *"A' scale"* means the physical scale marked "A" graduated in decibels on a sound level meter which meets the requirements of the American national standards institute, incorporated, publi-

cation S1.4-1961, general purpose sound level meters.

3. *"Commission"* means the natural resource commission of the department.

4. *"Dealer"* means a person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging all-terrain vehicles required to be registered under this chapter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

5. *"Department"* means the department of natural resources.

6. *"Designated riding area"* means an all-terrain vehicle riding area on any public land or ice under the jurisdiction of the department that has been designated by the department for all-terrain vehicle use.

7. *"Designated riding trail"* means an all-terrain vehicle riding trail on any public land or ice under the jurisdiction of the department that has been designated by the department for all-terrain vehicle use.

8. *"Director"* means the director of the department.

9. *"Direct supervision"* means to provide supervision of another person while maintaining visual and verbal contact at all times.

10. “*Distributor*” means a person, resident or nonresident, who sells or distributes all-terrain vehicles to all-terrain vehicle dealers in this state or who maintains distributor representatives.

11. “*Established place of business*” means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where the books and records are kept and the dealer’s or manufacturer’s business is primarily transacted.

12. “*Manufacturer*” means a person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling all-terrain vehicles required to be registered under this chapter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

13. “*Nonambulatory person*” means an individual with paralysis of the lower half of the body with the involvement of both legs, usually caused by disease of or injury to the spinal cord, or caused by the loss of both legs or the loss of a part of both legs.

14. “*Nonresident*” means a person who is not a resident of this state.

15. “*Off-road motorcycle*” means a two-wheeled motor vehicle that has a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control and that is intended by the manufacturer for use on natural terrain. “*Off-road motorcycle*” includes a motorcycle that was originally issued a certificate of title and registered for highway use under chapter 321, but which contains design features that enable operation over natural terrain.

16. a. “*Off-road utility vehicle*” means a motorized flotation-tire vehicle with not less than four and not more than eight low-pressure tires that is limited in engine displacement to less than one thousand five hundred cubic centimeters and in total dry weight to not more than one thousand eight hundred pounds and that has a seat that is of bucket or bench design, not intended to be straddled by the operator, and a steering wheel or control levers for control.

b. An owner of an off-road utility vehicle may register or title an off-road utility vehicle in order to legally operate the off-road vehicle on public ice, a designated riding area, or a designated riding trail. The operator of an off-road utility vehicle is subject to provisions governing the operation of all-terrain vehicles in section 321.234A and this chapter, but is exempt from the safety instruction and certification program requirements of sections 321I.25 and 321I.26. An operator of an off-road utility vehicle shall not operate the vehicle on a designated riding area or designated riding trail unless the department has posted signage indicating the riding area or trail is open to the operation of off-road utility vehicles. Off-road utility vehicles are exempt from the dealer registration and titling requirements of this chapter. A motorized vehicle that was previously titled or is currently

titled under chapter 321 shall not be registered or operated as an off-road utility vehicle.

17. “*Operate*” means to ride in or on, other than as a passenger, use, or control the operation of an all-terrain vehicle in any manner, whether or not the all-terrain vehicle is moving.

18. “*Operator*” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of an all-terrain vehicle.

19. “*Owner*” means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property right in or title to an all-terrain vehicle. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of an all-terrain vehicle subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

20. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, and the state, its agencies, and political subdivisions.

21. “*Public land*” means land owned by the federal government, the state, or political subdivisions of the state and land acquired or developed for public recreation pursuant to section 321I.8.

22. “*Railroad right-of-way*” means the full width of property owned, leased, or subject to easement for railroad purposes and is not limited to those areas on which tracks are located.

23. “*Resident*” means a person who meets the requirements for residency described in section 321.1A.

24. “*Roadway*” means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

25. “*Safety certificate*” means an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, approved by the commission, issued to a qualified applicant who is twelve years of age or older.

26. “*Snowmobile*” means the same as defined in section 321G.1.

27. “*Special event*” means an organized race, exhibition, or demonstration of limited duration which is conducted on public land or ice under the jurisdiction of the commission according to a pre-arranged schedule and in which general public interest is manifested.

28. “*Street*” or “*highway*” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular travel, except in public areas in which the boundary shall be thirty-three feet each side of the center line of the roadway.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §6, 7
Subsection 1, paragraph c stricken
Subsection 16 amended

321I.2 Rules.

1. The commission may adopt rules for the following purposes:

a. Registration and titling of all-terrain vehicles.

b. Use of all-terrain vehicles as far as game and fish resources or habitats are affected.

c. Use of all-terrain vehicles on public lands under the jurisdiction of the commission.

d. Use of all-terrain vehicles on any waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the commission, while the waters are frozen.

e. Establishment of a program of grants, subgrants, and contracts to be administered by the department for the development, maintenance, and operation of designated all-terrain vehicle riding areas and trails by political subdivisions and incorporated private organizations.

f. Issuance of safety certificates.

g. Issuance of competition registrations and the participation of all-terrain vehicles so registered in special events.

h. Issuance of annual user permits for nonresidents and establishment of administrative fees for the issuance of the permits.

i. Establishment of a certified education course for the safe use and operation of all-terrain vehicles.

j. Certification of volunteer all-terrain vehicle education instructors.

2. In adopting the rules, consideration shall be given to the need to protect the environment and the public health, safety, and welfare; to protect private property, public parks, and other public lands; to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat; and to promote uniformity of rules relating to the use, operation, and equipment of all-terrain vehicles. The rules shall be in conformance with chapter 17A.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §8 – 10
 Subsection 1, paragraph e amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph i stricken and rewritten
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraph j

321I.10 Operation on roadways, highways, and trails — all-terrain vehicles.

1. A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle upon roadways or highways except as provided in section 321.234A and this section.

2. A registered all-terrain vehicle may be operated on the roadways of that portion of county highways designated by the county board of supervisors for such use during a specified period. The county board of supervisors shall evaluate the traffic conditions on all county highways and designate roadways on which all-terrain vehicles may be operated for the specified period without unduly interfering with or constituting an undue hazard to conventional motor vehicle traffic.

3. Cities may designate streets under the jurisdiction of cities within their respective corporate limits which may be used for the sport of driving all-terrain vehicles.

4. All-terrain vehicles shall not be operated on snowmobile trails except where designated by the

controlling authority and the primary snowmobile trail sponsor.

5. The state department of transportation may issue a permit to a state agency, a county, or a city to allow an all-terrain vehicle trail to cross a primary highway. The trail crossing shall be part of an all-terrain vehicle trail designated by the state agency, county, or city. A permit shall be issued only if the crossing can be accomplished in a safe manner and allows for adequate sight distance for both motorists and all-terrain vehicle operators. The state department of transportation may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §125

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 2A, paragraph

b

Subsection 2 amended

321I.22 Manufacturer, distributor, or dealer — special registration.

1. A manufacturer, distributor, or dealer owning an all-terrain vehicle required to be registered under this chapter may operate the all-terrain vehicle for purposes of transporting, testing, demonstrating, or selling it without the all-terrain vehicle being registered, except that a special identification number issued to the owner as provided in this chapter shall be displayed on the all-terrain vehicle. The special identification number shall not be used on an all-terrain vehicle offered for hire or for any work or service performed by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer.

2. Every manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall register with the department by making application to the commission, upon forms prescribed by the commission, for a special registration certificate containing a general identification number and for one or more duplicate special registration certificates. The applicant shall pay a registration fee of fifteen dollars and submit reasonable proof of the applicant's status as a bona fide manufacturer, distributor, or dealer as may be required by the commission.

3. The commission, upon granting an application, shall issue to the applicant a special registration certificate containing the applicant's name and address, the general identification number assigned to the applicant, the word "manufacturer", "dealer", or "distributor", and other information the commission prescribes. The manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall have the assigned number printed upon or attached to a removable sign or signs which may be temporarily but firmly mounted or attached to the all-terrain vehicle being used. The display shall meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules of the commission.

4. The commission shall also issue duplicate special registration certificates which shall have displayed thereon the general identification number assigned to the applicant. Each duplicate registration certificate so issued shall contain a num-

ber or symbol identifying it from every other duplicate special registration certificate bearing the same general identification number. The fee for each additional duplicate special registration certificate shall be two dollars.

5. Each special registration certificate issued hereunder shall expire on December 31 of each year, and a new special registration certificate for the ensuing twelve months may be obtained upon application to the commission and payment of the fee provided by law.

6. If a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer has an established place of business in more than one location, the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer shall secure a separate and distinct special registration certificate and general identification number for each place of business.

7. A dealer shall make application and pay all registration and title fees if applicable on behalf of the purchaser of an all-terrain vehicle. If the registration has expired while in the dealer's possession, the purchaser may renew the registration for the same fee and writing fee as if the purchaser is securing the original registration.

8. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a dealer from obtaining a new registration and transfer of registration in the same manner as other purchasers.

9. The commission may adopt rules consistent with this chapter establishing minimum requirements for dealers. In adopting such rules, the department shall consider the need to protect persons, property, and the environment and to promote uniformity of practices relating to the sale and use of all-terrain vehicles. The commission may also adopt rules providing for the suspension or revocation of a dealer's special registration certificate issued pursuant to this section.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §11
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 2A, paragraph h
Subsection 9 amended

321I.26 Safety certificate — fee.

1. A person twelve years of age or older but less than eighteen years of age shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle on public land or ice or land purchased with all-terrain vehicle registration funds in this state without obtaining a valid safety certificate issued by the department and having the certificate in the person's possession.

2. Upon application and payment of a fee of five dollars, a qualified applicant shall be issued a safety certificate which is valid until the certificate is suspended or revoked by the director for a violation of a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter. The application shall be made on forms issued by the commission and shall contain information as the commission may reasonably require.

3. Any person who is required to have a safety certificate under this chapter and who has completed a course of instruction established under section 321I.2, subsection 1, paragraph "i", including the successful passage of an examination which includes either a written test relating to such course of instruction or the demonstration of adequate riding skills, shall be considered qualified to receive a safety certificate.

4. The permit fees collected under this section shall be credited to the special all-terrain vehicle fund and shall be used for safety and educational programs.

5. A valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate or license issued to a nonresident by a governmental authority of another state shall be considered a valid certificate or license in this state if the permit or license requirements of the governmental authority, excluding fees, are substantially the same as the requirements of this chapter as determined by the commission.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §12
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 2A, paragraph h
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 321J

OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED

321J.4 Revocation of license — ignition interlock devices — conditional temporary restricted license.

1. If a defendant is convicted of a violation of section 321J.2 and the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has not been revoked under section 321J.9 or 321J.12 for the occurrence from which the arrest arose, the department shall revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for one hundred eighty days if the defendant has had no previous conviction or revocation under this chapter. The defendant shall not be eligible for any tempo-

rary restricted license for at least ninety days if a test was refused under section 321J.9.

a. A defendant whose alcohol concentration is .08 or more but not more than .10 shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least thirty days if a test was obtained and an accident resulting in personal injury or property damage occurred. The defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned or operated by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license. There shall be no such period of ineligibility if no

such accident occurred, and the defendant shall not be ordered to install an ignition interlock device.

b. A defendant whose alcohol concentration is more than .10 shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least thirty days if a test was obtained and an accident resulting in personal injury or property damage occurred or the defendant's alcohol concentration exceeded .15. There shall be no such period of ineligibility if no such accident occurred and the defendant's alcohol concentration did not exceed .15. In either case, where a defendant's alcohol concentration is more than .10, the defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned or operated by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license.

c. If the defendant is under the age of twenty-one, the defendant shall not be eligible for a temporary restricted license for at least sixty days after the effective date of revocation.

2. If a defendant is convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, and the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has not already been revoked under section 321J.9 or 321J.12 for the occurrence from which the arrest arose, the department shall revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for two years if the defendant has had a previous conviction or revocation under this chapter. The defendant shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for forty-five days after the effective date of revocation. The defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license at the end of the minimum period of ineligibility. A temporary restricted license shall not be granted by the department until the defendant installs the ignition interlock device.

3. If the court defers judgment pursuant to section 907.3 for a violation of section 321J.2, and if the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has not been revoked under section 321J.9 or 321J.12, or has not otherwise been revoked for the occurrence from which the arrest arose, the department shall revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. The defendant shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least ninety days if a test was refused.

a. A defendant whose alcohol concentration is .08 or more but not more than .10 shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least thirty days if a test was obtained and an accident resulting in personal injury or property damage occurred. The defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type ap-

proved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned or operated by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license. There shall be no such period of ineligibility if no such accident occurred, and the defendant shall not be ordered to install an ignition interlock device.

b. A defendant whose alcohol concentration is more than .10 shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least thirty days if a test was obtained and an accident resulting in personal injury or property damage occurred or the defendant's alcohol concentration exceeded .15. There shall be no such period of ineligibility if no such accident occurred and the defendant's alcohol concentration did not exceed .15. In either case, where a defendant's alcohol concentration is more than .10, the defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned or operated by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license.

c. If the defendant is under the age of twenty-one, the defendant shall not be eligible for a temporary restricted license for at least sixty days after the effective date of the revocation.

4. Upon a plea or verdict of guilty of a third or subsequent violation of section 321J.2, the court shall order the department to revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for a period of six years. The defendant shall not be eligible for a temporary restricted license for at least one year after the effective date of the revocation. The court shall require the defendant to surrender to it all Iowa licenses or permits held by the defendant, which the court shall forward to the department with a copy of the order for revocation. The defendant shall be ordered to install an ignition interlock device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all vehicles owned by the defendant if the defendant seeks a temporary restricted license at the end of the minimum period of ineligibility. A temporary restricted license shall not be granted by the department until the defendant installs the ignition interlock device.

5. Upon a plea or verdict of guilty of a violation of section 321J.2 which involved a personal injury, the court shall determine in open court, from consideration of the information in the file and any other evidence the parties may submit, whether a serious injury was sustained by any person other than the defendant and, if so, whether the defendant's conduct in violation of section 321J.2 caused the serious injury. If the court so determines, the court shall order the department to revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for a period of one year in addition to any other period of suspension or revocation. The defendant shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license until the minimum

period of ineligibility has expired under this section or section 321J.9, 321J.12, or 321J.20. The defendant shall surrender to the court any Iowa license or permit and the court shall forward it to the department with a copy of the order for revocation.

6. Upon a plea or verdict of guilty of a violation of section 321J.2 which involved a death, the court shall determine in open court, from consideration of the information in the file and any other evidence the parties may submit, whether a death occurred and, if so, whether the defendant's conduct in violation of section 321J.2 caused the death. If the court so determines, the court shall order the department to revoke the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege for a period of six years. The defendant shall not be eligible for any temporary restricted license for at least two years after the revocation. The defendant shall surrender to the court any Iowa license or permit and the court shall forward it to the department with a copy of the order for revocation.

7. If a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle is revoked or denied under this section or section 321J.9 or 321J.12, the period of revocation or denial shall be the period provided for such a revocation or until the defendant reaches the age of eighteen whichever period is longer.

8. *a.* On a conviction for or as a condition of a deferred judgment for a violation of section 321J.2, the court may order the defendant to install ignition interlock devices of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety on all motor vehicles owned or operated by the defendant which, without tampering or the intervention of another person, would prevent the defendant from operating the motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration greater than a level set by rule of the commissioner of public safety.

b. The commissioner of public safety shall adopt rules to approve certain ignition interlock devices and the means of installation of the devices, and shall establish the level of alcohol concentration beyond which an ignition interlock device will not allow operation of the motor vehicle in which it is installed.

c. The order to install ignition interlock devices shall remain in effect for a period of time as determined by the court which shall not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment which the court could have imposed according to the nature of the violation. While the order is in effect, the defendant shall not operate a motor vehicle which does not have an approved ignition interlock device installed.

d. If the defendant's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been revoked, the department shall not issue a temporary permit or a driver's license to the person without certification that approved ignition interlock devices have been installed in all motor vehicles owned or operated

by the defendant while the order is in effect.

e. A defendant who fails within a reasonable time to comply with an order to install an approved ignition interlock device may be declared in contempt of court and punished accordingly.

f. A person who tampers with or circumvents an ignition interlock device installed under a court order while an order is in effect commits a serious misdemeanor.

9. *a.* A person whose noncommercial driver's license has either been revoked under this chapter, or revoked or suspended under chapter 321 solely for violations of this chapter, or who has been determined to be a habitual offender under chapter 321 based solely on violations of this chapter or on violations listed in section 321.560, subsection 1, paragraph "b", and who is not eligible for a temporary restricted license under this chapter may petition the court upon the expiration of the minimum period of ineligibility for a temporary restricted license provided for under this section, section 321J.9, 321J.12, 321J.20, or 321.560, for an order to the department to require the department to issue a temporary restricted license to the person notwithstanding section 321.560.

b. The petition shall include a current certified copy of the petitioner's official driving record issued by the department.

c. Upon the filing of a petition for a temporary restricted license under this section, the clerk of the district court in the county where the violation that resulted in the revocation occurred shall send notice of the petition to the department and the prosecuting attorney. The department and the prosecuting attorney shall each be given an opportunity to respond to and request a hearing on the petition.

d. The court shall determine if the temporary restricted license is necessary for the person to maintain the person's present employment. However, a temporary restricted license shall not be ordered or issued for a violation of section 321J.2A or to a person under the age of twenty-one whose license is revoked under this section or section 321J.9 or 321J.12. If the court determines that the temporary restricted license is necessary for the person to maintain the person's present employment, and that the minimum period of ineligibility for receipt of a temporary license has expired, the court shall order the department to issue to the person a temporary restricted license conditioned upon the person's certification to the court of the installation of approved ignition interlock devices in all motor vehicles that it is necessary for the person to operate to maintain the person's present employment. A person whose driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been revoked under section 321J.21 may apply to the department for a temporary restricted license without the requirement of an ignition interlock device if at least twelve years have elapsed since the end of

the underlying revocation period for a violation of section 321J.2.

e. Section 321.561 does not apply to a person operating a motor vehicle in the manner permitted under this subsection.

f. If the person operates a motor vehicle which does not have an approved ignition interlock device or if the person tampers with or circumvents an ignition interlock device, in addition to other penalties provided, the person's temporary restricted license shall be revoked.

g. A person holding a temporary restricted license issued under this subsection shall not operate a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 321.1, on a highway if a commercial driver's license is required for the person to operate the commercial motor vehicle.

h. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the court may order the department to issue a temporary restricted license to a person otherwise eligible for a temporary restricted license under this subsection, whose period of revocation under this chapter has expired, but who has not met all requirements for reinstatement of the person's noncommercial driver's license or nonresident operating privileges.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §13
Subsection 2 amended

321J.8 Statement of officer.

1. A person who has been requested to submit to a chemical test shall be advised by a peace officer of the following:

a. If the person refuses to submit to the test, the person's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege will be revoked by the department as required by and for the applicable period specified under section 321J.9.

b. If the person submits to the test and the results indicate the presence of a controlled substance or other drug, or an alcohol concentration equal to or in excess of the level prohibited by section 321J.2 or 321J.2A, the person's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege will be revoked by the department as required by and for the applicable period specified under section 321J.12.

c. (1) If the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 321.1 and either refuses to submit to the test or submits to the test and the results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for the applicable period under section 321.208 in addition to any revocation of the person's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege which may be applicable under this chapter.

(2) If the person is operating a noncommercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license as defined in section 321.1 and either refuses to submit to the test or submits to the test and the results indicate the presence of a controlled

substance or other drug or an alcohol concentration equal to or in excess of the level prohibited by section 321J.2, the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for the applicable period under section 321.208 in addition to any revocation of the person's driver's license or nonresident operating privilege which may be applicable under this chapter.

2. This section does not apply in any case involving a person described in section 321J.7.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §14

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (2) amended

321J.13 Hearing on revocation — appeal.

1. Notice of revocation of a person's noncommercial driver's license or operating privilege served pursuant to section 321J.9 or 321J.12 shall include a form accompanied by a preaddressed envelope on which the person served may indicate by a checkmark if the person only wishes to request a temporary restricted license after the mandatory ineligibility period for issuance of a temporary restricted license has ended, or if the person wishes a hearing to contest the revocation. The form shall clearly state on its face that the form must be completed and returned within ten days of receipt or the person's right to a hearing to contest the revocation is foreclosed. The form shall also be accompanied by a statement of the operation of and the person's rights under this chapter.

2. The department shall grant the person an opportunity to be heard within forty-five days of receipt of a request for a hearing if the request is made not later than ten days after receipt of notice of revocation served pursuant to section 321J.9 or 321J.12. The hearing shall be before the department in the county where the alleged events occurred, unless the director and the person agree that the hearing may be held in some other county, or the hearing may be held by telephone conference at the discretion of the agency conducting the hearing. The hearing may be recorded and its scope shall be limited to the issues of whether a peace officer had reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle in violation of section 321J.2 or 321J.2A and one or more of the following:

a. Whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests.

b. Whether a test was administered and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration equal to or in excess of the level prohibited under section 321J.2 or 321J.2A.

c. Whether a test was administered and the test results indicated the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance or other drug, or a combination of alcohol and another drug, in violation of section 321J.2.

3. After the hearing the department shall order that the revocation be either rescinded or sustained. Upon receipt of the decision of the department to sustain a revocation, the person contest-

ing the revocation has ten days to file a request for review of the decision by the director. The director or the director's designee shall review the decision within thirty days and shall either rescind or sustain the revocation or order a new hearing. If the director orders a new hearing, the department shall grant the person a new hearing within twenty days of the director's order.

4. The department shall stay the revocation of a person's driver's license or operating privilege for the period that the person is contesting the revocation under this section or section 321J.14 if it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the new evidence is material and that there were valid reasons for failure to present it in the contested case proceeding before the department. However, a stay shall not be granted for violations of section 321J.2A.

5. If the department fails to comply with the time limitations of this section regarding granting a hearing, review by the director or the director's designee, or granting a new hearing, and if the request for a hearing or review by the director was properly made under this section, the revocation of the driver's license or operating privilege of the person who made the request for a hearing or review shall be rescinded. This subsection shall not apply in those cases in which a continuance to the hearing has been granted at the request of either the person who requested the hearing or the peace officer who requested or administered the chemical test.

6. *a.* The department shall grant a request for

a hearing to rescind the revocation if the person whose motor vehicle license or operating privilege has been or is being revoked under section 321J.9 or 321J.12 submits a petition containing information relating to the discovery of new evidence that provides grounds for rescission of the revocation.

b. The person shall prevail at the hearing if, in the criminal action on the charge of violation of section 321J.2 or 321J.2A resulting from the same circumstances that resulted in the administrative revocation being challenged, the court held one of the following:

(1) That the peace officer did not have reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of section 321J.2 or 321J.2A had occurred to support a request for or to administer a chemical test.

(2) That the chemical test was otherwise inadmissible or invalid.

c. Such a holding by the court in the criminal action is binding on the department, and the department shall rescind the revocation. If the offense for which the revocation was imposed was committed while the person was operating a non-commercial motor vehicle and holding a commercial driver's license and the department disqualified the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 321.208, subsection 2, paragraph "a" or "b", as a result of the revocation, the department shall also rescind the disqualification.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §15, 18
2009 amendments to subsection 6, paragraphs a and c, take effect May 22, 2009, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2005, for disqualifications in effect on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 130, §18
Subsection 6, paragraphs a and c amended

CHAPTER 321L

PARKING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

321L.2 Persons with disabilities parking permits — application and issuance.

1. A resident of the state with a disability desiring a persons with disabilities parking permit shall apply to the department upon an application form furnished by the department providing the applicant's full legal name, address, date of birth, and social security number or Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, and shall also provide a statement from a physician licensed under chapter 148 or 149, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 148C, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 152, or a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, or a physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or chiropractor licensed to practice in a contiguous state, written on the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's stationery, stating

the nature of the applicant's disability and such additional information as required by rules adopted by the department under section 321L.8. If the person is applying for a temporary persons with disabilities parking permit, the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement shall state the period of time during which the person is expected to be disabled and the period of time for which the permit should be issued, not to exceed six months.

a. A person with a disability may apply for one of the following persons with disabilities parking permits:

(1) Persons with disabilities registration plates. An applicant may order persons with disabilities registration plates pursuant to section 321.34. An applicant may order a persons with disabilities registration plate for a trailer used to transport a wheelchair pursuant to section 321.34

in addition to persons with disabilities registration plates ordered by the applicant for a motor vehicle used to tow such a trailer pursuant to section 321.34.

(2) Persons with disabilities parking sticker. An applicant who owns a motor vehicle for which the applicant has been issued registration plates under section 321.34 or registration plates as a seriously disabled veteran under section 321.105 may apply to the department for a persons with disabilities parking sticker to be affixed to the plates. The persons with disabilities parking stickers shall bear the international symbol of accessibility.

(3) Removable windshield placard. A person with a disability may apply for a temporary removable windshield placard which shall be valid for a period of up to six months or a nonexpiring removable windshield placard, as determined by the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement under this subsection. A temporary removable windshield placard shall be renewed within thirty days of the date of expiration. Persons seeking temporary removable windshield placards shall be required to furnish evidence upon initial application that they have a temporary disability and, in addition, furnish evidence at subsequent intervals that they remain temporarily disabled. Temporary removable windshield placards shall be of a distinctively different color from nonexpiring removable windshield placards. A nonexpiring removable windshield placard shall state on the face of the placard that it is a nonexpiring placard. The department shall issue one additional removable windshield placard upon the request of a person with a disability.

b. The department may issue expiring removable windshield placards to the following:

(1) An organization which has a program for transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons.

(2) A person in the business of transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons.

c. One expiring removable windshield placard may be issued for each vehicle used by the organization or person for transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons. A placard issued under this paragraph shall be renewed every four years from the date of issuance and shall be surrendered to the department if the organization or person is no longer providing the service for which the placard was issued. Notwithstanding section 321L.4, a person transporting persons with disabilities or elderly persons in a motor vehicle for which a placard has been issued under this paragraph may display the placard in the motor vehicle and may use a persons with disabilities parking space while the motor vehicle is displaying the placard. A placard issued under this paragraph shall be of a distinctively different color from a

placard issued under paragraph "a".

d. A new removable windshield placard can be issued if the previously issued placard is reported lost, stolen, or damaged. The placard reported as being lost or stolen shall be invalidated by the department. A placard which is damaged shall be returned to the department and exchanged for a new placard in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

2. Any person providing false information with the intent to defraud on the application for a persons with disabilities parking permit used in establishing proof under subsection 1 is subject to a civil penalty of three hundred dollars which may be imposed by the department. A physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or chiropractor who provides false information with the intent to defraud on the physician's, physician assistant's, nurse practitioner's, or chiropractor's statement used in establishing proof under subsection 1 is subject to a civil penalty of three hundred dollars which may be imposed by the department. In addition to the civil penalty, the department shall revoke the permit issued pursuant to this section.

3. The removable windshield placard shall contain the following information:

a. Each side of the placard shall include all of the following:

(1) The international symbol of access, which is at least three inches in height, centered on the placard, and is white on a blue shield.

(2) An identification number.

(3) A date of expiration, which shall be of sufficient size to be readable from outside the vehicle.

(4) The seal or other identification of the issuing authority.

b. One side of the placard shall contain all of the following information:

(1) A statement printed on it as follows: "Unauthorized use of this placard as indicated in Iowa Code chapter 321L may result in a fine, invalidation of the placard, or revocation of the right to use the placard. This placard shall be displayed only when the vehicle is parked in a persons with disabilities parking space or in a parking space not designated as a persons with disabilities parking space if a wheelchair parking cone is used pursuant to Iowa Code section 321L.2A."

(2) The return address and telephone number of the department.

(3) The signature of the person who has been issued the placard.

4. A removable windshield placard shall only be displayed when the vehicle is parked in a persons with disabilities parking space.

5. A seriously disabled veteran who has been provided with an automobile or other vehicle by the United States government under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq. (1970) is not required to apply for a persons with disabilities

parking permit under this section unless the veteran has been issued special registration plates or personalized plates for the vehicle. The regular registration plates issued for the disabled veteran's vehicle without fee pursuant to section 321.105 entitle the disabled veteran to all of the rights and privileges associated with persons with disabilities parking permits under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §118
Subsections 1 and 5 amended

321L.5 Persons with disabilities parking spaces — location and requirements — review committees.

1. Persons with disabilities parking spaces and access loading zones for persons with disabilities that serve a particular building shall be located on the shortest accessible route to the nearest accessible entrance to the building.

2. A persons with disabilities parking space designated after July 1, 1990, shall comply with the dimension requirements specified in rules adopted by the department of public safety and in effect when the spaces are designated. The department shall adopt accepted national standards for dimensions of persons with disabilities spaces, consistent with the requirements of federal law. However, these dimension requirements do not apply to parallel on-street parking spaces.

3. *a.* The state or a political subdivision of the state which provides off-street public parking facilities or an entity providing nonresidential parking in off-street public parking facilities shall provide not less than two percent of the total parking spaces in each parking facility as persons with disabilities parking spaces, rounded to the nearest whole number of persons with disabilities parking spaces. However, such parking facilities having ten or more parking spaces shall set aside at least one persons with disabilities parking space.

b. An entity providing off-street nonresidential public parking facilities shall review the utilization of existing persons with disabilities parking spaces for a one-month period not less than once every twelve months. If upon review, the average occupancy rate for persons with disabilities parking spaces in a facility exceeds sixty percent during normal business hours, the entity shall provide additional persons with disabilities parking spaces as needed.

c. An entity providing off-street nonresidential parking as a lessor shall provide a persons with disabilities parking space to an individual requesting to lease a parking space, if that individual possesses a persons with disabilities parking permit issued in accordance with section 321L.2.

d. A new nonresidential facility in which construction has been completed on or after July 1, 1991, providing parking to the general public shall provide persons with disabilities parking spaces as stipulated below:

Total Parking Spaces in Lot	Required Minimum Number of Persons with Disabilities Parking Spaces
10 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2 Percent of Total
1001 and over	20 Spaces Plus 1 for Each 100 Over 1000

e. Any other person may also set aside persons with disabilities parking spaces on the person's property provided each persons with disabilities parking space is clearly and prominently designated as a persons with disabilities parking space.

4. *a.* Cities which provide on-street parking areas within a business district shall by ordinance define and establish a business district or districts and shall designate not less than two percent of the total parking spaces within each business district as persons with disabilities parking spaces.

b. Upon petition by an individual possessing a persons with disabilities parking permit issued in accordance with section 321L.2, the city shall review utilization and location of existing persons with disabilities parking spaces for a one-month period but not more than once every twelve months. If, upon review, the average occupancy rate for persons with disabilities parking spaces exceeds sixty percent during normal business hours, the city shall provide additional persons with disabilities parking spaces as needed.

5. A persons with disabilities parking space located on a paved surface may be painted with a blue background upon which the international symbol of accessibility is painted in white or yellow paint. However, the blue background paint may be omitted. As used in this subsection, "paved surface" includes surfaces which are asphalt surfaced.

6. A persons with disabilities parking review committee may be established by the state and each political subdivision of the state which is required to provide persons with disabilities parking spaces in off-street public parking facilities according to subsection 3 and in political subdivisions required to provide persons with disabilities parking spaces for on-street parking within a business district according to subsection 4. The persons with disabilities parking review committee shall consist of five members who are persons with disabilities as defined in section 321L.1 and five

members who are officials of the state or political subdivision. The persons with disabilities parking review committee shall have the discretion to increase or decrease the numbers of persons with disabilities parking spaces required by this section. A decision to change the numbers or location of persons with disabilities parking spaces shall be based upon the needs of the community, the percentage of use of the present persons with disabilities parking spaces, and the past experience of the state or political subdivision regarding persons

with disabilities parking.

An individual may request the persons with disabilities parking review committee to review the amounts and locations of persons with disabilities parking spaces. The persons with disabilities parking review committee shall investigate each individual's request and shall act upon such request if the investigation substantiates the individual's complaint.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §119
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

CHAPTER 322

MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, WHOLESALEERS, AND DEALERS

322.3 Prohibited acts.

1. A person shall not engage in this state in the business of selling at retail new motor vehicles of any make or represent or advertise that the person is engaged or intends to engage in such business in this state unless the person is authorized to do so by a contract in writing with the manufacturer or distributor of such make of new motor vehicles and unless the department has licensed the person as a motor vehicle dealer in this state in motor vehicles of such make and has issued to the person a license in writing as provided in this chapter.

2. A person other than a licensed dealer in new motor vehicles shall not engage in this state in the business of selling at retail used motor vehicles or represent or advertise that the person is engaged or intends to engage in such business in this state unless and until the department has licensed the person as a used motor vehicle dealer in the state and has issued to the person a license in writing as provided in this chapter.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 shall not be construed to require the separate licensing of persons employed as salespersons of motor vehicles by a retail motor vehicle dealer. However, the department may promulgate reasonable rules as necessary for the proper identification of persons employed as salespersons.

4. A person who is engaged in the business of selling at retail motor vehicles shall not enter into any contract, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, with any manufacturer or distributor of any such motor vehicles that the person will sell, assign, or transfer any retail installment contracts arising from the retail installment sale of such motor vehicles only to a designated person or class of persons. A condition, agreement, or understanding between any manufacturer or distributor and a motor vehicle dealer in this state of this nature is hereby declared to be against the public policy of this state and to be unlawful and void.

5. A manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles or any agent or representative of a manufacturer or distributor shall not terminate, threaten to terminate, or fail to renew any contract, agreement, or understanding for the sale of new motor vehicles to any motor vehicle dealer in this state without just, reasonable, and lawful cause or because the motor vehicle dealer failed to sell, assign, or transfer any retail installment contract arising from the retail sale of such motor vehicles or any one or more of them to a person or a class of persons designated by the manufacturer or distributor.

6. A person who is engaged in the business of selling at retail motor vehicles shall not make and enter into a retail installment contract unless the contract meets the following requirements:

a. Every retail installment contract shall be in writing, shall be signed by both the buyer and the seller, and shall be completed as to all essential provisions prior to the signing of the contract by the buyer except that, if delivery of the motor vehicle is not made at the time of the execution of the contract, the identifying numbers or marks of the motor vehicle or similar information and the due date of the first installment may be inserted in the contract after its execution.

b. The contract shall comply with the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, where applicable.

7. This section shall not be construed to require that a place of business as defined in this chapter shall be maintained by a person selling motor vehicles at retail solely for the purpose of disposing of motor vehicles acquired or repossessed by such person in exercise of powers or rights granted by lien or title-retention instruments or contracts given as security for loans or purchase money obligations.

8. A manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles or agent or representative of a manufacturer or distributor shall not coerce or attempt to

coerce any motor vehicle dealer to accept delivery of any motor vehicle or vehicles, parts, or accessories, or any other commodity or commodities which have not been ordered by the dealer.

9. A person licensed under this chapter shall not, either directly or through an agent, salesperson, or employee, engage in this state, or represent or advertise that the person is engaged or intends to engage in this state, in the business of buying or selling at retail new or used motor vehicles, other than mobile homes more than eight feet in width or more than thirty-two feet in length as defined in section 321.1, on the first day of the week, commonly known and designated as Sunday.

10. A manufacturer, distributor, or importer of motor vehicles or agent or representative of such manufacturer, distributor, or importer shall not require a motor vehicle dealer to submit to arbitration to resolve a controversy before the controversy arises. The parties may enter into a voluntary agreement to arbitrate a controversy after it arises. Such an agreement shall require that the arbitrator apply Iowa law in resolving the controversy. Either party may appeal a decision of an arbitrator to the district court on the grounds that the arbitrator failed to apply Iowa law.

11. A person who is engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail shall not sell, offer for sale, display, represent, or advertise that the person intends to sell motor vehicles from a location other than the person's place of business, except as provided in section 322.5.

12. A person convicted of a fraudulent practice or any other indictable offense in connection with selling or other activity relating to motor vehicles, in this state or any other state, shall not for a period of five years from the date of conviction be an owner, salesperson, employee, officer of a corporation, or representative of a licensed motor vehicle dealer or represent themselves as an owner, salesperson, employee, or representative of a licensed motor vehicle dealer.

13. A manufacturer, distributor, or importer of motor vehicles or agent or representative of such manufacturer, distributor, or importer shall not reduce the amount of compensation for, or disallow a claim for, any of the following if twelve months or more have passed since the claim was submitted to the manufacturer, distributor, or importer or agent or representative thereof:

a. Warranty parts, repairs, or service supplied by a motor vehicle dealer.

b. Sales or leasing incentives provided to a motor vehicle dealer or to a customer of a motor vehicle dealer including but not limited to rebates and discounted interest rates.

The twelve-month limitation shall not apply if a court of competent jurisdiction in this state finds the claim was fraudulent.

14. A manufacturer or importer shall not directly or indirectly be licensed as, own an interest in, operate, or control a motor vehicle dealer. This

subsection shall not prohibit any of the following:

a. A manufacturer or importer from being licensed as a motor vehicle dealer or owning an interest in, operating, or controlling a motor vehicle dealership for a period not to exceed one year to facilitate transfer of the motor vehicle dealership to a new owner if both of the following apply:

(1) The prior owner transferred the motor vehicle dealership to the manufacturer or importer.

(2) The motor vehicle dealership is continuously offered for sale by the manufacturer or importer upon reasonable terms and conditions.

b. A manufacturer or importer from temporarily owning an interest in a motor vehicle dealership for the purpose of enhancing opportunities for persons who lack the financial resources to purchase the motor vehicle dealership without such assistance. A manufacturer or importer may temporarily own an interest in a motor vehicle dealership pursuant to this paragraph only if the manufacturer or importer enters into a contract with a person pursuant to which all of the following apply:

(1) The person operates the motor vehicle dealership.

(2) The person has made a significant financial investment in the motor vehicle dealership and is subject to loss on such investment.

(3) The person has an ownership interest in the motor vehicle dealership.

(4) The person will acquire full ownership of the motor vehicle dealership within a reasonable time under reasonable conditions.

c. A manufacturer or importer from owning an interest in, operating, or controlling a person whose primary business is renting motor vehicles and who is licensed as a used motor vehicle dealer.

d. A manufacturer of motor homes, as defined in section 321.1, from owning an interest in, operating, or controlling a motor vehicle dealer of the motor homes manufactured by that manufacturer or from being licensed as a motor vehicle dealer only of the motor homes manufactured by that manufacturer.

e. A manufacturer from owning a minority interest in an entity that owns and operates motor vehicle dealers, licensed under this chapter or the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are located, of the line-make manufactured by the manufacturer if all of the motor vehicle dealers owned and operated by the entity in this state are motor vehicle dealers of only the line-make manufactured by the manufacturer and if, on January 1, 2000, there were not less than one and not more than three motor vehicle dealers of that line-make licensed under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §35
Subsection 12 amended

322.6 Denial of license.

1. The department may deny the application of a person for a license as a motor vehicle dealer

and refuse to issue a license to the person if, after reasonable notice and a hearing, the department determines any of the following:

- a. The applicant made a material false statement in the application for the license.
- b. The applicant has not complied with the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter, except as otherwise provided.
- c. The applicant is of bad business repute.
- d. The applicant has been convicted of a fraudulent practice in connection with selling or other activity relating to motor vehicles in this or any other state.
- e. The applicant is about to engage in a fraudulent practice or other indictable offense in connection with selling or other activity relating to motor vehicles in this or any other state.
- f. The applicant has entered into a contract or agreement or is about to enter into a contract or agreement with a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles which is contrary to any provision of this chapter.
- g. The applicant has a contract or agreement with a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles or is about to enter into a contract or agreement with a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles who, without just, reasonable, and lawful cause, has terminated within ninety days from the date of application a contract or agreement with a motor vehicle dealer in any county of the state in which the applicant proposes to engage in business.
- h. The applicant does not have a place of business within the meaning of this chapter, unless the applicant is a person referred to in section 322.3, subsection 7.
- i. The applicant has violated any provision of section 321.78, 321.81, 321.92, 321.97, 321.98, 321.99, 321.100, 539.4, 714.1, or 714.16.
- j. Following a judicial determination that the applicant intentionally violated any provision of the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537, the

applicant continues to make consumer credit sales, consumer loans, or consumer leases in violation of the Iowa consumer credit code, chapter 537.

k. The applicant is or will be acting on behalf of a person whose dealer license has been revoked as provided in this chapter.

2. It shall be sufficient cause for refusal or revocation of a license as a motor vehicle dealer in the case of a partnership or corporation if any member of the partnership or any officer or director of the corporation has committed an act or omission which would be cause for refusing to issue a license to, or revoking a license of, such person as an individual.

3. In considering whether or not a contract or agreement between a motor vehicle dealer and a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles has been terminated by the manufacturer or distributor without just and reasonable cause, the department shall take into consideration the circumstances existing at the time of the termination, including the amount of business transacted by the motor vehicle dealer pursuant to the contract or agreement and prior to the termination; the investment necessarily made and the obligation necessarily incurred by the motor vehicle dealer in the performance of the dealer's part of the contract; the permanency of such investment; the reasons for the termination by the manufacturer or distributor; and the fact that it is injurious to the public welfare for the business of a motor vehicle dealer to be disrupted by termination of a contract without just and reasonable cause.

4. Whenever the department determines to deny the application of a person for a license as a motor vehicle dealer and refuses to issue a license to the person, the department shall enter a final order with its findings relating to the determination within thirty days from the date of the hearing.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §36
Section amended

CHAPTER 323A

PURCHASING FUEL FROM ALTERNATE SOURCES

323A.2 Purchase from other source.

1. The orderly flow of an adequate supply of motor fuel is declared to be essential to the economy and to the welfare of the people of this state. Therefore, in the public interest and notwithstanding the terms, provisions, or conditions of any franchise, a franchisee unable to obtain motor fuel from the franchisor may purchase the fuel from another available source, subject to subsections 2 to 5 and provided the franchisee has done all of the following:

a. At least forty-eight hours prior to entering into an agreement to purchase motor fuel from another source, the franchisee has requested delivery of motor fuel from the franchisor and the requested motor fuel has not been delivered and the franchisor has given the franchisee notice that the franchisor is unable to provide the requested motor fuel, or prior to entering into an agreement the franchisor has stated to the franchisee that the requested motor fuel will not be delivered. The request to the franchisor for delivery shall be for a

type of fuel normally provided by the franchisor to the franchisee and for a quantity of fuel not exceeding the average amount sold by the franchisee in one week, based upon average weekly sales in the three months preceding the request, except that this provision shall not restrict a franchisee from purchasing ethanol blended gasoline from a source other than the franchisor or limit the quantity to be purchased when the franchisor does not normally supply the franchisee with ethanol blended gasoline. A franchisee may also purchase E-85 gasoline as provided in section 323A.2A.

b. The franchisee has requested and has been denied delivery of motor fuel sold or distributed under the trademark named in the franchise from a person other than franchisor.

c. The director of the office of energy independence determines that the franchisee has demonstrated that a special hardship exists in the community served by the franchisee relating to the public health, safety, and welfare, as specified under the rules of the office.

2. The quantity of motor fuel requested or purchased from another source including the source listed in subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, shall not exceed the quantity requested from the franchisor.

3. At the time a franchisee enters into an agreement to purchase motor fuel from a source other than the franchisor, the franchisee shall inform the franchisor by the quickest available means.

4. If the franchisee sells motor fuel supplied from a source other than the franchisor, the franchisee shall prominently post a sign disclosing this fact to the public on each motor fuel pump used for dispensing the motor fuel. The size of the sign shall not be less than eight inches by ten inches and the letters on the sign shall be at least three inches in height.

5. A franchisee who sells motor fuel supplied from a source other than the franchisor shall also fully indemnify the franchisor against any claims asserted by a user on which the claimant prevails and in which the court determines that motor fuel not acquired from the franchisor was the proximate cause of the injury.

6. Purchases of motor fuel in accordance with this section are not good cause for termination of a franchise.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §15, 41
Subsection 1, paragraph c amended
Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as subsection 6

CHAPTER 324A

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

324A.4 Federal, state, local, and private aid — report.

1. The department shall compile and maintain current information on the use of federal, state, local, and private aid affecting urban and rural public transit programs. Public, private, and private nonprofit organizations applying for or receiving federal, state, or local aid for providing transit services shall annually report to the department the costs of their transportation programs, depicting funds used for public transit programs and such other information as the department may require prior to receiving any federal or state funds or any aid from a political subdivision of the state. The report shall list all of the funding sources of the organization along with the listing of funds expended by that organization during the preceding fiscal year. The department, in cooperation with the regional planning agencies as the responsible agency for annual updating the regional transit development programs, shall compile this information annually. A state agency or organization administering funds for transit services is required to submit all funding requests through the regional and state clearinghouse and the department. An organization, state agency, political subdivision, or public transit system, except public school transportation, receiving federal, state, or local aid to

provide or contract for public transit services or transportation to the general public and specific client groups, must coordinate and consolidate funding and resulting service, to the maximum extent possible, with the urban or regional transit system.

2. *a.* Upon request, the department shall provide assistance to political subdivisions, state agencies, and organizations affected by this chapter for federal aid applications for urban and rural transit system program aid. The department, in cooperation with the regional planning agencies, shall maintain current information reflecting the amount of federal, state, and local aid received by the public and private nonprofit organizations providing public transit services and the purpose for which the aid is received. The department shall annually prepare a report to be submitted to the general assembly, the department of management, and to the governor, prior to February 1 of each year, stating the receipts and disbursements made during the preceding fiscal year and the adequacy of programs financed by federal, state, local, and private aid in the state. The department shall analyze the programs financed and recommend methods of avoiding duplication and increasing the efficacy of programs financed. The department shall receive comments from the department

of human services, department on aging, and the officers and agents of the other affected state and local government units relative to the department's analysis. The department shall use the following criteria to adopt rules to determine compliance with and exceptions to subsection 1:

(1) Elimination of duplicative and inefficient administrative costs, policies, and management.

(2) Utilization of resources for transportation services effectively and efficiently.

(3) Elimination of duplicative and inefficient transportation services.

(4) Development of transportation services which meet the needs of the general public and insure services adequate to the needs of transportation disadvantaged persons.

(5) Protection of the rights of private enterprise public transit providers.

(6) Coordination of planning for transportation services at the urban and regional level by all agencies or organizations receiving public funds that are purchasing or providing transportation services.

(7) Management of equipment and facilities purchased with public funds so that efficient and routine maintenance and replacement is accomplished.

(8) Training of transit management, drivers, and maintenance personnel to provide safe, efficient, and economical transportation services.

b. Eligibility to receive or expend federal, state, or local funds for transportation services by all agencies or organizations purchasing or providing these services shall be contingent upon compliance with these criteria as determined by the department.

3. The department shall receive and distribute federal aid to public transit systems unless precluded by federal statute; however, the department shall not retain or redirect any portion of funds received by the department for a particular public transit system except that the department may redirect unused funds after a project is completed in order to prevent the lapse of funds. The department may designate the public transit systems as the direct recipients of federal aid.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §62
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as paragraph a

Subsection 2, former paragraphs a – h editorially redesignated as subparagraphs (1) – (8) of paragraph a

Subsection 2, former unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as paragraph b

324A.5 Coordination of transportation services.

The department of human services, department on aging, and the officers and agents of other state and local governmental units shall assist the department in carrying out section 324A.4, subsections 1 and 2, insofar as the functions of these respective officers and departments are concerned with the health, welfare and safety of any recipi-

ent of transportation services.

1. Any agency or organization found to be in noncompliance with section 324A.4 shall be notified in writing by the department of those activities which are not in compliance. The notice shall also provide for a period of thirty days during which compliance with section 324A.4 can be accomplished without penalty or sanction.

2. If noncompliant activities continue after the period of thirty days, the department shall, in cooperation with the attorney general and the director of the department of administrative services, initiate the following actions:

a. If the activities that are not in compliance with section 324A.4 are funded with state or federal funds which are administered by the state and can be used by agencies or organizations that are in compliance with section 324A.4, then upon notice by the department, the director of the department of administrative services shall not permit the expenditure of ten percent of the funds during the fiscal year immediately following the notice, an additional twenty percent of funds during the following year, an additional thirty percent during the third year, and the remaining funds in the fourth year that the activities remain in noncompliance. Any funds retained by the director of the department of administrative services shall be returned to the originating state agency for redistribution to agencies and organizations eligible to receive the funds for transportation purposes.

b. If the activities that are not in compliance with section 324A.4 are funded with state, federal or local funds which are not administered by the state or cannot be used by agencies and organizations that are in compliance with section 324A.4, then upon notice by the department, the attorney general shall file an action to enjoin agencies or organizations from expending funds for transportation purposes until and unless compliance with section 324A.4 is achieved. If federal funds are involved in such cases, then the attorney general shall notify the responsible federal agency of the actions and request its cooperation.

c. The department of inspections and appeals shall establish an appeal process pursuant to chapters 10A and 17A which allows those agencies or organizations determined to not be in compliance with this chapter an opportunity for a timely hearing before the department of inspections and appeals. A decision by the department of inspections and appeals is subject to review by the state department of transportation. The state department of transportation's decision is the final agency action. Judicial review of the action of the department may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

d. The department shall, in accordance with chapter 17A, adopt and enforce rules setting minimum standards for determination of compliance and certification. The rules and standards re-

quired by this section shall be formulated in consultation with all affected state agencies, local government units with professional and consumer groups affected, and shall be designed to further

the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 23, §63
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 327G

RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY, CROSSINGS, TRACKS, AND FENCING

327G.30 Adjustment of expense.

1. If a grade crossing surface of a railroad track and a highway, street, or alley shall require repairs or maintenance, the costs for the maintenance may be paid as provided in section 312.2, subsection 2.

2. If the railroad corporation and the jurisdiction having authority agree on the method of crossing maintenance and establish an agreement to each contribute costs as provided in section 312.2, subsection 2, a copy of the agreement shall be filed with the department which shall allocate an amount of the cost for the work if funds are available in the highway railroad grade crossing surface repair fund. The department shall make appropriate notification if the fund is exhausted in which case agreements shall not be made under this section until additional funds are available. The fund shall be administered by the department.

3. Upon completion of the agreed repair work, a statement of costs shall be filed with the department by the railroad corporation in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The department, upon approval of the statement, shall

pay to the railroad corporation an amount of the cost of the work from the highway railroad grade crossing surface repair fund as provided in section 312.2, subsection 2. The owner of the track and the jurisdiction entering into the agreement shall each pay the cost as provided in section 312.2, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §240
Section amended

327G.76 Time of reversion.

Railroad property rights which are extinguished upon cessation of service by the railroad divest when the department of transportation or the railroad, having obtained authority to abandon the rail line, removes the track materials to the right-of-way. If the department of transportation does not acquire the line and the railway company does not remove the track materials, the property rights which are extinguished upon cessation of service by the railroad divest one year after the railway obtains the final authorization necessary from the proper authority to remove the track materials.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §10
Section amended

CHAPTER 327H

RAILWAY ASSISTANCE

327H.20 Assistance agreements. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 178, § 34.

Continuation of assistance agreements in effect prior to 2005 Code section repeal; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §37, 38

Continuation of assistance agreements entered into pursuant to this chapter or chapter 327I prior to July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §15
Section not amended; footnote added

327H.20A Railroad revolving loan and grant fund.

1. A railroad revolving loan and grant fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department. Moneys in the fund shall be expended for the following purposes:

a. Grants or loans to provide assistance for the restoration, conservation, improvement, and construction of railroad main lines, branch lines,

switching yards, sidings, rail connections, intermodal yards, highway grade separations, and other railroad-related improvements.

b. Grants or loans for rail economic development projects that improve rail facilities, including the construction of branch lines, sidings, rail connections, intermodal yards, and other rail-related improvements that spur economic development and job growth.

2. The department shall administer a program for the granting and administration of loans and grants under this section. The department may establish a limit on the amount that may be awarded as a grant for any given project in order to maximize the use of the moneys in the fund. The department may enter into agreements with railroad corporations, the United States government,

cities, counties, and other persons for carrying out the purposes of this section.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, on or after July 1, 2006, moneys received as repayments for loans made pursuant to this chapter or chapter 327I, Code 2009, before, on, or after July 1, 2005, other than repayments of federal moneys subject to section 327H.21, shall be credited to the railroad revolving loan and grant fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the railroad revolving loan and grant fund shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall

remain available indefinitely for expenditure under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §11
Continuation of assistance agreements entered into pursuant to this chapter or chapter 327I prior to May 4, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §15
Section amended

327H.26 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*department*” means the state department of transportation.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §12
Section amended

CHAPTER 327I

RAILWAY FINANCE AUTHORITY

Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 97, §14
Continuation of assistance agreements entered into pursuant to this chapter and chapter 327H prior to July 1, 2009, effective date of this Code chapter repeal; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §15

CHAPTER 327J

PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE

327J.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*AMTRAK*” means the national railroad passenger corporation created under 45 U.S.C. § 541.

2. “*Department*” means the state department of transportation.

3. “*Director*” means the director of transportation.

4. “*Fund*” means the passenger rail service revolving fund created under section 327J.2.

5. “*Midwest regional rail system*” means the passenger rail system identified through a multi-state planning effort in cooperation with AMTRAK.

6. “*Passenger rail service*” means long-distance, intercity, and commuter passenger transportation, including the midwest regional rail system, which is provided on railroad tracks.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §16
NEW subsection 6

327J.2 Passenger rail service revolving fund.

1. *Fund created.* The passenger rail service revolving fund is established as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the department. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be administered by the director and shall be used to pay the costs associated with the initiation, operation, and maintenance of passenger rail service.

2. *Funding.* To achieve the purposes of this

chapter, moneys shall be credited to the passenger rail service revolving fund by the treasurer of state from the following sources:

a. Appropriations made by the general assembly.

b. Private grants and gifts intended for these purposes.

c. Federal, state, and local grants and loans intended for these purposes.

3. *No reversion.* Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §17
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

327J.3 Administration.

1. The director may expend moneys from the fund to pay the costs associated with the initiation, operation, and maintenance of passenger rail service. The director shall report by February 1 of each year to the legislative services agency concerning the status of the fund including anticipated expenditures for the following fiscal year.

2. The director may enter into agreements with AMTRAK, other rail operators, local jurisdictions, and other states for the purpose of developing passenger rail service serving Iowa. The agreements may include any of the following:

a. Cost-sharing agreements associated with initiating service, capital costs, operating subsidies, and other costs necessary to develop and maintain service.

b. Joint powers agreements and other institutional arrangements associated with the administration, management, and operation of passenger rail service.

3. The director shall enter into discussions with members of Iowa's congressional delegation to foster passenger rail service in this state and the midwest and to maximize the level of federal funding for the service.

4. The director may provide assistance and enter into agreements with local jurisdictions along the proposed route of the midwest regional rail system or other passenger rail service operations serving Iowa to ensure that rail stations and ter-

minals are designed and developed in accordance with the following objectives:

a. To meet safety and efficiency requirements outlined by AMTRAK and the federal railroad administration.

b. To aid intermodal transportation.

c. To encourage economic development.

5. The director shall report annually to the general assembly concerning the development and operation of the midwest regional rail system and the state's passenger rail service.

2009 Acts, ch 97, §18
Section amended

CHAPTER 330

AIRPORTS

330.20 Appointment of commission — terms.

When a majority of the voters favors airport control and management by a commission, the governing body shall, within ten days, appoint an airport commission of three or five members, each of whom shall be a resident of the city or county establishing the commission or a resident of a city or county in this state served by the airport. At least two of the members of a three-member commission and at least three of the members of a five-member commission shall be residents of the city or county establishing the commission. The governing body shall by ordinance set the commencement dates of office and the length of the terms of office which shall be no more than six and no less

than three years. The terms of the first appointees of a newly created commission shall be staggered by length of term and all subsequent appointments shall be for full terms. Vacancies shall be filled as original appointments are made. Members of the airport commission shall serve without compensation. Each commissioner shall execute and furnish a bond in an amount fixed by the governing body and filed with the city clerk of the city, or county auditor of the county, establishing the commission. The commission shall elect from its own members a chairperson and a secretary who shall serve for a term as the commission shall determine.

2009 Acts, ch 114, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 330A

AVIATION AUTHORITIES

330A.10 Funds of an authority.

1. Moneys of an authority shall be paid to the treasurer of the authority who shall not commingle said moneys with any other moneys, but shall deposit them in a separate account or accounts. The moneys in said accounts shall be paid out on check of the treasurer on requisition of the chairperson of the authority, or of such other person, or persons, as the authority may authorize to make such requisition.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, an authority

is hereby authorized, and shall have the right, to deposit any of its rates, fees, rentals, or other charges, receipts or income with any bank or trust company within the state and to deposit the proceeds of any bonds issued hereunder with any bank or trust company within the state, all as may be provided in any agreement with the holders of bonds issued hereunder.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §125
Section amended

CHAPTER 331

COUNTY HOME RULE IMPLEMENTATION

331.201 Board membership — qualifications — term.

1. The board shall consist of three members unless the membership is increased to five as provided in section 331.203.

2. A supervisor must be a registered voter of the county or supervisor district of the county which the supervisor represents.

3. The office of supervisor is an elective office except that if a vacancy occurs on the board, a successor may be appointed to the unexpired term as provided in section 69.14A.

4. The term of office of a supervisor is four years unless a change in the supervisor district representation plan or in the number of supervisors on the board requires the election of one or two supervisors for an initial term of two years.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §83
Subsection 3 amended

331.301 General powers and limitations.

1. A county may, except as expressly limited by the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and if not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, exercise any power and perform any function it deems appropriate to protect and preserve the rights, privileges, and property of the county or of its residents, and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, comfort, and convenience of its residents. This grant of home rule powers does not include the power to enact private or civil law governing civil relationships, except as incident to an exercise of an independent county power.

2. A power of a county is vested in the board, and a duty of a county shall be performed by or under the direction of the board except as otherwise provided by law.

3. The enumeration of a specific power of a county, the repeal of a grant of power, or the failure to state a specific power does not limit or restrict the general grant of home rule power conferred by the Constitution and this section. A county may exercise its general powers subject only to limitations expressly imposed by a state law.

4. An exercise of a county power is not inconsistent with a state law unless it is irreconcilable with the state law.

5. A county shall substantially comply with a procedure established by a state law for exercising a county power unless a state law provides otherwise. If a procedure is not established by state law, a county may determine its own procedure for exercising the power.

6. A county shall not set standards and requirements which are lower or less stringent than

those imposed by state law, but may set standards and requirements which are higher or more stringent than those imposed by state law, unless a state law provides otherwise.

7. A county shall not levy a tax unless specifically authorized by a state statute.

8. A county is a body corporate for civil and political purposes and shall have a seal as provided in section 331.552, subsection 4.

9. Supervisors and other county officers may administer oaths and take affirmations as provided in chapter 63A.

10. A county may enter into leases or lease-purchase contracts for real or personal property in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

a. A county shall lease or lease-purchase property only for a term which does not exceed the economic life of the property, as determined by the board.

b. A lease or lease-purchase contract entered into by a county may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in leases between private parties, including, but not limited to, the obligation of the lessee to pay any of the costs of operation or ownership of the leased property and the right to purchase the leased property.

c. A provision of a lease or lease-purchase contract which stipulates that a portion of the rent payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A county enterprise is a separate entity under this subsection, whether it is governed by the board or another governing body.

d. The board must follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a lease or a lease-purchase contract made payable from the debt service fund.

e. The board may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract which is payable from the general fund if the contract would not cause the total of lease and lease-purchase payments due from the general fund of the county in any single future fiscal year for all lease or lease-purchase contracts in force on the date of the authorization, excluding payments to exercise purchase options or to pay the expenses of operation or ownership of the property, to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for personal property which is payable from the general

fund. The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease-purchase contract does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Four hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of twenty-five thousand or less.

(b) Five hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but not more than fifty thousand.

(c) Six hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than fifty thousand but not more than one hundred thousand.

(d) Eight hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than one hundred thousand but not more than two hundred thousand.

(e) One million dollars in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand.

However, if the principal amount of a lease or lease-purchase contract pursuant to this subparagraph is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the board may authorize the lease or lease-purchase contract without following the authorization procedures of section 331.443.

(2) The board must follow the following procedures to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease or lease-purchase contract exceeds the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The board must institute proceedings for entering into a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the lease or lease-purchase and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the board hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306, asking that the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signa-

tures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the county of enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract in an amount of \$ for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into a lease or lease-purchase contract is approved at the election, the board may proceed and enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

f. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 331.464.

g. A lease or lease-purchase contract to which a county is a party or in which a county has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

h. Property that is lease-purchased by a county is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 2.

i. A contract for construction by a private party of property to be leased or lease-purchased by a county is not a contract for a public improvement under section 331.341, subsection 1. However, if a lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by means of the lessor depositing moneys to be administered by a county, with the county's obligation to make rent payments commencing with its receipt of moneys, a contract for construction of the property in question awarded by the county is a public improvement and is subject to section 331.341, subsection 1.

11. A county may enter into insurance agreements obligating the county to make payments beyond its current budget year to procure or provide for a policy of insurance, a self-insurance program, or a local government risk pool to protect the county against tort liability, loss of property, or any other risk associated with the operation of the county. Such a self-insurance program or local government risk pool is not insurance and is not subject to regulation under chapters 505 through 523C. However, those self-insurance plans regulated pursuant to section 509A.14 shall remain subject to the requirements of section 509A.14 and rules adopted pursuant to that section.

12. The board of supervisors may credit funds to a reserve for the purposes authorized by subsection 11 of this section; section 331.424, subsection

1, paragraph “f”; and section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”. Moneys credited to the reserve, and interest earned on such moneys, shall remain in the reserve until expended for purposes authorized by subsection 11 of this section; section 331.424, subsection 1, paragraph “f”; or section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”.

13. The board of supervisors may waive a tax penalty, interest, or costs related to the collection of a tax if the board finds that a clerical error resulted in the penalty, interest, or cost. This subsection does not apply to bonded special assessments without the approval of the affected taxing jurisdiction.

14. The county may establish a department of public works. The department shall be administered by the county engineer or other person appointed by the board of supervisors. In addition to other duties assigned by the board, the department shall provide technical assistance to political subdivisions in the county including special districts relating to their physical infrastructure and may provide managerial and administrative services for special districts and combined special districts.

15. *a.* A county may adopt and enforce an ordinance requiring the construction of a storm shelter at a manufactured home community or mobile home park which is constructed after July 1, 1999. In lieu of requiring construction of a storm shelter, a county may require a community or park owner to provide a plan for the evacuation of park owner or park residents to a safe place of shelter in times of severe weather including tornadoes and high winds if the county determines that a safe place of shelter is available within a reasonable distance of the manufactured home community or mobile home park for use by community or park residents. Each evacuation plan prepared pursuant to this subsection shall be filed with, and approved by, the local emergency management agency. If construction of a storm shelter is required, an ordinance adopted or enforced pursuant to this subsection shall not include any of the following requirements:

(1) That the size of the storm shelter be larger than the equivalent of seven square feet for each manufactured or mobile home space in the manufactured home community or mobile home park.

(2) That the storm shelter include a restroom if the shelter is used exclusively as a storm shelter.

(3) That the storm shelter exceed the construction specifications approved by a licensed professional engineer and presented by the owner of the manufactured home community or mobile home park.

(4) That the shelter be located any closer than one thousand three hundred twenty feet from any manufactured or mobile home in the manufactured home community or mobile home park.

b. For the purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Manufactured home community*” means the same as land-leased community defined in sections 335.30A and 414.28A.

(2) “*Manufactured home community or mobile home park*” means a manufactured home community or mobile home park as defined in section 562B.7.

(3) “*Storm shelter*” means a single structure or multiple structures designed to provide persons with temporary protection from a storm.

16. The board of supervisors may by resolution allow a five dollar county enforcement surcharge to be assessed pursuant to section 911.4.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §8, 21

See also Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §39A

Subsection 10, paragraph e, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

331.302 County legislation.

1. The board shall exercise a power or perform a duty only by the passage of a motion, a resolution, an amendment, or an ordinance.

2. For a violation of an ordinance a county shall not provide a penalty in excess of the maximum fine and term of imprisonment for a simple misdemeanor under section 903.1, subsection 1, paragraph “a”. The criminal penalty surcharge required by section 911.1 shall be added to a county fine and is not a part of the county’s penalty.

3. The subject matter of an ordinance or amendment shall be generally described in its title.

4. An amendment to an ordinance or to a code of ordinances shall specifically repeal the ordinance or code, or the section, subsection, paragraph, or subpart to be amended, and shall set forth the ordinance, code, section, subsection, paragraph, or subpart as amended.

5. *a.* A county may by ordinance adopt by reference any portion of the Code of Iowa in effect at the time of the adoption in the manner provided in section 380.8 for adoption of a proposed code of ordinances containing a proposed new ordinance or amendment, subject to the following limitations:

(1) The ordinance shall describe the subject matter and identify the portion of the Code of Iowa adopted by chapter, section, and subsection or other subpart, as applicable.

(2) A portion of the Code of Iowa may be adopted by reference only if the criminal penalty provided by the law adopted does not exceed the maximum fine and term of imprisonment for a simple misdemeanor under section 903.1, subsection 1, paragraph “a”.

(3) Amendments or other changes to those portions of the Code of Iowa which have been adopted by reference shall serve as an automatic modification of the applicable ordinance.

b. An ordinance which adopts by reference any portion of the Code of Iowa may provide that violations of the ordinance are county infractions and subject to the limitations of section 331.307.

6. *a.* A proposed ordinance or amendment

shall be considered and voted on for passage at two meetings of the board prior to the meeting at which it is to be finally passed, unless this requirement is suspended by a recorded vote of not less than a majority of the supervisors.

b. However, if a summary of the proposed ordinance or amendment is published as provided in section 331.305 prior to its first consideration and copies are available at the time of publication at the office of the auditor, the ordinance or amendment shall be considered and voted on for passage at one meeting prior to the meeting at which it is to be finally passed, unless this requirement is suspended by a recorded vote of not less than a majority of the supervisors.

7. Passage of an ordinance, amendment, or resolution requires an affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the supervisors. Each supervisor's vote on an ordinance, amendment, or resolution shall be recorded.

8. A resolution becomes effective upon passage and an ordinance or amendment becomes a law when a summary of the ordinance or the complete text of the ordinance is published, unless a subsequent effective date is provided within the measure. As used in this subsection, "summary" shall mean a narrative description of the terms and conditions of an ordinance setting forth the main points of the ordinance in a manner calculated to inform the public in a clear and understandable manner the meaning of the ordinance and which shall provide the public with sufficient notice to conform to the desired conduct required by the ordinance. The description shall include the title of the ordinance, an accurate and intelligible abstract or synopsis of the essential elements of the ordinance, a statement that the description is a summary, the location and the normal business hours of the office where the ordinance may be inspected, when the ordinance becomes effective, and the full text of any provisions imposing fines, penalties, forfeitures, fees, or taxes. Legal descriptions of property set forth in ordinances shall be described in full, provided that maps or charts may be substituted for legal descriptions when they contain sufficient detail to clearly define the area with which the ordinance is concerned. The narrative description shall be written in a clear and coherent manner and shall, to the extent possible, avoid the use of technical or legal terms not generally familiar to the public. When necessary to use technical or legal terms not generally familiar to the public, the narrative description shall include definitions of those terms.

9. The auditor shall promptly record each measure, publish a summary of all ordinances or a complete text of the ordinances and amendments as provided in section 331.305, authenticate all measures except motions with signature and certification as to time and manner of publica-

tion, if any, and maintain for public use copies of all effective ordinances and codes. A copy of the complete text of an ordinance or amendment shall also be available for distribution to the public at the office of the county auditor. The auditor's certification is presumptive evidence of the facts stated therein.

10. a. At least once every five years, the board shall compile a code of ordinances containing all of the county ordinances in effect.

(1) If a proposed code of ordinances contains only existing ordinances edited and compiled without change in substance, the board may adopt the code by ordinance.

(2) If a proposed code of ordinances contains a proposed new ordinance or amendment, the board shall hold a public hearing on the proposed code before adoption. The auditor shall publish notice of the hearing as provided in section 331.305. Copies of the proposed code of ordinances shall be available at the auditor's office and the notice shall so state. Within thirty days after the hearing, the board may adopt the proposed code of ordinances which becomes law upon publication of the ordinance adopting it. If the board substantially amends the proposed code of ordinances after a hearing, notice and hearing shall be repeated.

b. Ordinances and amendments which become effective after adoption of a code of ordinances may be compiled as a supplement to the code, and upon adoption of the supplement by resolution, become part of the code of ordinances.

c. An adopted code of ordinances is presumptive evidence of the passage, publication, and content of the ordinances therein as of the date of the auditor's certification of the ordinance adopting the code or supplement.

11. The compensation paid to a newspaper for a publication required by this section shall not exceed the fee provided in section 618.11. The compensation paid to a newspaper for publication of the complete text of an ordinance shall not exceed three-fourths of the fee provided in section 618.11.

12. The board may adopt the provisions of a statewide or nationally recognized standard code or portions of any such code by an ordinance which identifies the code by subject matter, source, and date, and incorporates the provisions either by reference or by setting them forth in full. The code or portion shall be adopted only after notice and hearing in the manner provided in subsection 10.

13. Immediately after the effective date of a measure establishing a zoning district, building lines, or fire limits, the auditor shall certify the measure and a plat showing the district, lines, or limits, to the recorder. The recorder shall record the measure and plat in the miscellaneous record or other book provided for special records, and shall index the record.

14. A measure voted upon is not invalid be-

cause a supervisor has a conflict of interest, unless the vote of the supervisor was decisive to passage of the measure. If a majority or unanimous vote of the board is required by statute, the majority or vote shall be computed on the basis of the number of supervisors not disqualified by reason of conflict of interest. However, a majority of all supervisors is required for a quorum. For the purposes of this subsection, the statement of a supervisor that the supervisor declines to vote by reason of conflict of interest is conclusive and shall be entered of record.

15. A valid measure adopted by a county prior to July 1, 1981, remains valid unless the measure is irreconcilable with a state law.

16. A county shall not provide a civil penalty in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars for the violation of an ordinance which is classified as a county infraction or if the infraction is a repeat offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each repeat offense. A county infraction is not punishable by imprisonment.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §3, 4
See also Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §39A
Subsection 2 amended
Subsections 4A – 15 editorially renumbered as 5 – 16
Subsection 5, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b
Subsection 10, unnumbered paragraphs 2 – 5 editorially designated as paragraphs a – d

331.321 Appointments — removal.

1. The board shall appoint:
 - a. A veterans memorial commission in accordance with sections 37.9 to 37.15, when a proposition to erect a memorial building or monument has been approved by the voters.
 - b. A county conservation board in accordance with section 350.2, when a proposition to establish the board has been approved by the voters.
 - c. The members of the county board of health in accordance with section 137.4.
 - d. One member of the convention to elect the state fair board as provided in section 173.2, subsection 3.
 - e. A temporary board of community mental health center trustees in accordance with section 230A.4 when the board decides to establish a community mental health center, and members to fill vacancies in accordance with section 230A.6.
 - f. The members of the service area advisory board in accordance with section 217.43.
 - g. A county commission of veteran affairs in accordance with sections 35B.3 and 35B.4.
 - h. A general assistance director in accordance with section 252.26.
 - i. One or more county engineers in accordance with sections 309.17 to 309.19.
 - j. A weed commissioner in accordance with section 317.3.
 - k. A county medical examiner in accordance

with section 331.801, and the board may provide facilities, deputy examiners, and other employees in accordance with that section.

l. Two members of the county compensation board in accordance with section 331.905.

m. Members of an airport zoning commission as provided in section 329.9, if the board adopts airport zoning under chapter 329.

n. Members of an airport commission in accordance with section 330.20 if a proposition to establish the commission has been approved by the voters.

o. Two members of the civil service commission for deputy sheriffs in accordance with section 341A.2 or 341A.3, and the board may remove the members in accordance with those sections.

p. A temporary board of hospital trustees in accordance with sections 347.9, 347.9A, and 347.10 if a proposition to establish a county hospital has been approved by the voters.

q. An initial board of hospital trustees in accordance with section 347A.1 if a hospital is established under chapter 347A.

r. A county zoning commission, an administrative officer, and a board of adjustment in accordance with sections 335.8 to 335.11, if the board adopts county zoning under chapter 335.

s. A board of library trustees in accordance with sections 336.4 and 336.5, if a proposition to establish a library district has been approved by the voters, or section 336.18 if a proposition to provide library service by contract has been approved by the voters.

t. Local representatives to serve with the city development board as provided in section 368.14.

u. Members of a city planning and zoning commission and board of adjustment when a city extends its zoning powers outside the city limits, in accordance with section 414.23.

v. A list of residents eligible to serve as a compensation commission in accordance with section 6B.4, in condemnation proceedings under chapter 6B.

w. Members of the county judicial magistrate appointing commission in accordance with section 602.6503.

x. A member of the judicial district department of corrections as provided in section 905.3, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

y. Members of a county enterprise commission or joint county enterprise commission if the commission is approved by the voters as provided in section 331.471.

z. Other officers and agencies as required by state law.

2. If the board proposes to appoint a county surveyor, it shall appoint a person qualified in accordance with chapter 542B and provide the surveyor with a suitable book in which to record field notes and plats.

3. Except as otherwise provided by state law, a person appointed as provided in subsection 1 may be removed by the board by written order. The order shall give the reasons and be filed in the office of the auditor, and a copy shall be sent by certified mail to the person removed who, upon request filed with the auditor within thirty days of the date of mailing the copy, shall be granted a public hearing before the board on all issues connected with the removal. The hearing shall be held within thirty days of the date the request is filed unless the person removed requests a later date.

4. A board or commission appointed by the board of supervisors shall notify the county auditor of the name and address of its clerk or secretary.

5. A supervisor serving on another county board or commission shall be paid only as a supervisor for a day which includes official service on both boards.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §4

Subsection 1, paragraph p amended

331.325 Control and maintenance of pioneer cemeteries — cemetery commission.

1. As used in this section, “*pioneer cemetery*” means a cemetery where there have been twelve or fewer burials in the preceding fifty years.

2. Each county board of supervisors may adopt an ordinance assuming jurisdiction and control of pioneer cemeteries in the county. The board shall exercise the powers and duties of township trustees relating to the maintenance and repair of cemeteries in the county as provided in sections 359.28 through 359.40 except that the board shall not certify a tax levy pursuant to section 359.30 or 359.33 and except that the maintenance and repair of all cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the county including pioneer cemeteries shall be paid from the county general fund. The maintenance and improvement program for a pioneer cemetery may include restoration and management of native prairie grasses and wildflowers.

3. In lieu of management of the cemeteries, the board of supervisors may create, by ordinance, a cemetery commission to assume jurisdiction and management of the pioneer cemeteries in the county. The ordinance shall delineate the number of commissioners, the appointing authority, the term of office, officers, employees, organizational matters, rules of procedure, compensation and expenses, and other matters deemed pertinent by the board. The board may delegate any power and duties relating to cemeteries which may otherwise be exercised by township trustees pursuant to sections 359.28 through 359.40 to the cemetery commission except the commission shall not certify a tax levy pursuant to section 359.30 or 359.33 and except that the expenses of the cemetery commission shall be paid from the county general fund.

4. Notwithstanding sections 359.30 and 359.33, the costs of management, repair, and maintenance of pioneer cemeteries shall be paid from the county general fund.

2009 Acts, ch 132, §3
Subsection 1 amended

331.362 Roads and traffic.

1. A county has jurisdiction over secondary roads as provided in section 306.4, subsection 2, subsection 5, paragraph “b”, and subsection 6, paragraph “b”.

2. The board shall exercise the county’s jurisdiction over secondary roads in accordance with chapters 306, 309, 310, 314, and other applicable laws.

3. The board may establish secondary road assessment districts as provided in chapter 311.

4. If a county has land subject to section 312.8, the board shall administer road funds available under that section as prescribed in that section.

5. The board may enter into agreements with the department of transportation as provided in section 313.2.

6. The board shall provide for the control of noxious weeds in accordance with chapter 317.

7. The board shall cause the removal of obstructions on the secondary roads, in accordance with chapter 318.

8. The board shall proceed upon a petition to construct a sidewalk in accordance with sections 320.1 to 320.3. The board may grant permission to lay gas and water mains, construct and maintain cattleways, or construct sidewalks in connection with the secondary roads, in accordance with sections 320.4 to 320.8.

9. A county may regulate traffic on and use of the secondary roads, in accordance with sections 321.236 to 321.250, 321.254, 321.255, 321.285, subsection 4, sections 321.352, 321.471 to 321.473, and other applicable provisions of chapter 321, and sections 321G.9, 321I.10, and 327G.15.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §241
Subsection 9 amended

331.382 Powers and limitations relating to services.

1. The board may exercise the following powers in accordance with the sections designated, and may exercise these or similar powers under its home rule powers or other provisions of law:

a. Establishment of parks outside of cities as provided in section 461A.34.

b. Establishment of a water recreational area as provided in sections 461A.59 to 461A.78.

c. Establishment of a merged area hospital as provided in chapter 145A.

d. Acquisition and operation of a limestone quarry for the sale of agricultural lime, in accordance with chapter 353.

e. Provision of preliminary diagnostic evaluation before admissions to state mental health in-

stitutes as provided in sections 225C.14 through 225C.17.

f. Establishment of a community mental health center as provided in chapter 230A.

g. Establishment of a county care facility as provided in chapter 347B, and sections 135C.23 and 135C.24.

h. Provision of relocation programs and payments as provided in chapter 316.

i. Establishment of an airport commission as provided in sections 330.17 to 330.20.

j. Creation of an airport authority as provided in chapter 330A.

2. The power to establish reserve peace officers is subject to chapter 80D.

3. The power to legislate in regard to chemical substance abuse is subject to section 125.40.

4. The power to establish a county hospital is subject to the licensing requirements of chapter 135B and the power to establish a county health care facility is subject to the licensing requirements of chapter 135C.

5. The board shall not regulate, license, inspect, or collect license fees from food establishments or food and beverage vending machines except as provided in chapter 137F or from hotels except as provided in chapter 137C.

6. The power to operate juvenile detention and shelter care homes is subject to approval of the homes by the director of the department of human services or the director's designee, as provided in section 232.142.

7. If a law library is provided in the county courthouse, judges of the district court of the county shall supervise and control the law library.

8. *a.* The board is subject to chapter 161F, chapters 357 through 358, or chapter 468, subchapters I through III, subchapter IV, parts 1 and 2, or subchapter V, as applicable, in acting relative to a special district authorized under any of those chapters.

b. However, the board may assume and exercise the powers and duties of a governing body under chapter 357, 357A, 357B, 358, or chapter 468, subchapter III, if a governing body established under one of those chapters has insufficient membership to perform its powers and duties, and the board, upon petition of the number of property owners within a proposed district and filing of a bond as provided in section 357A.2, may establish a service district within the unincorporated area of the county and exercise within the district the powers and duties granted in chapters 357, 357A, 357B, 357C, 357I, 358, 359, chapter 384, division IV, or chapter 468, subchapter III.

9. The power to establish and administer an air pollution control program in lieu of state administration is subject to sections 455B.144 and 455B.145.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §120
Contracts to provide services to tax-exempt property; see §364.19
Subsection 8 amended

331.383 Duties and powers relating to elections.

The board shall ensure that the county commissioner of elections conducts primary, general, city, school, and special elections in accordance with applicable state law. The board shall canvass elections in accordance with sections 43.49 to 43.51, 43.60 to 43.62, 46.24, 50.13, 50.24 to 50.29, 50.44 to 50.47, 260C.39, 275.25, 277.20, 376.1, 376.7, and 376.9. The board shall prepare and deliver a list of persons nominated in accordance with section 43.55, provide for a recount in accordance with section 50.48, provide for election precincts in accordance with sections 49.3, 49.4, 49.6 to 49.8, and 49.11, pay election costs as provided in section 47.3, participate in election contests as provided in sections 62.1A and 62.9, and perform other election duties required by state law. The board may authorize additional precinct election officials as provided in section 51.1, provide for the use of an optical scan voting system as provided in sections 52.2, 52.3, and 52.8, and exercise other election powers as provided by state law.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §84
Section amended

331.402 Powers relating to finances — limitations.

1. The payment of county obligations by anticipatory warrants is subject to chapters 74 and 74A and other applicable state law. Anticipatory warrants drawn on the secondary road fund are also subject to sections 309.46 to 309.55.

2. The board may:

a. Require a person who is not a part of county government but is receiving county funds to submit to audit by auditors chosen by the county. The person shall make available all pertinent records needed for the audit.

b. Enter into an agreement with the state department of human services for assistance in accordance with section 249A.12.

c. Levy within a township at a rate not to exceed the rate permitted under sections 359.30 and 359.33 for the care and maintenance of cemeteries, if the township officials fail to levy the tax as needed.

d. Authorize the county auditor to issue warrants for certain purposes as provided in section 331.506, subsection 3.

e. Authorize the auditor to issue checks in lieu of warrants. The checks shall be charged directly against a bank account controlled by the county treasurer.

f. Impose a hotel and motel tax in accordance with chapter 423A.

g. Order the suspension of property taxes or cancel and remit the taxes of certain persons as provided in sections 427.8 and 427.10.

h. Provide for a partial exemption from property taxation in accordance with chapter 427B.

i. Contract with certified public accountants to conduct the annual audit of the financial accounts and transactions of the county as provided in section 11.6.

3. A county may enter into loan agreements to borrow money for any public purpose in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

a. A loan agreement entered into by a county may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in loan agreements between private parties, including, but not limited to, the issuance of notes to evidence its obligations.

b. A provision of a loan agreement which stipulates that a portion of the payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A county enterprise is a separate entity under this subsection, whether it is governed by the board or another governing body.

c. The board shall follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a loan agreement made payable from the debt service fund.

d. The board may authorize a loan agreement which is payable from the general fund if the loan agreement would not cause the total of scheduled annual payments of principal or interest or both principal and interest due from the general fund of the county in any single future fiscal year with respect to all loan agreements in force on the date of the authorization to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The board shall follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a loan agreement for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The board must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 331.443 to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Four hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of twenty-five thousand or less.

(b) Five hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but not more than fifty thousand.

(c) Six hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than fifty thousand but not more than one hundred thousand.

(d) Eight hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than one hundred thousand but not more than two hundred thousand.

(e) One million dollars in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand.

(2) The board must follow the following procedures to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement exceeds

the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The board must institute proceedings for entering into a loan agreement payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the loan agreement, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the loan agreement and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the board hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the loan agreement.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the loan agreement, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306 asking that the question of entering into the loan agreement be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the loan agreement to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the loan agreement. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the county of enter into a loan agreement in amount of \$ for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the loan agreement is approved at an election, the board may proceed and enter into the loan agreement.

e. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement payable from the net revenues of a county enterprise or combined county enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 331.464.

f. A loan agreement to which a county is a party or in which a county has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purpose of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §9, 21
Subsection 3, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

331.424A County mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund.

1. For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “services fund” means

the county mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund created in subsection 2. The county finance committee created in section 333A.2 shall consult with the state commission in adopting rules and prescribing forms for administering the services fund.

2. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and succeeding fiscal years, county revenues from taxes and other sources designated for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services shall be credited to the mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund of the county. The board shall make appropriations from the fund for payment of services provided under the county management plan approved pursuant to section 331.439. The county may pay for the services in cooperation with other counties by pooling appropriations from the fund with other counties or through county regional entities including but not limited to the county's mental health and developmental disabilities regional planning council created pursuant to section 225C.18.

3. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and succeeding fiscal years, receipts from the state or federal government for such services shall be credited to the services fund, including moneys allotted to the county from the state payment made pursuant to section 331.439 and moneys allotted to the county for property tax relief pursuant to section 426B.1.

4. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the county shall certify a levy for payment of services. For each fiscal year, county revenues from taxes imposed by the county credited to the services fund shall not exceed an amount equal to the amount of base year expenditures for services as defined in section 331.438, less the amount of property tax relief to be received pursuant to section 426B.2, in the fiscal year for which the budget is certified. The county auditor and the board of supervisors shall reduce the amount of the levy certified for the services fund by the amount of property tax relief to be received. A levy certified under this section is not subject to the appeal provisions of section 331.426 or to any other provision in law authorizing a county to exceed, increase, or appeal a property tax levy limit.

5. Appropriations specifically authorized to be made from the mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund shall not be made from any other fund of the county.

Reimbursement rate increase for purchase of service providers; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §2, 4, 15; 2001 Acts, ch 191, §34, 53; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1181, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 208, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §54

Transfers of funds from other funds by county or utilization of nonreversion authority permitted during 2007 fiscal year for decategorization project funding; report; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §96

Two-year pilot project for a regional service network for mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services paid from funds under this section, see 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §59

Section not amended; footnote revised

331.425 Additions to levies — special levy election.

The board may certify an addition to a levy in excess of the amounts otherwise permitted under sections 331.423, 331.424, and 331.426 if the proposition to certify an addition to a levy has been submitted at a special levy election and received a favorable majority of the votes cast on the proposition. A special levy election is subject to the following:

1. The election shall be held only if the board gives notice to the county commissioner of elections, not later than February 15, that the election is to be held.

2. The election shall be held on the first Tuesday in March and be conducted by the county commissioner of elections in accordance with the law.

3. The proposition to be submitted shall be substantially in the following form:

“Vote for only one of the following:

Shall the county of levy an additional tax at a rate of \$ each year for years beginning next July 1 in excess of the statutory limits otherwise applicable for the (general county services or rural county services) fund?

or

The county of shall continue the (general county services or rural county services fund) under the maximum rate of \$”

4. The canvass shall be held beginning at one o'clock on the second day which is not a holiday following the special levy election.

5. Notice of the proposed special levy election shall be published at least twice in a newspaper as specified in section 331.305 prior to the date of the special levy election. The first notice shall appear as early as practicable after the board has decided to seek a special levy.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §85
Subsection 2 amended

331.427 General fund.

1. Except as otherwise provided by state law, county revenues from taxes and other sources for general county services shall be credited to the general fund of the county, including revenues received under sections 9I.11, 101A.3, 101A.7, 123.36, 123.143, 142D.9, 176A.8, 321.105, 321.152, 321G.7, 321I.8, section 331.554, subsection 6, sections 341A.20, 364.3, 368.21, 423A.7, 428A.8, 433.15, 434.19, 445.57, 453A.35, 458A.21, 483A.12, 533.329, 556B.1, 583.6, 602.8108, 904.908, and 906.17, and the following:

a. License fees for business establishments.

b. Moneys remitted by the clerk of the district court and received from a magistrate or district associate judge for fines and forfeited bail imposed pursuant to a violation of a county ordinance.

c. Other amounts in accordance with state law.

2. Fees and charges including service delivery fees, credit card fees, and electronic funds transfer charges payable to a third party, not to the county, that are imposed for completing an electronic financial transaction with the county are not considered county revenues for purposes of subsection 1.

3. The board may make appropriations from the general fund for general county services, including but not limited to the following:

a. Expenses of a joint emergency management commission under chapter 29C.

b. Development, operation, and maintenance of memorial buildings or monuments under chapter 37.

c. Purchase of voting systems and equipment under chapter 52.

d. Expenses incurred by the county conservation board established under chapter 350, in carrying out its powers and duties.

e. Local health services. The county auditor shall keep a complete record of appropriations for local health services and shall issue warrants on them only on requisition of the local or district health board.

f. Expenses relating to county fairs, as provided in chapter 174.

g. Maintenance of a juvenile detention home under chapter 232.

h. Relief of veterans under chapter 35B.

i. Care and support of the poor under chapter 252.

j. Operation, maintenance, and management of a health center under chapter 346A.

k. For the use of a nonprofit historical society organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504, a city-owned historical project, or both.

l. Services listed in section 331.424, subsection 1, and section 331.554.

m. Closure and postclosure care of a sanitary disposal project under section 455B.302.

4. Appropriations specifically authorized to be made from the general fund shall not be made from the rural services fund, but may be made from other sources.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §86
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

331.440 Mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services — central point of coordination process — state case services.

1. a. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*central point of coordination process*” means a central point of coordination process established by a county or consortium of counties for the delivery of mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services which are paid for in whole or in part by county funds. The central point of coordination process may include but is not limited

to reviewing a person’s eligibility for services, determining the appropriateness of the type, level, and duration of services, and performing periodic review of the person’s continuing eligibility and need for services. Any recommendations developed concerning a person’s plan of services shall be consistent with the person’s unique strengths, circumstances, priorities, concerns, abilities, and capabilities. For those services funded under the medical assistance program, the central point of coordination process shall be used to assure that the person is aware of the appropriate service options available to the person.

b. The central point of coordination process may include a clinical assessment process to identify a person’s service needs and to make recommendations regarding the person’s plan for services. The clinical assessment process shall utilize qualified mental health professionals and qualified mental retardation professionals.

c. The central point of coordination and clinical assessment process shall include provision for the county’s participation in a management information system developed in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to subsection 4.

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

a. “*Adult person*” means a person who is age eighteen or older and is a United States citizen or a qualified alien as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1641.

b. “*County of residence*” means the county in this state in which, at the time an adult person applies for or receives services, the adult person is living and has established an ongoing presence with the declared, good faith intention of living for a permanent or indefinite period of time. The county of residence of an adult person who is a homeless person is the county where the homeless person usually sleeps.

c. “*Homeless person*” means the same as defined in section 48A.2.

d. “*State case services and other support*” means the mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services and other support paid for under the rules and requirements in effect prior to October 1, 2006, from the annual appropriation made to the department of human services for such services and other support provided to persons who have no established county of legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the person is deemed to be a state case. Such services and other support do not include medical assistance program services or services provided in a state institution.

3. The department of human services shall seek federal approval as necessary for the central point of coordination and clinical assessment processes to be eligible for federal financial participation under the medical assistance program. A county may implement the central point of coordination process as part of a consortium of counties and may implement the process beginning with

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995.

4. *a.* An application for services may be made through the central point of coordination process of an adult person's county of residence. Effective July 1, 2007, if an adult person who is subject to a central point of coordination process has legal settlement in another county, the central point of coordination process functions relating to the application shall be performed by the central point of coordination process of the person's county of residence in accordance with the county of residence's management plan approved under section 331.439 and the person's county of legal settlement is responsible for the cost of the services or other support authorized at the rates reimbursed by the county of residence.

b. The county of residence shall determine whether or not the person's county of legal settlement has implemented a waiting list in accordance with section 331.439, subsection 5. If the person's county of legal settlement has implemented a waiting list, the services or other support for the person shall be authorized by the county of residence in accordance with the county of legal settlement's waiting list provisions.

c. At the time services or other support are authorized, the county of residence shall send the county of legal settlement a copy of the authorization notice.

5. Effective October 1, 2006, if an adult person has no established county of legal settlement or the legal settlement is unknown so that the person is deemed to be a state case, the person's eligibility and the authorization for state case services and other support shall be determined by the adult person's county of residence in accordance with that county's management plan approved under section 331.439. The costs of the state case services and other support provided for the person shall be the responsibility of the person's county of legal residence. The funding appropriated to the department of human services for purposes of the state case services and other support shall be distributed as provided in the appropriation to the counties of residence responsible for the costs.

6. The state commission shall consider the recommendations of county representatives in adopting rules outlining standards and requirements for implementation of the central point of coordination and clinical assessment processes on the date required by subsection 3. The rules shall permit counties options in implementing the process based upon a county's consumer population and available service delivery system.

2007-2008 appropriation; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §83,

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2008-2009 appropriation; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §23
2009-2010 appropriation; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §24
Section not amended; footnote added

331.441 Definitions.

1. As used in this part, the use of the conjunctive "and" includes the disjunctive "or" and the use

of the disjunctive "or" includes the conjunctive "and", unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

2. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "General obligation bond" means a negotiable bond issued by a county and payable from the levy of ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the county through its debt service fund which is required to be established by section 331.430.

b. "Essential county purpose" means any of the following:

(1) An optical scan voting system.

(2) Bridges on highways or parts of highways which are located along the corporate limits of cities and are partly within and partly without the limits and are in whole or in part secondary roads.

(3) Sanitary disposal projects as defined in section 455B.301.

(4) Works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner, for the collection and disposal of solid waste, and for the collection and disposal of surface waters and streams, including the planning, acquisition, leasing, construction, reconstruction, extension, remodeling, improvement, repair, equipping, maintenance, and operation of the works and facilities.

(5) Public buildings, including the site or grounds of, and the erection, equipment, remodeling, or reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to the buildings, and including the provision and maintenance of juvenile detention or shelter care facilities, when the cost does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Six hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of twenty-five thousand or less.

(b) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but not more than fifty thousand.

(c) Nine hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than fifty thousand but not more than one hundred thousand.

(d) One million two hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than one hundred thousand but not more than two hundred thousand.

(e) One million five hundred thousand dollars in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand.

(6) Funding or refunding outstanding indebtedness if the outstanding indebtedness exceeds five thousand dollars on the first day of January, April, June, or September in any year. However, a county shall not levy taxes to repay refunding bonds for bridges on property within cities.

(7) Enlargement and improvement of a county hospital acquired and operated under chapter 347A, subject to a maximum of two percent of the assessed value of the taxable property in the coun-

ty. However, notice of the proposed bond issue shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks and if, within twenty days following the date of the first publication, a petition requesting an election on the proposal and signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to at least twenty percent of the votes cast at the preceding election for governor is filed with the county auditor, the proposal is subject to the election requirements in section 331.442, subsections 2, 3, and 4, for general county purpose bonds.

(8) The provision of insurance, or funding a self-insurance program or local government risk pool, including but not limited to the investigation and defense of claims, the payment of claims, and the administration and management of such self-insurance program or local government risk pool.

(9) The acquisition, restoration, or demolition of abandoned, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings, structures or properties or the abatement of a nuisance.

(10) The establishment or funding of programs to provide for or assist in providing for the acquisition, restoration, or demolition of housing, as part of a municipal housing project under chapter 403 or otherwise, or for other purposes as may be authorized under chapter 403A.

(11) The acquiring, developing, and improving of a geographic computer data base system suitable for automated mapping and facilities management.

(12) Funding the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, or equipping of waterworks, water mains and extensions, ponds, reservoirs, capacity, wells, dams, pumping installations, real and personal property, or other facilities available or used for the storage, transportation, or utilization of water.

(a) The county board of supervisors may on its own motion or upon a written petition of a water supplier established under chapter 357A or 504 direct the county auditor to establish a special service area tax district for the purpose of issuing general obligation bonds. The special service area tax district shall include only unincorporated portions of the county and shall be drawn according to engineering recommendations provided by the water supplier or the county engineer and, in addition, shall be drawn in order that an election provided for in subparagraph division (b) can be administered. The county's debt service tax levy for the county general obligation bonds issued for the purposes set out in this subparagraph shall be levied only against taxable property within the county which is included within the boundaries of the special service area tax district. An owner of property not included within the boundaries of the special service area tax district may petition the board of supervisors to be included in the special service area tax district subsequent to its establishment.

(b) General obligation bonds for the purposes described in this subparagraph are subject to an election held in the manner provided in section 331.442, subsections 1 through 4, if not later than fifteen days following the action by the county board of supervisors, eligible electors file a petition with the county commissioner of elections asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the special service area tax district. The petition must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to at least five percent of the registered voters residing in the special service area tax district. If the petition is duly filed within the fifteen days, the board of supervisors shall either adopt a resolution declaring that the proposal to issue the bonds is abandoned, or direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election within a special service area tax district upon the question of issuing the bonds.

(13) The acquisition, pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement, of a city convention center or veterans memorial auditorium, including the renovation, remodeling, reconstruction, expansion, improvement, or equipping of such a center or auditorium, provided that debt service funds shall not be derived from the division of taxes under section 403.19.

(14) The aiding of the planning, undertaking, and carrying out of urban renewal projects under the authority of chapter 403 and for the purposes set out in section 403.12. However, bonds issued for this purpose are subject to the right of petition for an election as provided in section 331.442, subsection 5, without limitation on the amount of the bond issue or the population of the county, and the board shall include notice of the right of petition in the notice of proposed action required under section 331.443, subsection 2.

(15) The establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district.

(16) Capital projects for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, or equipping of bridges, roads, and culverts if such capital projects assist in economic development which creates jobs and wealth, if such capital projects relate to damage caused by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, or if such capital projects are designed to prevent or mitigate future disasters as defined in section 29C.2.

(17) Peace officer communication equipment and other emergency services communication equipment and systems.

(18) The remediation, restoration, repair, cleanup, replacement, and improvement of property, buildings, equipment, and public facilities that have been damaged by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2 and that are located in an area that the governor has proclaimed a disaster emer-

gency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster. Bonds issued pursuant to section 331.443 for the purposes specified in this subparagraph shall be issued not later than ten years after the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster, whichever is later.

(19) The reimbursement of the county's general fund or other funds of the county for expenditures made related to remediation, restoration, repair, and cleanup of damage caused by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, if the damage is located in an area that the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster. Bonds issued pursuant to section 331.443 for the purposes specified in this subparagraph shall be issued not later than ten years after the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster, whichever is later.

c. "General county purpose" means any of the following:

(1) A memorial building or monument to commemorate the service rendered by members of the armed services of the United States, including the acquisition of ground and the purchase, erection, construction, reconstruction, and equipment of the building or monument, to be managed by a commission as provided in chapter 37.

(2) Acquisition and development of land for a public museum, park, parkway, preserve, playground, or other recreation or conservation purpose to be managed by the county conservation board. The board may submit a proposition under this subparagraph only upon receipt of a petition from the county conservation board asking that bonds be issued for a specified amount.

(3) The building and maintenance of a bridge over state boundary line streams. The board shall submit a proposition under this subparagraph to an election upon receipt of a petition which is valid under section 331.306.

(4) Contributions of money to the state department of transportation to help finance the construction of toll bridges across navigable rivers constituting boundaries between the county and an adjoining state.

(5) An airport, including establishment, acquisition, equipment, improvement, or enlargement of the airport.

(6) A joint city-county building, established by contract between the county and its county seat city, including purchase, acquisition, ownership, and equipment of the county portion of the building.

(7) A county health center as defined in section 346A.1, including additions and facilities for the center and including the acquisition, reconstruction, completion, equipment, improvement, re-

pair, and remodeling of the center, additions, or facilities. Bonds for the purpose specified in this subparagraph are exempt from taxation by the state and the interest on the bonds is exempt from state income taxes.

(8) A county public hospital, including procuring a site and the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the hospital, and additions to the hospital, subject to the levy limits in section 347.7.

(9) Public buildings, including the site or grounds of, the erection, equipment, remodeling, or reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to the buildings, and including the provision and maintenance of juvenile detention or shelter care facilities, when the cost exceeds the limits stated in subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (5).

(10) The undertaking of any project jointly or in cooperation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the county alone, would be for a general county purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.

(11) Any other purpose which is necessary for the operation of the county or the health and welfare of its citizens.

3. The "cost" of a project for an essential county purpose or general county purpose includes construction contracts and the cost of engineering, architectural, technical, and legal services, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of real and personal property, consequential damages or costs, easements, rights-of-way, supervision, inspection, testing, publications, printing and sale of bonds, interest during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter or for twelve months after the acquisition date, and provisions for contingencies.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §87; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §10, 21; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §33, 36

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraphs (1) and (16) amended
Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW subparagraphs (18) and (19)

331.442 General county purpose bonds.

1. A county which proposes to carry out any general county purpose within or without its boundaries, and to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay all or any part of the costs of a project, shall do so in accordance with this part.

2. a. The board shall publish notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds and a statement of the estimated cost of the project for which the bonds are to be issued. The notice shall be published as provided in section 331.305 with the minutes of the meeting at which the board adopts a resolution to call a county special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. The cost of the project, as published in the notice pursuant

to this paragraph, is an estimate and is not intended to be binding on the board in later proceedings related to the project.

b. Before the board may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general county purpose, it shall call a county special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. At the election the proposition shall be submitted in the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, issue its general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding the amount of \$ for the purpose of ?

3. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as specified in section 331.305. At the election the ballot used for the submission of the proposition shall be in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

4. The proposition of issuing bonds for a general county purpose is not carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against the proposition at the election. If the proposition of issuing the general county purpose bonds is approved by the voters, the board may proceed with the issuance of the bonds.

5. a. Notwithstanding subsection 2, a board, in lieu of calling an election, may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for a general county purpose by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, and the right to petition for an election, to be published as provided in section 331.305 at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds subject to the following limitations:

(1) In counties having a population of twenty thousand or less, in an amount of not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

(2) In counties having a population of over twenty thousand and not over fifty thousand, in an amount of not more than two hundred thousand dollars.

(3) In counties having a population of over fifty thousand, in an amount of not more than three hundred thousand dollars.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition is filed with the auditor in the manner provided by section 331.306 asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to issue the bonds to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4.

c. If no petition is filed, or if a petition is filed

and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the board may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

2009 Acts, ch 2, §1, 3, 4

2009 amendment to subsection 2 applies retroactively to validate projects authorized by ballot proposition that approved the issuance of county general obligation bonds at elections held prior to February 16, 2009, if, on February 16, 2009, the cost of the project does not exceed one hundred ten percent of the project cost stated on the ballot; board of supervisors action to adopt resolution stating compliance; 2009 Acts, ch 2, §3, 4

Subsection 2 amended

331.443 Essential county purpose bonds.

1. A county which proposes to carry out an essential county purpose within or without its boundaries, and to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay all or any part of the cost of a project shall do so in accordance with this part.

2. Before the board may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for an essential county purpose, a notice of the proposed action, including a statement of the amount and purposes of the bonds, and the time and place of the meeting at which the board proposes to take action for the issuance of the bonds, shall be published as provided in section 331.305. At the meeting, the board shall receive oral or written objections from any resident or property owner of the county. After all objections have been received and considered, the board, at that meeting or a date to which it is adjourned, may take additional action for the issuance of the bonds or abandon the proposal to issue the bonds. Any resident or property owner of the county may appeal the decision of the board to take additional action to the district court of the county, within fifteen days after the additional action is taken, but the additional action of the board is final and conclusive unless the court finds that the board exceeded its authority. The provisions of this subsection with respect to notice, hearing, and appeal, are in lieu of any other law.

3. a. Notwithstanding subsection 2, a board may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for an essential county purpose specified in section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (18) or (19), in an amount equal to or greater than three million dollars by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, together with the maximum rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the county at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition is filed with the county auditor, signed by eligible electors of the county equal in number to twenty percent of the persons in the county who voted for the office of president of the United States at the last preceding general election that had such office

on the ballot, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the county, the board shall either by resolution declare the proposal to issue the bonds to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 331.442.

c. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is approved at an election, the board may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §11, 21
NEW subsection 3

331.447 Taxes to pay bonds.

1. Taxes for the payment of general obligation bonds shall be levied in accordance with chapter 76, and the bonds are payable from the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the county through its debt service fund required by section 331.430 except that:

a. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year shall not exceed the maximum rate of tax, if any, provided by this division for the purpose for which the bonds were issued. If general obligation bonds are issued for different categories, as provided in section 331.445, the maximum rate of levies, if any, for each purpose shall apply separately to that portion of the bond issue for that category and the resolution authorizing the bond issue shall clearly set forth the annual debt service requirements with respect to each purpose in sufficient detail to indicate compliance with the rate of tax levy, if any.

b. The amount estimated and certified to apply on principal and interest for any one year may only exceed the statutory rate of levy limit, if any, by the amount that the registered voters of the county have approved at a special election, which may be held at the same time as the general election and may be included in the proposition authorizing the issuance of bonds, if an election on the proposition is necessary, or may be submitted as a separate proposition at the same election or at a different election. Notice of the election shall be given as specified in section 331.305.

(1) If the proposition includes issuing bonds and increasing the levy limit, it shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, be authorized to (here state purpose of project) and issue its general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding the amount of \$. for that purpose, and be authorized to levy annually a tax not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within the county to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds?

(2) If the proposition includes only increasing the levy limit it shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county of, state of Iowa, be authorized to levy annually a tax not exceeding dollars and cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property within the county to pay principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the county for the purpose of ?

2. A statutory or voted tax levy limitation does not limit the source of payment of bonds and interest, but only restricts the amount of bonds which may be issued.

3. For the sole purpose of computing the amount of bonds which may be issued as the result of the application of a statutory or voted tax levy limitation, all interest on the bonds in excess of that accruing in the first twelve months may be excluded from the first annual levy of taxes, so that the need for including more than one year's interest on the first annual levy of taxes to pay the bonds and interest does not operate to further restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued, and in certifying the annual levies, the first annual levy of taxes shall be sufficient to pay all principal of and interest on the bonds becoming due prior to the next succeeding annual levy and the full amount of the annual levy shall be entered for collection as provided in chapter 76.

2009 Acts, ch 2, §2 - 4
2009 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph b, applies retroactively to validate projects authorized by ballot proposition that approved the issuance of county general obligation bonds at elections held prior to February 16, 2009, if, on February 16, 2009, the cost of the project does not exceed one hundred ten percent of the project cost stated on the ballot; board of supervisors action to adopt resolution stating compliance; 2009 Acts, ch 2, §3, 4
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

331.502 General duties.

The auditor shall:

1. Have general custody and control of the courthouse, subject to the direction of the board.
2. Provide, upon request and payment of the legal fee, a certified copy of any record or account kept in the auditor's office.
3. Carry out duties relating to the administration of local governmental budgets as provided in chapter 24 and section 384.19.
4. Report the approval of the bond of a public officer approved by the auditor on behalf of the board as provided in section 64.21.
5. Have custody of the official bonds of county and township officers as provided in section 64.23.
6. Take temporary possession of the office and all official books and papers in the office of treasurer when a vacancy occurs and hold the office, books, and records until a successor qualifies as provided in section 69.3. The auditor shall also serve temporarily as the recorder if a vacancy occurs in that office and, if there is no chief deputy assessor, act temporarily as the assessor as pro-

vided in section 441.8.

7. Serve as a member of an appointment board to fill a vacancy in the membership of the board as provided in section 69.8, subsection 4.

8. Submit annually to the Iowa department of public health the names and addresses of the clerk, or if there is no clerk, the secretary of the local boards of health in the county as provided in section 135.32.

9. Notify the chairperson of the county agricultural extension education council when the bond of the council treasurer has been filed as provided in section 176A.14.

10. Attest to anticipatory warrants issued by the board for the operation of a county limestone quarry as provided in section 353.7.

11. Carry out duties relating to the determination of legal settlement, collection of funds due the county, and support of persons with mental retardation as provided in sections 222.13, 222.50, 222.61 to 222.66, 222.69, and 222.74.

12. Collect the costs relating to the treatment and care of private patients at the state psychiatric hospital as provided in sections 225.23, 225.24, and 225.35.

13. Carry out duties relating to the hospitalization and support of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 229.42, 230.3, 230.11, 230.15, 230.21, 230.22, 230.25, and 230.26.

14. With acceptable sureties, approve the bonds of the members of a county commission of veteran affairs as provided in section 35B.6.

15. Issue warrants and maintain a book containing a record of persons receiving veteran assistance as provided in section 35B.10.

16. If the legal settlement of a poor person receiving financial assistance is in another county, notify the auditor of that county of the financial assistance as provided in section 252.22.

17. Make available to schools, voting equipment or sample ballots for instructional purposes as provided in section 280.9A.

18. Carry out duties relating to the collection and payment of funds for educating and supporting deaf students as provided in sections 270.6 and 270.7.

19. Order the treasurer to transfer tuition payments from the account of the debtor school corporation to the creditor school corporation as provided in section 282.21.

20. Order the treasurer to transfer transportation service fees from the account of the debtor school corporation to the creditor school corporation as provided in section 285.1, subsection 13.

21. Apportion school taxes, rents, and other money dedicated for public school purposes as provided in section 298.11.

22. Carry out duties relating to school lands and funds as provided in chapter 257B.

23. Carry out duties relating to the establish-

ment, alteration, and vacation of public highways as provided in sections 306.21, 306.25, 306.29 to 306.31, 306.37, and 306.40.

24. Carry out duties relating to the establishment and maintenance of secondary roads as provided in chapter 309.

25. Collect costs incurred by the county weed commissioner as provided in section 317.21.

26. Maintain a file of certificates of appointment issued by county officers as provided in section 331.903.

27. Furnish information and statistics requested by the governor or the general assembly as provided in section 331.901, subsection 1.

28. Carry out duties relating to the organization, expansion, reduction, or dissolution of a rural water district as provided in chapter 357A.

29. Carry out duties related to posting financial information of a township as provided in sections 359.23 and 359.49.

30. Acknowledge the receipt of funds refunded by the state as provided in section 12B.18.

31. Be responsible for all public money collected or received by the auditor's office. The money shall be deposited in a bank approved by the board as provided in chapter 12C.

32. Carry out duties relating to the establishment and management of levee and drainage districts as provided in chapter 468, subchapter I, parts 1 to 5, subchapter II, parts 1, 3, and 6, subchapter III, and subchapter V.

33. Serve as a trustee for funds of a cemetery association as provided in section 523I.505.

34. Notify the state department of transportation of claims filed for improvements on public roads payable from the primary road fund as provided in section 573.24.

35. Certify to the clerk of the district court the names, addresses, and expiration date of the terms of office of persons appointed to the county judicial magistrate appointing commission as provided in section 602.6503.

36. Serve as an ex officio member of the jury commission as provided in section 607A.9.

37. Destroy outdated records as ordered by the board.

38. Carry out duties relating to the selection of jurors as provided in chapter 607A.

39. Designate newspapers in which official notices of the auditor's office shall be published as provided in section 618.7.

40. Carry out duties relating to lost property as provided in sections 556F.2, 556F.4, 556F.7, 556F.10, and 556F.16.

41. For payment of a permanent school fund mortgage, acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage by execution of a written instrument referring to the mortgage as provided in section 655.1.

42. Receive and record in a book kept for that purpose, moneys recovered from a person willfully

committing waste or trespass on real estate as provided in section 658.10.

43. Carry out other duties required by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323 or 331.610.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §88
Subsection 17 amended

331.601A Definitions.

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

1. *“Batch basis”* means the delivery of an accumulation of electronic documents or records recorded or maintained by the county recorder.

2. *“Document”* or *“instrument”* means a writing or drawing presented to the recorder for recording, consisting of one or more pages of text and attachments.

3. *“Electronic document”* means a document or instrument that is received, processed, disseminated, or maintained in an electronic format. The submission of an electronic document through the county land record information system electronic submission service shall be equivalent to delivery of a document through the United States postal service or by personal delivery at designated offices in each county. Persons who submit electronic documents for recording are responsible for ensuring that the electronic documents comply with all requirements for recording.

4. *“File or submit”* means the act of delivering a document or instrument to a recording office for recording into the public records.

5. *“Grantor and grantee”* means the names of the transferor and transferee in the transaction used to create the recording index.

6. *“Legible”* means capable of being read or deciphered without magnification regardless of the recording process.

7. *“Page”* means a writing, printing, or drawing, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, occurring on one side only and covering all or part of such side, and not larger than eight and one-half inches in width and fourteen inches in length.

8. *“Record”* means a process whether by manual, mechanical, electronic, optical, magnetic, microfilm, or other methods of storage, after filing or submission, to incorporate a document or instrument into the public record.

9. *“Transaction”* means a specific legal action in the form of or evidenced by one of the following:

a. A title or caption including but not limited to a deed, deed of trust, mortgage, or power of attorney.

b. A subsequent reference to an original document or instrument including but not limited to an assignment or release or satisfaction of mortgage.

2009 Acts, ch 159, §1
NEW subsection 1 and former subsection 1 renumbered as 2
NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 2 – 7 renumbered as 4 – 9

331.602 General duties.

The recorder shall:

1. Record all documents or instruments presented to the recorder’s office for recordation upon payment of the proper fees and compliance with other recording requirements as provided by law.

2. Rerecord an instrument without fee upon presentation of the original instrument by the owner if an error is made in recording the instrument. The recorder shall also note on the new record a reference to the original record and on the original record a reference to the new record.

3. If an error is made in indexing an instrument, reindex the instrument without fee.

4. Reserved.

5. Reserved.

6. Carry out duties as a member of a nomination appeals commission as provided in section 44.7.

7. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of oil and gas leases as provided in sections 458A.22 and 458A.24.

8. Endorse on each notice of an unemployment contribution lien the day, hour, and minute that the lien is filed for recording and the document reference number, index the notice of lien, and record the lien as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3.

9. Carry out duties relating to the registration of vessels as provided in sections 462A.5, 462A.23, 462A.51, 462A.52, 462A.54, and 462A.55.

10. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of hunting, fishing, and fur harvester licenses as provided in sections 483A.10, 483A.12, 483A.13, 483A.14, 483A.15, and 483A.22.

11. Collect migratory game bird fees as provided in chapter 484A.

12. Record the orders and decisions of the fence viewers and index the record in the name of each adjoining owner of land affected by the order or decision as provided in section 359A.10. The recorder shall also note that a judgment has been rendered on an appeal of an order or decision of the fence viewers as provided in section 359A.24.

13. Reserved.

14. Reserved.

15. Record without fee a sheriff’s deed for land under foreclosure procedures as provided in section 257B.35.

16. Issue snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle registrations and user permits as provided in sections 321G.4, 321G.4A, 321G.6, 321G.21, 321I.4, 321I.5, 321I.7, and 321I.22.

17. Record the measure and plat of a zoning district, building line, or fire limit adopted by a city as provided in section 380.11.

18. Carry out duties relating to the platting of land as provided in chapter 354.

19. Submit monthly to the director of revenue a report of the real property transfer tax received.

20. Carry out duties relating to the endorse-

ment, indexing, and recording of income tax liens as provided in section 422.26.

21. Carry out duties relating to the taxation of real estate transfers as provided in chapter 428A.

22. Carry out duties relating to the recording and indexing of affidavits and claims affecting real estate as provided in section 448.17.

23. Forward to the director of revenue a copy of any deed, bill of sale, or other transfer which shows that it is made or intended to take effect at or after the death of the person executing the instrument as provided in section 450.81.

24. Record papers, statements, and certificates relating to the condemnation of property as provided in section 6B.38, and carry out duties related to the filing of certain condemnation documents with the office of secretary of state.

25. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for state banks as provided in chapter 524.

26. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for credit unions as provided in chapter 533.

27. Carry out duties relating to the recordation of articles of incorporation and other instruments for savings and loan associations as provided in chapter 534.

28. Carry out duties relating to the filing of financing statements or instruments as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 5.

29. Record the name and description of a farm as provided in sections 557.22 to 557.26.

30. Record a statement of claim provided in chapter 557C relating to mineral interests in coal.

31. Record conveyances and leases of agricultural land as provided in section 558.44.

32. Collect the recording fee and the auditor's transfer fee for real property being conveyed as provided in section 558.58.

33. Reserved.

34. Record and index a notice of title interest in land as provided in section 614.35.

35. Designate the newspapers in which the notices pertaining to the office of recorder shall be published as provided in section 618.7.

36. Record a conveyance of property presented by a commissioner appointed by the district court as provided in section 624.35.

37. Carry out duties relating to the indexing of name changes, and the recorder shall charge fees for indexing as provided in section 331.604.

38. Report to the board the fees collected as provided in section 331.902.

39. Accept applications for passports.

40. Carry out other duties as provided by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §4
Subsections 8 and 37 amended

331.603 General powers.

1. The recorder may administer oaths and take affirmations on matters relating to the busi-

ness of the office of recorder as provided in section 63A.2.

2. Subject to the requirements of section 331.903, the recorder may appoint and remove deputies, assistants, and clerks.

3. The recorder may reproduce in miniature on a durable medium any instrument to be recorded. When a recorded instrument involves a release, assignment, or other subsequent reference to an original document, the separate instrument filed acknowledging the release, assignment, or other subsequent reference shall be reproduced. In lieu of marginal entries, the recorder shall cross-reference the release, assignment, or other subsequent reference with the record of the original document. When an official record is produced in miniature, a security copy shall be reproduced at the same time and kept outside of the courthouse.

4. The recorder may, in lieu of maintaining separate index books, prepare and maintain a combined index record or system which shall contain the same data and information as required to be kept in the separate index books.

5. *a.* The governing board of the county land record information system shall not enter into an agreement to provide access to electronic documents or records on a batch basis. The county recorder may collect reasonable fees for access to electronic documents and records pursuant to an agreement. The fees shall not exceed the actual cost of providing access to the electronic documents and records. "Actual cost" means only those expenses directly attributable to providing access to electronic documents and records. "Actual cost" shall not include costs such as employment benefits, depreciation, maintenance, electricity, or insurance associated with the administration of the office of the county recorder or the county land record information system.

b. Electronic documents and records made available under this subsection shall not include personally identifiable information and shall be subjected to a redaction process prior to the transfer of the electronic documents or records to another person pursuant to an agreement under paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 27, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §2
Subsection 4 amended
NEW subsection 5

331.604 Recording and filing fees.

1. Except as otherwise provided by state law, subsection 4, or section 331.605, the recorder shall collect a fee of five dollars for each page or fraction of a page of an instrument which is filed or recorded in the recorder's office. If a page or fraction of a page contains more than one transaction, the recorder shall collect the fee for each transaction.

2. *a.* The recorder shall also collect a fee of one dollar for each recorded transaction for which a fee is paid pursuant to subsection 1 to be used exclu-

sively for the purpose of preserving and maintaining public records. The treasurer, on behalf of the recorder, shall establish and maintain a county recorder's records management fund into which all moneys collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited. Interest earned on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the county recorder's records management fund. The recorder shall use the moneys deposited in the fund to produce and maintain public records that meet archival standards, and to enhance the technological storage, retrieval, and transmission capabilities related to archival quality records. The recorder may cooperate with other entities, boards, and agencies to establish methods of records management, and participate in other joint ventures which further the purposes of this subsection.

b. Fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be used to accomplish the following purposes:

- (1) Preserve and maintain public records.
- (2) Assist counties in reducing record preservation costs.
- (3) Encourage and foster maximum access to public records maintained by county recorders at locations throughout the state.
- (4) Establish plans for anticipated and possible future needs, including the handling and preservation of vital statistics.

3. a. Each county shall participate in the county land record information system and shall comply with the policies and procedures established by the governing board of the county land record information system.

b. (1) For the period beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2009, the county recorder shall also collect a fee of one dollar for each recorded transaction, regardless of the number of pages, for which a fee is paid pursuant to subsection 1 to be used for the purpose set forth in paragraph "d".

(2) For the period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011, the recorder shall also collect a fee of three dollars for each recorded transaction, regardless of the number of pages, for which a fee is paid pursuant to subsection 1 to be used for the following purposes:

- (a) Maintaining the statewide internet website and the county land record information system.
- (b) Integrating information contained in documents and records maintained by the recorder and other land record information from other sources with the county land record information system.
- (c) Implementing and maintaining a process for redacting personally identifiable information contained in electronic documents that are displayed for public access through an internet website or that are transferred to another person.
- (3) Beginning July 1, 2011, the recorder shall also collect a fee of one dollar for each recorded

transaction, regardless of the number of pages, for which a fee is paid pursuant to subsection 1 to be used for the purposes in subparagraph (2) and for the following purposes:

(a) Establishing and implementing standards for recording, processing, and archiving electronic documents and records.

(b) Expanding access to records by encouraging electronic indexing and scanning of documents and instruments recorded in prior years.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), the fee collected by the recorder under this subsection for recording a plat of survey is one dollar, regardless of the number of pages. For purposes of this subparagraph, "plat of survey" means the same as defined in section 355.1, subsection 9.

(5) Fees collected in excess of the amount needed for the purposes specified in this subsection shall be used by the county land record information system to reduce or eliminate service fees for electronic submission of documents and instruments.

c. The county treasurer, on behalf of the recorder, shall establish and maintain a county recorder's electronic transaction fund into which all moneys collected pursuant to paragraph "b" shall be deposited. Interest earned on moneys deposited in this fund shall be computed based on the average monthly balance in the fund and shall be credited to the county recorder's electronic transaction fund.

d. The local government electronic transaction fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the treasurer of state. Moneys deposited into the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the local government electronic transaction fund shall be credited to the fund. Moneys in the local government electronic transaction fund are not subject to transfer, appropriation, or reversion to any other fund, or any other use except as provided in this subsection. On a monthly basis, the county treasurer shall pay the fees deposited into the county recorder's electronic transaction fund to the treasurer of state for deposit into the local government electronic transaction fund. Moneys credited to the local government electronic transaction fund are appropriated to the treasurer of state for the payment of claims approved by the governing board of the county land record information system. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, expenditures from the fund shall be for the purpose of planning and implementing electronic recording and electronic transactions in each county, developing county and statewide internet websites to provide electronic access to records and information, and to pay the ongoing costs of integrating and maintaining the statewide internet website.

e. The recorder shall make available any infor-

mation required by the county auditor or auditor of state concerning the fees collected under this subsection for the purposes of determining the amount of fees collected and the uses for which such fees are expended.

4. A county shall not be required to pay a fee to the recorder for filing or recording instruments. However, a county treasurer is required to pay recording fees pursuant to section 437A.11.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §3
Report to general assembly by governing board of county land record information system due on or before January 1, 2012; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §13
Effective May 26, 2009, any existing contract with a project manager under the county land record information system shall be terminated if permitted under the contract; governing board to initiate new request for proposals for a project manager; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §98, 153
Section amended

331.605A Document management fee.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 27, § 39.

331.605B Fees collected — audit.

1. The recorder shall make available any information required by the county or state auditor concerning the fees collected under section 331.604, subsection 2, for the purposes of determining the amount of fees collected and the uses for which such fees are expended.

2. A recorder or the governing board of the county land record information system shall collect only statutorily authorized fees for land records management. A recorder or the governing board of the county land record information system shall not collect a fee for viewing, accessing, or printing documents in the county land record information system unless specifically authorized by statute. However, a recorder or the governing board of the county land record information system may collect actual third-party fees associated with accepting and processing statutorily authorized fees, including credit card fees, treasury management fees, and other transaction fees required to enable electronic payment. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “third-party” does not include the county land record information system, the Iowa state association of counties, or any of the association’s affiliates.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §4
Section amended

331.605C Electronic transaction fee — audit. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 27, § 39.

331.606 General filing requirements.

1. In addition to other requirements specified by law, the recorder shall note in the county system the date of filing of each instrument, the number and character of the instrument, and the name of each grantor and grantee named in the instrument. In numbering the instruments, the recorder may start with the number one immediately following the date of annual settlement with the board and continue to number them consecutively

until the next annual settlement with the board or the recorder may start with number one on the first working day of the calendar year and continue to number the instruments consecutively until the last working day of the calendar year.

2. The recorder shall also note in the index the exact time of the filing of each instrument.

3. The county recorder may give the county sheriff the records filed under this chapter or chapter 695, Code 1977, pertaining to the sale and registration of weapons or may dispose of those records if the sheriff does not wish to receive the records.

4. The recorder shall permanently archive an unaltered version of each recorded document or instrument. A document or instrument may be archived in its original format, as an electronic document, or in another format suitable for preserving information in the document or instrument. A person may view and copy an original or unaltered document or instrument in the office of the recorder.

2009 Acts, ch 159, §5
NEW subsection 4

331.606A Document content — personally identifiable information.

1. *Definitions.*

a. “*Personally identifiable information*” means one or more of the following specific unique identifiers when combined with an individual’s name:

- (1) Social security number.
- (2) Checking, savings, or share account number, credit, debit, or charge card number.

b. “*Preparer*” means the person or entity who creates, drafts, edits, revises, or last changes the documents that are recorded with the recorder.

c. “*Redact*” or “*redaction*” means the process of permanently removing all or a portion of personally identifiable information from documents.

2. *Inclusion of personally identifiable information.* The preparer of a document shall not include an individual’s personally identifiable information in a document that is prepared and presented for recording in the office of the recorder. This subsection shall not apply to documents that were executed by an individual prior to July 1, 2007.

3. *Redaction from electronic documents.* Personally identifiable information that is contained in electronic documents that are displayed for public access on a website, or which are transferred to any person, shall be redacted prior to displaying or transferring the documents. Each recorder that displays electronic documents and the county land record information system that displays electronic documents on behalf of a county shall implement a system for redacting personally identifiable information. The recorder and the governing board of the county land record information system shall establish a procedure by

which individuals may request that personally identifiable information contained in an electronic document displayed on a website be redacted, at no fee to the requesting individual. The requirements of this subsection shall be fully implemented not later than December 31, 2011.

4. *Dissemination of documents.* Persons who have contracted with a county recorder or the governing board of the county land record information system to redact personally identifiable information from electronic documents pursuant to subsection 3 shall not sell, transfer, or otherwise disseminate the electronic documents in an unaltered or redacted form, except as provided for in the contract.

5. *Liability of preparer.* A preparer who, in violation of subsection 2, enters personally identifiable information in a document that is prepared and presented for recording is liable to the individual whose personally identifiable information appears in the recorded public document for actual damages of up to five hundred dollars for each act of recording.

6. *Applicability.*

a. Subsection 2 shall not apply to a preparer of a state or federal tax lien or release, a military separation or discharge record, or a death certificate that is prepared for recording in the office of county recorder.

b. Subsection 3 shall not apply to a military separation or discharge record, a birth record, a death certificate, or marriage certificate unless such record or certificate is incorporated within another document or instrument that is recorded and displayed for public access on a website.

c. If a military separation or discharge record or a death certificate is recorded in the office of the county recorder, the military separation or discharge record or the death certificate shall not be displayed for public access on an internet website, public access terminal or other medium, or be transferred to any person.

7. *Limitation of liability.* The county land record information system is a unit of local government for purposes of chapter 670, relating to tort liability of governmental subdivisions. However, persons who have contracted with the governing board of the county land record information system to carry out the duties of the board are not employees for purposes of chapter 670, relating to tort liability of governmental subdivisions.

2009 Acts, ch 159, §6 - 11

Report to general assembly by governing board of county land record information system due on or before January 1, 2012; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §13
Effective May 26, 2009, any existing contract with a project manager under the county land record information system shall be terminated if permitted under the contract; governing board to initiate new request for proposals for a project manager; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §98, 153

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 3 stricken and rewritten

NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

Former subsection 5 amended and renumbered as 6

NEW subsection 7

331.606B Document or document formatting standards.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the county recorder shall refuse any document or instrument presented for recording that does not meet the following requirements:

a. Each document or instrument shall consist of one or more individual pages not permanently bound or in a continuous form. The document or instrument shall not have any attachment stapled or otherwise affixed to any page except as necessary to comply with statutory requirements. However, the individual pages of a document or instrument may be stapled together for presentation for recording. A label that is firmly attached with a bar code or return address may be accepted for recording.

b. All preprinted text shall be at least eight point in size and no more than twenty characters and spaces per inch. All other text typed or computer generated, including but not limited to all names of parties to an agreement, shall be at least ten point in size and no more than sixteen characters and spaces per inch. If a document or instrument, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, presented for recording contains type smaller than eight point type for the preprinted text and ten point type for all other text, the document or instrument shall be accompanied by an exact typewritten or printed copy that meets the requirements of this section.

c. Each document shall be of sufficient legibility to produce a clear reproduction. If a document or instrument, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, is not sufficiently legible to produce a clear reproduction, the document or instrument shall be accompanied by an exact typewritten or printed copy that meets the type size requirements of paragraph "b" and shall be recorded contemporaneously as additional pages of the document or instrument.

d. Each document or instrument, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, shall be on white paper of not less than twenty-pound weight without watermarks or other visible inclusions. All text within the document or instrument shall be of sufficient color and clarity to ensure that the text is readable when reproduced from the record.

e. All signatures on a document or instrument shall be in black or dark blue ink and of sufficient color and clarity to ensure that the signatures are readable when the document or instrument is reproduced from the record. The corresponding name shall be typed, printed, or stamped beneath the original signature. The typing or printing of a name or the application of an embossed or inked stamp shall not cover or otherwise materially interfere with any part of the document or instrument except where provided by law. Failure to

print or type signatures as provided in this paragraph does not invalidate the document or instrument.

f. The first page of each document or instrument, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, shall have a top margin of at least three inches of vertical space from left to right which shall be reserved for the recorder's use. All other margins on the document or instrument shall be a minimum of three-fourths of one inch. Nonessential information including but not limited to form numbers, page numbers, or customer notations may be placed in a margin except the top margin. The recorder shall not incur any liability for not showing a seal or information that extends beyond the margin of the permanent archival record.

g. Each document or instrument presented for recording shall meet the requirements of section 331.606A, subsection 2.

2. Each document or instrument, other than a plat or survey or a drawing related to a plat or survey, that is presented for recording shall contain the following information on the first page below the three-inch margin:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual who prepared the document.

b. For any instrument of conveyance, the name of the taxpayer and a complete mailing address.

c. A return address.

d. The title of the document or instrument.

e. All grantors' names.

f. All grantees' names.

g. Any address required by statute.

h. The legal description of the property and parcel identification number, if required.

i. A document or instrument number for statutory requirements, if applicable.

3. If insufficient space exists on the first page for all of the information described in subsection 2, the page reference of the document or instrument where the information is located shall be noted on the first page.

4. The recorder may record the following documents or instruments which are exempt from the format requirements of this section:

a. A document or instrument that was signed before July 1, 2005.

b. A military separation document or instrument.

c. A document or instrument executed outside the United States.

d. A certified copy of a document or instrument issued by a governmental agency, including a vital record.

e. A document or instrument where one of the original parties is deceased or otherwise incapacitated.

f. A document or instrument formatted to meet court requirements.

g. A federal tax lien.

h. A filing under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

5. A document or instrument rejected for recording by a recorder shall be returned to the preparer or presenter accompanied by an explanation of the reason for rejection.

6. *a.* On and after July 1, 2005, a document or instrument that does not conform to the format standards specified in subsections 1 through 3 shall not be accepted for recording except upon payment of an additional recording fee of ten dollars per document or instrument. The requirement applies only to documents or instruments dated on or after July 1, 2005, and does not apply to those documents or instruments specifically exempted in subsection 4.

b. On and after July 1, 2009, a document or instrument that does not conform to the format standards specified in subsection 1, paragraphs "c" and "e", or subsection 2, paragraph "b", shall not be accepted for recording. This paragraph applies only to documents or instruments dated on or after July 1, 2009, and does not apply to those documents or instruments specifically exempted in subsection 4.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §8, 9; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §12
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph g
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 6 amended

331.607 Books and records.

The recorder shall keep the following books and records:

1. Military personnel records as provided in section 331.608.

2. An index of unemployment contribution liens as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3.

3. A record of fees as provided in section 331.902.

4. An index of income tax liens as provided in section 422.26.

5. An index for records of private drainage systems as provided in section 468.623.

6. A record of the names and descriptions of farms as provided in section 557.22.

7. Index and records for instruments affecting real estate as provided under chapter 558.

8. An index and record of homesteads as provided in section 561.4.

9. A claimant's index and record for the notices of title interests in land as provided in section 614.35.

10. A book of copies of original entries which has been compared with the originals and certified as true copies of land records by the register of the United States land office as provided in section 622.44.

11. Other indexes and records as provided by law.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §10
Subsection 5 stricken and rewritten

331.608 Military personnel records.

1. The recorder shall maintain a record in which, upon request, the discharge of a veteran shall be recorded without charge.

2. If an official discharge was not issued or if the veteran was killed in action or died in service, the recorder shall record an official certificate, general or special order, letter, or telegram from a competent authority, including letters from the United States department of defense, the United States department of veterans affairs, or other governmental office, which shows the termination of the veteran's service.

3. The recorder shall record without charge the commissions and warrants of veteran officers and noncommissioned officers; orders citing a veteran for bravery and meritorious action; citations and bestowals of medals from the state, federal, or foreign governments; and any other documents needed to perfect a claim.

4. The recorder shall record without charge the discharge or other records of a deceased veteran which are presented on behalf of the deceased veteran by a veterans organization.

5. The recorder shall keep an alphabetical index referring to the name of the veteran whose discharge paper is recorded.

6. Unless otherwise provided by the person who requested the recording of a record under this section, notwithstanding section 22.2, subsection 1, such record shall be confidential and shall not be made available for examination or copying except as follows:

a. To the person who is the subject of the record, to a member of that person's immediate family, or to that person's agent or representative duly authorized in writing.

b. To a person requesting to examine or copy a record when the event that resulted in the record being made occurred more than seventy-five years prior to the request.

c. To a person who is a funeral director licensed pursuant to chapter 156 and who has custody of the body of a deceased veteran.

d. When otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e. When otherwise required by a department or agency of the federal or state government or a political subdivision. The recorder shall make these records available to the department of veterans affairs. The department of veterans affairs and its employees shall be subject to the same state and federal confidentiality restrictions and requirements that are imposed on the recorder.

7. If a certified copy of a record is required to perfect the claim of a veteran in service or honorably discharged or a claim of a dependent of the veteran, the certified copy shall be furnished by the custodian of the record without charge.

8. If the recorder periodically publishes notice of the services provided to military persons and

veterans under this section, the recorder shall pay the cost of the publication in the same manner as other expenses of the recorder's office.

9. As used in this section, "veteran" means a veteran as defined in section 35.1, who enlisted or was inducted from the county, resided at any time in the county, or is buried in the county. For purposes of records maintained for claims filed under chapter 426A, "veteran" also means a veteran as defined in section 426A.11, subsection 4.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §14
Subsection 2 amended

331.609 Federal liens.

1. *a.* Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens must be filed or recorded in accordance with this section.

b. Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States, and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property subject to a federal lien is situated.

c. Notices of federal liens upon tangible or intangible personal property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be filed or recorded as follows:

(1) If the person against whose interest the lien applies is a corporation or a partnership whose principal executive office is in this state, as these entities are defined in the internal revenue laws of the United States, in the office of the secretary of state.

(2) In all other cases, in the office of the recorder of the county where the person against whose interest the lien applies resides at the time of recording of the notice of lien.

2. Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, or a designee of the secretary, or by any official or entity of the United States responsible for the filing or certification of any other lien, entitles them to be filed or recorded, and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgment is necessary.

3. *a.* If a notice of federal lien, a refile or re-recording of a notice of lien, or a notice of revocation of a certificate described in paragraph "b" is presented to the filing officer:

(1) If the filing officer is the secretary of state, the secretary shall cause the notice to be marked, held, and indexed in accordance with section 554.9519, as if the notice were a financing statement as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 5.

(2) If the filing officer is a recorder, the recorder shall endorse on the notice the recorder's identification and the date and time of receipt and record it alphabetically or enter it in an alphabetical index showing the name and address of the person

named in the notice, the date and time of receipt, the title and address of the official or entity certifying the lien, and the total appearing on the notice of lien. The recorder may return the original instrument to the sender or dispose of the instrument if the sender does not wish the instrument returned. A document filed in the recorder's office before July 1, 1990, may be returned to the sender or disposed of if the sender does not wish to have the document returned and if there is an official copy of that document in the recorder's office.

b. If a certificate of release, nonattachment, discharge, or subordination of a lien is presented to the secretary of state for filing, the secretary shall:

(1) Cause a certificate of release or nonattachment to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a termination statement within the meaning of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, except that the notice of lien to which the certificate relates shall not be removed from the files.

(2) Cause a certificate of discharge or subordination to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a release of collateral within the meaning of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

c. If a refiled notice of federal lien referred to in paragraph "a" or any of the certificates or notices referred to in paragraph "b" is presented for recording with a recorder, the recorder shall enter the refiled notice or the certificate with the date of recording in an alphabetical index and make a notation on the original record of a reference to the refiled notice or certificate.

d. Upon request of a person, the filing or recording officer shall issue a certificate showing whether there is on file or recorded, on the date and hour stated, a notice of federal lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien, filed or recorded on or after July 1, 1989, naming a particular person, and if a notice or certificate is on file or recorded, giving the date and hour of filing or recording of each notice or certificate. The fee for a certificate is six dollars. Upon request the filing or recording officer shall furnish a copy of any notice of federal tax lien or notice or certificate affecting a federal tax lien for a fee of five dollars per page.

4. The fees for filing or recording, and indexing each notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be as provided in section 331.604. The officer shall bill the internal revenue service or any other appropriate federal agency on a monthly basis for fees for documents filed or recorded by it.

5. Filing or recording officers with whom notices of federal tax liens, certificates, and notices affecting the liens have been filed or recorded on or before July 1, 1970, shall, after that date, continue to maintain a file labeled "federal tax lien notices filed prior to July 1, 1970" containing notices and certificates filed in numerical order of receipt. If a notice of lien was filed or recorded on or before

July 1, 1970, a certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be filed or recorded in the same office.

6. Filing or recording officers with whom notices of federal tax liens, certificates, and notices affecting the liens have been filed or recorded after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989, shall, after July 1, 1989, continue to maintain a file labeled "federal tax lien notices filed after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989" containing notices and certificates filed or recorded in numerical order of receipt. If a notice of lien was filed or recorded on or after July 1, 1970, and before July 1, 1989, a certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be filed or recorded in the same office.

7. This section may be cited as the "Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act".

2009 Acts, ch 27, §11
Subsection 4 amended

331.653 General duties of the sheriff.

The sheriff shall:

1. Execute and return all writs and other legal process issued to the sheriff by legal authority. The sheriff shall execute and return any legal process in the sheriff's possession at the expiration of the sheriff's term of office and if a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, the sheriff's deputies shall execute and return the legal processes in their possession as if the sheriff had continued in office. The sheriff's successor or other officer authorized to discharge the duties of the office of sheriff may execute and return the legal processes on behalf of the outgoing sheriff and the sheriff's deputies, but the outgoing sheriff and the sheriff's deputies remain liable for the execution and return of the legal processes in their possession when the sheriff leaves office or the vacancy occurs.

2. Upon written order of the county attorney, make a special investigation of any alleged infraction of the law within the county and report the findings to the county attorney within a reasonable time. Upon completion of the investigation, the sheriff shall file with the auditor a detailed, sworn statement of the expenses of the investigation accompanied by the written order of the county attorney. The board shall audit and pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of the investigation.

3. Upon leaving office, deliver to the sheriff's successor and take the successor's receipt for all books and papers pertaining to the office except as provided in subsection 1, property attached and levied upon, and prisoners in the county jail. The receipt is sufficient indemnity to the outgoing sheriff.

4. Provide bailiff and other law enforcement service to the district judges, district associate judges, and associate juvenile judges, and judicial magistrates of the county upon request.

5. Serve as a member of the joint emergency management commission as provided in section 29C.9.

6. Enforce the provisions of chapter 718A relating to the desecration of flags and insignia.

7. Carry out duties relating to election contests as provided in sections 57.6, 62.4, and 62.19.

8. Carry out duties relating to the seizure and disposition of illegal oil and gas supplies as provided in section 458A.15.

9. Serve a notice or subpoena received from a board of arbitration as provided in section 679B.10.

10. Cooperate with the division of labor services of the department of workforce development in the enforcement of child labor laws as provided in section 92.22.

11. Carry out duties relating to the seizure and forfeiture of cigarettes, vehicles, and other property used in violation of cigarette tax laws as provided in section 453A.32.

12. Observe and inspect any licensed premise for gambling devices and report findings to the license-issuing authority as provided in section 99A.4.

13. Carry out duties relating to the issuance of permits for the possession, transportation, and detonation of explosive materials as provided in sections 101A.3, 101A.5, 101A.7, and 101A.8.

14. Seize fish and game taken, possessed, or transported in violation of the state fish and game laws as provided in section 481A.12.

15. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of state liquor and beer laws as provided in sections 123.14, 123.117, and 123.118.

16. Reserved.

17. Enforce the payment of the manufactured or mobile home tax as provided in section 435.24.

18. Carry out duties relating to the reporting of persons injured in the commission of a crime, either as perpetrators or victims, as provided in sections 147.111 and 147.112.

19. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of livestock transportation laws as provided in chapter 172B.

20. Investigate disputes in the ownership or custody of branded animals as provided in section 169A.10.

21. Reserved.

22. Reserved.

23. Carry out duties relating to the involuntary hospitalization of persons with mental illness as provided in sections 229.7 and 229.11.

23A. Carry out duties related to service of a summons, notice, or subpoena pursuant to sections 232.35, 232.37, and 232.88.

24. Carry out duties relating to the assessment of reported child abuse cases and the protection of abused children as provided in section 232.71B.

25. Remove, upon court order, an indigent person to the county or state of the person's legal settlement as provided in section 252.18.

26. Reserved.

27. Give notice of the time and place of making an appraisal of unneeded school land as provided in sections 297.17 and 297.28.

28. Cooperate with the state department of transportation, the department of public safety, and other law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of local and state traffic laws and inspections as provided in sections 321.5 and 321.6.

29. Report the theft and recovery of a registered motor vehicle as provided in section 321.72.

30. Collect unpaid motor vehicle fees and penalties as provided in sections 321.133 to 321.135.

31. Reserved.

32. Enforce sections 321.372 to 321.379 relating to school buses.

33. Carry out duties relating to the enforcement of laws prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage as provided in chapter 321J.

34. Upon request, assist the department of revenue and the state department of transportation in the enforcement of motor fuel tax laws as provided in section 452A.76.

35. Have charge of the county jails in the county and custody of the prisoners committed to the jails as provided in chapter 356.

36. Reserved.

37. Reserved.

38. Notify the department of natural resources of hazardous conditions of which the sheriff is notified as provided in section 455B.386.

39. Carry out duties relating to condemnation of private property as provided under chapter 6B.

40. Carry out duties relating to the removal and disposition of abandoned motor vehicles as provided in section 556B.1.

41. Carry out duties relating to the determination of what is included in a homestead as provided in section 561.8.

42. Carry out duties relating to liens for services of animals as provided in chapter 580.

43. Carry out duties relating to the service of notice on a jury commissioner or jury manager as provided in section 607A.44.

44. Reserved.

45. Designate the newspapers in which notices pertaining to the sheriff's office are published as provided in section 618.7.

46. Carry out duties relating to the execution of judgments and orders of the court as provided in chapter 626.

47. Add the amount of an advancement made by the holder of the sheriff's sale certificate to the execution, upon verification by the clerk as provided by section 629.3.

48. Upon appointment of the court, serve as a receiver of property of a judgment debtor as provided in sections 630.7 and 630.9.

49. Carry out duties relating to the attachment of property as provided in chapters 639, 640, and 641.

50. Carry out duties relating to garnishment under chapter 642.

51. Carry out duties relating to an action of replevin as provided in chapter 643.

52. Carry out orders of the court or a judge relating to the service or execution of a writ of habeas corpus as provided under chapter 663.

53. Carry out duties relating to the disposition of lost property as provided in chapter 556F.

54. Carry out orders of the court requiring the sheriff to take custody and deposit or deliver trust funds as provided in section 636.30.

55. Carry out legal processes directed by an appellate court as provided in section 625A.14.

56. Furnish the division of criminal investigation with the criminal identification records and other information upon direction by the commissioner of public safety as provided in section 690.1.

57. Take the fingerprints of all persons specified under section 690.2 and forward the fingerprint records to the commissioner of public safety.

58. Report information on crimes committed and delinquent acts committed, which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, and furnish disposition reports on persons arrested and juveniles taken into custody, for a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, and criminal complaints or information or juvenile delinquency petitions, alleging a delinquent act which would be a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, filed in any court as provided in section 692.15.

59. Carry out duties relating to firearm training and the issuance and revocation of firearm permits as provided in chapter 724.

60. Accept custody of persons handed over to the sheriff by the department of public safety as provided in section 804.28.

61. Carry out duties relating to the forfeiture and judgment of bail as provided in section 811.6.

62. Resume custody of a defendant who is re-committed after bail by order of a magistrate as provided in section 811.7.

63. Carry out duties relating to the confinement of persons who are considered dangerous persons under section 811.1A or persons with a mental disorder as provided in chapter 812.

64. Release a defendant in custody upon receipt of a certificate of release as provided in section 814.14.

65. Upon call of the governor or attorney general, render assistance in the enforcement of the law as provided in section 817.2.

65A. Carry out the duties imposed under sections 915.11 and 915.16.

66. Upon court order, take an accused person into custody from the warden of a penal institution and convey the person to the place of trial as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.7.

67. Receive and detain a defendant transferred from another county under a change of venue as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.11(10).

68. Carry out duties relating to the execution of a judgment for confinement or other execution as provided in rule of criminal procedure 2.26.

69. Carry out duties relating to the return of service in civil cases as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.308.

70. Serve a writ of certiorari as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.1407.

71. Carry out other duties required by law and duties assigned pursuant to section 331.323.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §126
Subsection 27 amended

331.660 Appropriation — Indian settlement officer. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 179, § 14.

331.907 Compensation schedule — preparation and adoption.

1. The annual compensation of the auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, county attorney, and supervisors shall be determined as provided in this section. The county compensation board annually shall review the compensation paid to comparable officers in other counties of this state, other states, private enterprise, and the federal government. In setting the salary of the county sheriff, the county compensation board shall consider setting the sheriff's salary so that it is comparable to salaries paid to professional law enforcement administrators and command officers of the state patrol, the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, and city police agencies in this state. The county compensation board shall prepare a compensation schedule for the elective county officers for the succeeding fiscal year. A recommended compensation schedule requires a majority vote of the membership of the county compensation board.

2. At the public hearing held on the county budget as provided in section 331.434, the county compensation board shall submit its recommended compensation schedule for the next fiscal year to the board of supervisors for inclusion in the county budget. The board of supervisors shall review the recommended compensation schedule for the elected county officers and determine the final compensation schedule which shall not exceed the compensation schedule recommended by the county compensation board. In determining the final compensation schedule if the board of supervisors wishes to reduce the amount of the recommended compensation schedule, the amount of salary increase proposed for each elected county officer, except as provided in subsection 3, shall be reduced an equal percentage. A copy of the final compensation schedule shall be filed with the

county budget at the office of the director of the department of management. The final compensation schedule takes effect on July 1 following its adoption by the board of supervisors.

3. The board of supervisors may adopt a decrease in compensation paid to supervisors irrespective of the county compensation board's recommended compensation schedule or other approved changes in compensation paid to other elected county officers. A decrease in compensation paid to supervisors shall be adopted by the board of supervisors no less than thirty days before the county budget is certified under section 24.17.

4. The elected county officers are also entitled to receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of official duties of their respective offices. The board of supervisors may authorize the reimbursement of expenses related to

an educational course, seminar, or school which is attended by a county officer after the county officer is elected, but prior to the county officer taking office.

5. In counties having two courthouses, a principal elected county officer and the principal officer's first deputy or assistant may agree in writing to a division of their annual salaries. The division shall not allow for payment to the elected officer and the first deputy or assistant which is greater than the sum of the two salaries otherwise authorized by law. Upon certification to the board by the elected officer involved, the board shall certify to the auditor the annual salaries certified by the elected officer.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §126, 127

Subsection 2 amended

NEW subsection 3 and former subsections 3 and 4 renumbered as 4 and

5

CHAPTER 335

COUNTY ZONING

335.22 Precedence.

All issues in any proceedings under sections 335.18 through 335.21 shall have preference over

all other civil actions and proceedings.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §127

Section amended

CHAPTER 347

COUNTY HOSPITALS

347.7 Tax levies.

1. *a.* If a county hospital is established, the board of supervisors, at the time of levying ordinary taxes, shall levy a tax at the rate voted not to exceed fifty-four cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year for the erection and equipment of the hospital, and also a tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of value for the improvement, maintenance, and replacements of the hospital, as certified by the board of hospital trustees. However, in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over, the levy for taxes payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and for subsequent fiscal years, for improvements and maintenance of the hospital shall not exceed two dollars and five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year.

b. The proceeds of the taxes constitute the county public hospital fund. The fund is subject to review by the board of supervisors in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over. However, the board of trustees of a county hospital, where funds are available in the county public hospital fund of the county which

are unappropriated, may use the unappropriated funds for erecting and equipping hospital buildings and additions to the hospital buildings without authority from the voters of the county.

2. A levy shall not be made for the improvement, maintenance, or replacements of the hospital until the hospital has been constructed, staffed, and receiving patients. If revenue bonds are issued and outstanding under section 331.461, subsection 2, paragraph "d", the board may levy a tax to pay operating and maintenance expenses in lieu of the authority otherwise contained in this section not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value or not to exceed one dollar and twenty-one and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for improvements and maintenance of the hospital in counties having a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or over.

3. In addition to levies otherwise authorized by this section, the board of hospital trustees may certify for levy a tax at the rate, not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value, necessary to raise the amount budgeted by the board of hospital trustees for support

of ambulance service as authorized in section 347.14, subsection 8.

4. *a.* The tax levy authorized by this section for operation and maintenance of the hospital may be available in whole or in part to any county with or without a county hospital organized under this chapter, to be used to enhance rural health services in the county. However, the tax levied may be expended for enhancement of rural health care services only following a local planning process. The Iowa department of public health shall establish guidelines to be followed by counties in implementing the local planning process which shall require legal notice, public hearings, and a referendum in accordance with this subsection prior to the authorization of any new levy or a change in the use of a levy. The notice shall describe the new levy or the change in the use of the levy, indicate the date and location of the hearing, and shall be published at least once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the county. The hearing shall not take place prior to two weeks after the second publication.

b. Enhancement of rural health services for which the tax levy may be used includes but is not limited to emergency medical services, health care services shared with other hospitals, rural health clinics, and support for rural health care practitioners and public health services.

c. When alternative use of funds from the tax levy is proposed in a county with a county hospital organized under this chapter, use of the funds shall be agreed upon by the elected board of trustees of the county hospital. When alternative use of funds from the tax levy is proposed in a county without a county hospital organized under this chapter, use of the funds shall be agreed upon by the board of supervisors and any publicly elected hospital board of trustees within the county prior to submission of the question to the voters.

d. Moneys raised from a tax levied in accordance with this subsection for the purpose of enhancing rural health services in a county without a county hospital shall be designated and administered by the board of supervisors in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §38
Additional levies, see §347.13(10)
Section amended

347.9 Trustees — appointment — terms of office.

When it has been determined by the voters of a county to establish a county public hospital, the board shall appoint seven trustees chosen from among the resident citizens of the county with reference to their fitness for office, and not more than four of the trustees shall be residents of the city at which the hospital is located. The trustees shall hold office until the following general election, at which time their successors shall be elected, two

for a term of two years, two for four years, and three for six years, and they shall determine by lot their respective terms, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for regular terms of six years each.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §6
Section amended

347.9A Trustee eligibility — conflict of interest.

1. The following persons shall not be eligible to serve as a trustee for a county public hospital:

a. A person or spouse of a person with medical or special staff privileges in the county public hospital.

b. A person or spouse of a person who receives direct compensation in an amount greater than one thousand five hundred dollars in a calendar year from the county public hospital.

2. The transactions of a hospital trustee or a hospital trustee's spouse shall be limited as follows:

a. A conflict of interest transaction is a transaction with the hospital in which a hospital trustee or a hospital trustee's spouse has a direct interest of less than or equal to one thousand five hundred dollars or indirect interest in any amount. A conflict of interest transaction is not voidable on the basis of the conflict of interest if all of the following are true:

(1) The material facts of the transaction and the interest of the trustee or the trustee's spouse were disclosed or known to the board of hospital trustees.

(2) The board of hospital trustees authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction. A conflict of interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested trustees at a meeting where a quorum is present and where three or more trustees are disinterested in the conflict of interest transaction.

(3) The transaction was fair to the hospital at the time of the transaction.

b. For the purposes of this section, a trustee has an indirect interest in a transaction if either of the following is true:

(1) Another entity in which the trustee or the trustee's spouse has a material interest or in which the trustee or the trustee's spouse is a general partner is party to the transaction.

(2) Another entity of which the trustee or the trustee's spouse is a director, officer, or trustee is a party to the transaction.

3. This section does not prohibit a licensed health care practitioner from serving as a hospital trustee if the practitioner's sole use of the county hospital is to provide health care service to an individual with mental retardation as defined in section 222.2.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §7
NEW section

347.10 Vacancies.

Vacancies on the board of trustees may, until the next general election, be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the board of trustees or, if fewer than four trustees remain on the board, by the board of supervisors for the period until the vacancies are filled by election. An appointment made under this section shall be for the unexpired balance of the term of the preceding trustee. If a board member is absent for four consecutive regular board meetings, without prior excuse, the member's position shall be declared vacant and filled as set out in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §8
Section amended

347.11 Organization — meetings — quorum.

Hospital trustees shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office as provided in chapter 63 and organize by the election of a chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. The secretary shall report to the county auditor and county treasurer the names of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer of the board of hospital trustees as soon as practicable after the qualification of each. A board of hospital trustees shall meet as necessary to adequately oversee the operation of the hospital. Four trustees shall constitute a quorum necessary for actions by the board of hospital trustees. The secretary shall maintain a complete record of board meetings, proceedings, and actions.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §9
Section stricken and rewritten

347.12 Revenue collected — accounting practices.

1. Before the fifteenth day of each month, the county treasurer shall give notice to the chairperson of the board of hospital trustees or the chairperson's designee of the amount of revenue collected for each fund of the hospital to the first day of that month and the county treasurer shall pay the taxes to the treasurer of the hospital as provided in section 331.552, subsection 29.

2. *a.* The hospital administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall ensure that all accounts, funds, reports, and financial statements of the county hospital conform to generally accepted accounting principles as established by the governmental accounting standards board.

b. The hospital administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall file a financial report with the board of hospital trustees on or before the date of each regularly scheduled board meeting for the period of time since the board's previous regularly scheduled meeting.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §10
Section amended

347.13 Board of trustees — duties.

A board of hospital trustees' duties shall include

all of the following:

1. Engage in all activities necessary to manage, control, and govern the hospital unless otherwise prohibited under this chapter.

2. Exercise all the rights and duties of hospital trustees including but not limited to authorizing the delivery of any health care service, assisted or independent living service, or other ancillary service.

3. Adopt bylaws and rules for its own guidance and for the government of the hospital.

4. Exercise fiduciary duties in accordance with section 504.831, subsections 1 through 5.

5. Employ or contract for an administrator and fix the administrator's compensation. The administrator shall have authority to oversee the day-to-day operations of the hospital and its employees.

6. Approve the appointment of a qualified medical staff and oversee the quality of medical care and services provided by the hospital.

7. Manage and control the hospital's funds in accordance with chapter 540A. In addition to investments permitted under section 12B.10, county hospital investments may include common stocks.

8. Establish charity care policies for free treatment or financial assistance for care provided by the hospital, and fix the price to be charged to other patients admitted to the hospital for care and treatment.

9. Procure and pay premiums on any and all insurance policies required for the prudent management of the hospital including but not limited to public liability, professional malpractice liability, workers' compensation, and vehicle liability. Said insurance may include as additional insureds members of the board of trustees and employees of the hospital. This subsection applies to all county hospitals whether organized under this chapter, chapter 347A, chapter 37, or otherwise established by law.

10. Certify levies for a tax in excess of any tax levy limit to meet its obligations to pay the premium costs on tort liability insurance, property insurance, workers' compensation insurance, and any other insurance that may be necessary for the prudent management and operation of the county public hospital, the costs of a self-insurance program, the costs of a local government risk pool, and amounts payable under any insurance agreements to provide or procure such insurance, self-insurance program, or local government risk pool.

11. Publish quarterly in each of the official newspapers of the county as selected by the board of supervisors pursuant to section 349.1 the schedule of bills allowed, and publish annually in such newspapers the schedule of salaries paid by job classification and category, but not by listing names of individual employees. The names, business addresses, salaries, and job classification of

employees paid in whole or in part from a tax levy shall be a public record and open to inspection at reasonable times as designated by the board of trustees.

12. Fix the amount necessary for the improvement and maintenance of the hospital and for support of ambulance service during the ensuing fiscal year, and certify the amount to the county auditor before March 15 of each year, subject to any limitation in section 347.7.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §11
Section stricken and rewritten

347.14 Board of trustees — powers.

The board of trustees may:

1. Purchase, condemn, or lease a site for such public hospital and provide and equip suitable hospital buildings.

2. Cause plans and specifications to be made and adopted for all hospital buildings, and advertise for bids, as required by law for other county buildings, before making a contract for the construction of a building.

3. Accept property by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise. If the board deems it advisable, the board may sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any hospital property upon a concurring vote of a majority of all members of the board of hospital trustees. The proceeds of such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition may be applied to any lawful purpose, subject to approval of the board.

4. Borrow moneys to be secured solely by hospital revenues for the purposes of improvement, maintenance, or replacement of the hospital or for hospital equipment.

5. Establish and maintain in connection with the hospital a training school for nurses or other health professions.

6. Establish a fund for depreciation as a separate fund. Moneys deposited in the fund shall remain in the fund until such time as in the judgment of the board of trustees it is deemed advisable to use the funds for hospital purposes. Interest earned on moneys in the fund shall be deposited in the fund.

7. Operate a health care facility as defined in section 135C.1 in conjunction with the hospital.

8. Purchase, lease, equip, maintain, and operate an ambulance or ambulances to provide necessary and sufficient ambulance service or to contract for such vehicles, equipment, maintenance, or service when such ambulance service is not otherwise available.

9. a. Submit to the voters at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph "a", a proposition to sell or lease a county public hospital for use as a private hospital or as a merged area hospital under chapter 145A or to sell or lease a county hospital in conjunction with the establishment of a merged area hospital.

The authorization of the board of hospital trustees submitting the proposition may, but is not required to, contain conditions which provide for maintaining hospital care within the county, for the retention of county public hospital employees and staff, and for the continuation of the board of trustees for the purpose of carrying out provisions of contracts. Proceeds from the sale or lease of the county hospital or other assets of the board of trustees shall not be used for the prepayment of health care services for residents of the county with the purchaser or lessee of the county hospital or to underwrite the sale or lease of the county hospital.

b. The proposition submitted to the voters of the county shall not be set forth at length, but it shall be in substantially the following form:

"Shall the board of hospital trustees of county, state of Iowa, be authorized to (state authorization which may exclude the conditions) in accordance with the terms of authorization approved at the meeting of (cite date) of the board of hospital trustees?"

c. If the proposition is approved by a majority of the total votes cast for and against the proposition at the election, the board of hospital trustees shall proceed to carry out the authorization granted.

10. If the board authorizes delivery of additional health care services, assisted or independent living services, or other ancillary services under section 347.13, subsection 2, the board is granted all of the powers and duties necessary for the management, control, and government of the institutions including but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, assisted or independent living services, and other ancillary services irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such an entity is established, organized, operated, or maintained, unless such provisions are in conflict with this section and section 347.13.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §12
Powers under consolidation, §348.2
Section stricken and rewritten

347.16 Treatment in county hospital — terms.

1. Any resident of a county in this state who is sick or injured shall be entitled to care and treatment in any public hospital established and maintained by that county under this chapter, so long as that person observes the rules of conduct prescribed by the board of hospital trustees. Each patient admitted under this subsection, or the person legally liable for that patient's support, shall pay to the board of hospital trustees reasonable compensation for that patient's care and treat-

ment according to the rules established by the board, unless subsection 2 is applicable.

2. Free care and treatment shall be furnished in a county public hospital to any sick or injured person who fulfills the residency requirements under section 47.4, subsection 1, paragraph “d”, Code 1993, in the county maintaining the hospital, and who is indigent. The board of hospital trustees shall determine whether a person is indigent and entitled to free care under this subsection, or may delegate that determination to the general assistance director or the office of the department of human services in that county, subject to guidelines the board may adopt in conformity with applicable statutes.

3. Care and treatment may be furnished in a county public hospital to any sick or injured person who has legal settlement outside the county which maintains the hospital, subject to such policies and rules as the board of hospital trustees may adopt. If care and treatment is provided under this subsection to a person who is indigent, the county in which that person has legal settlement shall pay to the board of hospital trustees the fair and reasonable cost of the care and treatment pro-

vided by the county public hospital unless the cost of the indigent person’s care and treatment is otherwise provided for. If care and treatment is provided to an indigent person under this subsection, the county public hospital furnishing the care and treatment shall immediately notify, by regular mail, the auditor of the county of legal settlement of the indigent person of the provision of care and treatment to the indigent person.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §13
Subsection 4 stricken

347.18 Discrimination. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 110, § 17.

347.19 Compensation — expenses.

A trustee shall not receive any compensation for services performed under this chapter, but a trustee shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the trustee’s duties.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §14
Section amended

347.28 through 347.30 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 110, § 17.

CHAPTER 347A

COUNTY HOSPITALS PAYABLE FROM REVENUE

See §347.13(9), 347.24

347A.1 Revenue bonds — trustees — administration.

1. A county having a population less than one hundred fifty thousand may issue revenue bonds for a county hospital as provided in section 331.461, subsection 2, paragraph “e”.

2. *a.* The administration and management of the hospital shall be vested in a board of hospital trustees consisting of five or seven members. Appointments for a five-member board shall be made by the board of supervisors from among the resident citizens of the county with reference to their fitness for office, and not more than two of the trustees shall be residents of the same township.

b. The trustees shall hold office until the next succeeding election, at which time their successors shall be elected, two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for regular terms of six years each. Vacancies on the board of trustees may be filled in the same manner as original appointments, to hold office until the vacancies are filled pursuant to section 69.12.

c. The trustees shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office as provided in chapter 63, but no bond shall be required of them. The trustees shall

receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

d. The board first appointed shall organize promptly following its appointment and shall serve until successors are elected and qualified. Thereafter, and no later than December 1 of each year, the board shall reorganize by the appointment of a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The secretary shall report to the county auditor and the county treasurer the names of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer of the board as soon as practicable after the appointment of each.

e. Expansion from a five-member to a seven-member board of trustees shall occur only on approval of a majority of the five-member board of trustees. The five-member board of trustees shall appoint members to the additional vacancies; one appointee shall serve until the succeeding general election, and the other appointee shall serve until the second succeeding general election at which times successors shall be elected.

3. *a.* Before the fifteenth day of each month, the county treasurer shall give notice to the chairperson of the board of trustees, or the chairperson’s designee, of the amount of revenue collected for each fund of the hospital to the first day of that

month and the county treasurer shall pay the taxes to the treasurer of the hospital as provided in section 331.552, subsection 29.

b. The hospital administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall ensure that all accounts, funds, reports, and financial statements of the county hospital conform to generally accepted accounting principles as established by the governmental accounting standards board.

c. The hospital administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall file a financial report with the board of hospital trustees on or before the date of each regularly scheduled board meeting for the period of time since the board's previous regularly scheduled meeting.

4. *a.* The board of trustees shall make all rules and regulations governing its meetings and the management, government, and operation of the county hospital and shall fix charges for the services furnished so that the revenues will be at all times sufficient in the aggregate to provide for the

payment of the interest on and principal of all revenue bonds issued and outstanding for the hospital, and for the payment of all operating and maintenance expenses of the hospital.

b. The board of trustees shall have all of the powers and duties necessary to manage, control, and govern the county hospital including but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, assisted or independent living services, and other ancillary services irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such institutions are established, organized, operated, or maintained, unless such provisions are in conflict with this section.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §15
Section amended

347A.5 Discrimination prohibited. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 110, § 17.

CHAPTER 354

PLATTING — DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND

354.4A Entry upon land for survey purposes.

1. *a.* A land surveyor may enter public or private land or water in the state only to occupy, locate, relocate, install, or replace survey monuments, to locate boundaries, rights-of-way, and easements, to determine geodetic positions, and to make surveys and maps and may carry with them their customary equipment and vehicles. A surveyor may not enter buildings or other structures located on the land. Entry under the right granted in this section shall not constitute trespass, and land surveyors shall not be liable to arrest or a civil action by reason of the entry.

b. For purposes of this section, "land surveyor" means a land surveyor licensed pursuant to chapter 542B or a person under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor.

c. Vehicular access to perform surveys under this section is limited to established roads and trails, unless approval for other vehicular access is granted by the landowner.

2. A vehicle used for or during entry pursuant to this section shall be identified on the exterior by a legible sign listing the name, address, and telephone number of the land surveyor or the firm employing the land surveyor.

3. Land surveyors shall announce and identify themselves and their intentions before entering upon private property. A land surveyor shall provide written notice to the landowner, or the person

who occupies the land as a tenant or lessee, not less than seven days prior to the entry. The notice shall be sent by ordinary mail, postmarked not less than seven days prior to the entry, or delivered personally. A mailing is deemed sufficient if the surveyor mails the required notice to the address of the landowner as contained in the property tax records. For civil liability purposes, receipt of this notice shall not be considered consent. This notice is not required for a survey along previously surveyed boundaries within a platted subdivision accepted or recorded by the federal government or an official plat as defined in section 354.2, subsection 12.

4. The written notice of the pending survey shall contain all of the following:

a. The identity of the party for whom the survey is being performed and the purpose for which the survey will be performed.

b. The employer of the surveyor.

c. The identity of the surveyor.

d. The dates the land will be entered; the time, location, and timetable for such entry; the estimated completion date; and the estimated number of entries that will be required.

5. This section shall not be construed as giving authority to land surveyors to destroy, injure, or damage anything on the lands of another without the written permission of the landowner, and this section shall not be construed as removing civil liability for such destruction, injury, or damage.

6. A land surveyor who enters on private land must comply with all biosecurity and restricted-access protocols established by the owner or occupant of the private land.

7. A landowner or occupant shall owe the same duty to a land surveyor entering land without the

consent of the landowner or occupant as the landowner or occupant would owe to a trespasser on that land.

2009 Acts, ch 157, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 357J

EMERGENCY RESPONSE DISTRICTS

357J.4 District — boundary changes.

1. The boundary lines of a district may include any incorporated or unincorporated areas within a county.

2. The boundary lines of a district shall not be changed after the district is established except as provided in this subsection.

a. The boundary lines of a district shall be changed and shall become effective immediately upon approval of all of the following:

- (1) The commission.
- (2) The board of township trustees of the area proposed to be included or excluded from the district.
- (3) The district fire chief.
- (4) The assistant fire chief who is responsible for delivery of fire protection service and emergen-

cy medical service within the area proposed to be excluded from the district, if applicable.

(5) The fire chief of a fire department in the area proposed to be included in the district, if applicable.

b. The boundary lines of a district shall be changed to exclude a city or the unincorporated areas of a township if the commission receives a written request from the governing body of the city or the board of township trustees, as applicable, requesting exclusion from the district. However, a boundary change under this paragraph shall become effective no earlier than eighteen months following receipt of the written request.

2009 Acts, ch 165, §3, 4
2009 amendment to this section takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 165, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 358

SANITARY DISTRICTS

358.8 Expenses and costs of election.

The election held pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections. All expenses incurred in carrying out sections 358.4 and 358.5 of this chapter, together with the costs of the election, as determined by the county commissioner of elections, shall be paid by those who will be benefited by the proposed sanitary district. If the district is not established, the expenses and costs shall be collected upon the bond or bonds of the petitioners.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §128
Section amended

358.9 Selection of trustees — term of office.

1. *a.* At the election provided for in section 358.7, the names of candidates for trustee of the district shall be written by the voters on blank ballots without formal nomination, and the board of supervisors which had jurisdiction of the proceedings for establishment of the sanitary district, together with the board of supervisors of any other

county in which any part of the district is located, shall appoint three trustees from among the five persons receiving the greatest number of votes as trustees of the district. One of the trustees shall be designated to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday following the next general election, one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday two years later, and one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday four years later. Thereafter, each term shall be for a term of years established by the board of supervisors, not less than three years or more than six years. Successors to trustees shall be elected by special election or at a special meeting of the board of trustees called for that purpose. For each special election called after the initial election, a candidate for office of trustee shall be nominated by a personal affidavit of the candidate or by petition of at least ten eligible electors of the district and the candidate's personal affidavit, which shall be filed with the county commissioner of elec-

tions at least twenty-five days before the date of the election. The form of the candidate's affidavit shall be substantially the same as provided in section 45.3.

b. In lieu of a special election, successors to trustees shall be elected at a special meeting of the board of trustees called for that purpose. Upon its own motion, the board of trustees may, or upon petition of landowners owning more than fifty percent of the total land in the district, shall, call a special meeting of the residents of the district to elect successors to trustees of the board. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least ten days before the date of the meeting by publication of the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. The notice shall state the date, times, and location of the meeting and that the meeting is called for the purpose of electing one or more trustees to the board.

2. If the petition to establish a sanitary district requests a board of trustees of five members, the board of supervisors shall select five trustees from among the seven persons receiving the highest number of votes at the initial election. Two trustees shall be designated to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday following the next general election, two trustees to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday two years later, and one to serve a term expiring on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or holiday four years later. Thereafter, each term shall be for a term of years established by the board of supervisors, not less than three years or more than six years. Successors to a five-member board selected under this subsection shall be chosen by election and after the initial election, a candidate for office of trustee shall be nominated by a personal affidavit of the candidate or by petition of at least ten eligible electors of the district and the candidate's personal affidavit, which shall be filed with the commissioner of county elections at least sixty-nine days before the date of the general election. The form of the candidate's affidavit shall be substantially as provided in section 45.3.

3. Upon request of a three-member board of trustees or petition of the number of eligible electors of the district equal to at least five percent of the residents of the district filed at least ninety days before the next general election, the board of supervisors shall provide for the election of a five-member board of trustees with staggered terms of office of not more than six years. The five-member board of trustees shall become effective on the first day of January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday after that general election. The board of trustees or a petition of the number of eligible electors of the district equal to at least five percent of the residents of the district may also request the board of supervisors to implement a plan to reduce the number of trustees from five to three. The board

of supervisors shall allow incumbent trustees to serve their unexpired terms of office.

4. Vacancies in the office of trustee of a sanitary district shall be filled by the remaining members of the board for the period until a successor is chosen in the manner prescribed by this section or by section 69.12, whichever is applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §121
Section amended

358.16 Power to provide for sewage disposal.

1. The board of trustees of any sanitary district organized under this chapter shall have power to provide for the disposal of the sewage thereof, including the sewage and drainage of any city or village within the boundaries of such district; to acquire, lay out, locate, establish, construct, maintain, and operate one or more drains, conduits, treatment plants, disposal plants, pumping plants, works, ditches, channels, and outlets of such capacity and character as may be required for the treatment, carrying off, and disposal of the sewage and industrial wastes and other drainage incidental thereto of such district; to lay out, establish, construct, maintain, and operate all such adjuncts, additions, auxiliary improvements, and works as may be necessary or proper for accomplishment of the purposes intended, and to procure supplies of water for operating, diluting, and flushing purposes; to maintain, repair, change, enlarge, and add to such facilities, improvements, and works as may be necessary or proper to meet the future requirements for the purposes aforesaid; and, when necessary for such purposes, any such facilities, improvements, and works and the maintenance and operation thereof may extend beyond the limits of such district, and the rights and powers of said board of trustees in respect thereto shall be the same as if located within said district, provided, no taxes shall be levied upon any property outside of such district; and provided further, that the district shall be liable for all damages sustained beyond its limits in consequence of any work or improvement authorized hereunder.

The board of trustees, however, may upon such petition of property owners representing at least twenty-five percent of the valuation of property not included within the district as constituted which seeks benefit from the operation of such sanitary district, include such property and the area involved within the limits of such sanitary district, and such added areas shall be subject to the same taxation as other portions of the district.

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize or empower such board of trustees to operate a system of waterworks for the purpose of furnishing water to the inhabitants of the district, or to construct, maintain, or operate local municipal sewerage facilities, or to deprive municipalities within the district of their powers to construct

and operate sewers for local purposes within their limits.

The board of trustees of such sanitary district may, however, upon petition of the council or governing body of any incorporated city within the sanitary district, contract with such city to undertake the operation of local municipal sewage facilities as part of the functioning of the sanitary district and make an agreement with such municipality for the levying of additional sewer or sewage disposal taxes, which taxes shall be levied by the municipality as now provided by law.

2. The board of trustees may require connection to the sanitary sewer system established, maintained, or operated by the district from any adjacent property within the district, and require the installation of sanitary toilets or other sanitary sewage facilities and removal of other toilet and other sewage facilities on the property. However, the board of trustees shall not regulate, restrict the use, or require the connection of a private sewage disposal facility previously approved by the county board of health pursuant to section 455B.172 without the prior approval of that board of health.

If the property owner does not perform an action required under the preceding paragraph within a reasonable time after notice and hearing, the board of trustees may perform the required action and assess the costs of the action against the property for collection in the same manner as a property tax. The notice shall state the nature of the action and the time within which the action is required to be performed by the property owner, state the date, time, and place where the property owner will be heard by the board of trustees for the purpose of stating why the intended action should not be required, and shall be given by certified mail to the property owner as shown on the records of the county auditor not less than four nor more than twenty days before the date of the hearing.

However, in the event of an emergency when the delay of notice and hearing might cause serious loss or injury to persons or property within the district, the board of trustees may perform any action which may be required under this section without prior notice and hearing, and assess the cost as provided in this section, following notice to the property owner and hearing in the time and manner provided in the preceding paragraph. In that event the board of trustees shall, by resolution, make a finding of the necessity to institute emergency proceedings under this section, and shall procure a certificate from a competent licensed professional engineer or registered architect certifying that emergency action is necessary.

3. If any amount assessed against property pursuant to this section will exceed one hundred dollars, the board of trustees may permit the assessment to be paid in up to ten annual install-

ments, in the manner and with the same interest rates as provided for assessments against benefited property under chapter 384, division IV.

4. An assessment levied pursuant to this section, including all interest and penalties, is a lien against the property with respect to which action was taken from the date of filing the schedule of assessments until the assessment is paid. Assessments have equal precedence with ordinary taxes and are not divested by judicial sale.

5. The procedures for making and levying an assessment pursuant to this section and for an appeal of the assessment are the same procedures as provided in sections 384.59 through 384.67 and sections 384.72 through 384.75, except that any notice required in those sections to be published in a newspaper may be sent by certified mail to the owner of the property to be assessed as shown on the records of the county auditor in lieu of the publication. The references in those sections to the city council are applicable to the board of trustees.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §13, 14

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

358.20 Rentals and charges.

1. Any sanitary district may by ordinance establish just and equitable rates, charges, or rentals for the utilities and services furnished by the district to be paid to the district by every person, firm, or corporation whose premises are served by a connection to the utilities and services directly or indirectly. The rates, charges, or rentals, as near as may be in the judgment of the board of trustees of the district, shall be equitable and in proportion to the services rendered and the cost of the services, and taking into consideration in the case of the premises the quantity of sewage produced thereby and its concentration, strength, and pollution qualities. The board of trustees may change the rates, charges, or rentals from time to time as it may deem advisable, and by ordinance may provide for collection. The board may contract with any municipality within the district, whereby the municipality may collect or assist in collecting any of the rates, charges, or rentals, whether in conjunction with water rentals or otherwise, and the municipality may undertake the collection and render the service. The board of trustees may also contract pursuant to chapter 28E with one or more city utilities or combined utility systems, including city utilities established pursuant to chapter 388, for joint billing or collection, or both, of combined service accounts for sanitary district services and utility services, and the contracts may provide for the discontinuance of one or more of the sanitary district services or water utility services if a delinquency occurs in the payment of any charges billed under a combined service account. The rates, charges, or rentals, if not paid when due, shall constitute a lien upon the real property served by a connection. The lien

shall have equal precedence with ordinary taxes, may be certified to the county treasurer and collected in the same manner as taxes, and is not divested by a judicial sale.

2. Sewer rentals, charges, or rates may supplant or replace, in whole or in part, any monetary levy of taxes which may be, or have been, authorized by the board of trustees for any of the following purposes:

a. To meet interest and principal payments on bonds legally authorized for the financing of sanitary utilities in any manner.

b. To pay costs of the construction, maintenance, or repair of such sanitary facilities or utili-

ties, including payments to be made under any contract between municipalities for either the joint use of sewerage or sewage facilities, or for the use by one municipality of all or a part of the sewerage or sewer system of another municipality.

3. When a sewer rental ordinance has been passed and put into effect, prior ordinances or resolutions providing for monetary levy of taxes against real and personal property for such purposes, or the portion thereof replaced, may be repealed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 358C

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

358C.9 Expenses and costs of election.

The election held pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted by the county commissioner of elections. All expenses incurred in carrying out sections 358C.5 and 358C.6, and the costs of the election, as determined by the county commissioner of

elections, shall be paid by those who will be benefited by the proposed district. If the district is not established, the expenses and costs shall be collected upon the bonds of the petitioners.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §129
Section amended

CHAPTER 359

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

359.17 Trustees — duties — meetings.

1. The board of township trustees in each township shall consist of three registered voters of the township. However, in townships with a taxable valuation for property tax purposes of two hundred fifty million dollars or more, the board of township trustees shall consist of five registered voters of the township. The trustees shall act as fence viewers and shall perform other duties assigned them by law. The board of trustees shall meet not less than two times a year. At least one of the meetings shall be scheduled to meet the requirements of section 359.49.

2. A board of township trustees shall give prior notice of a meeting to discuss, deliberate, or act

upon a matter relating to the budget or a tax levy of the township or relating to the trustees' duty to provide fire protection service and, if provided, emergency medical service, pursuant to section 359.42. The trustees shall give notice of such meeting at least twenty-four hours preceding the commencement of the meeting. The notice shall state the time, date, and place of the meeting and the proposed agenda. The notice shall be provided to the county auditor who shall post the notice in an area of the courthouse where notices to the public are commonly posted.

2009 Acts, ch 132, §4
Fences, chapter 359A
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 359A

FENCES

359A.10 Entry and record of orders.

Such orders, decisions, notices, and returns shall be entered of record at length by the township clerk, and a copy thereof certified by the town-

ship clerk to the county recorder, who shall record the same in the recorder's office in a book kept for that purpose, and index such record in the name of each adjoining owner as grantor to the other.

The county recorder shall collect fees specified in section 331.604.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §12
Section amended

359A.12 Division by agreement — record.

The several owners may, in writing, agree upon the portion of partition fences between their lands

which shall be erected and maintained by each, which writing shall describe the lands and the parts of the fences so assigned, be signed and acknowledged by them, and filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county or counties in which they are situated. The county recorder shall collect fees specified in section 331.604.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §13
Section amended

CHAPTER 364

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITIES

364.2 Vesting of power — franchises.

1. A power of a city is vested in the city council except as otherwise provided by a state law.

2. The enumeration of a specific power of a city does not limit or restrict the general grant of home rule power conferred by the Constitution of the State of Iowa. A city may exercise its general powers subject only to limitations expressly imposed by a state or city law.

3. An exercise of a city power is not inconsistent with a state law unless it is irreconcilable with the state law.

4. *a.* A city may grant to any person a franchise to erect, maintain, and operate plants and systems for electric light and power, heating, telegraph, cable television, district telegraph and alarm, motor bus, trolley bus, street railway or other public transit, waterworks, or gasworks, within the city for a term of not more than twenty-five years. When considering whether to grant, amend, extend, or renew a franchise, a city shall hold a public hearing on the question. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published as provided in section 362.3. The franchise may be granted, amended, extended, or renewed only by an ordinance, but no exclusive franchise shall be granted, amended, extended, or renewed.

b. Such an ordinance shall not become effective unless approved at an election. The proposal may be submitted by the council on its own motion to the voters at any city election. Upon receipt of a valid petition as defined in section 362.4 requesting that a proposal be submitted to the voters, the council shall submit the proposal at the next regular city election or at a special election called for that purpose before the next regular city election. However, the city council may dispense with such election as to the grant, amendment, extension, or renewal of an electric light and power, heating, or gasworks franchise unless there is a valid petition requesting submission of the proposal to the voters, or the party seeking such franchise, grant, amendment, extension, or renewal requests an election. If a majority of those voting approves the

proposal, the city may proceed as proposed. The complete text of the ordinance shall be included on the ballot if conventional paper ballots are used. If an optical scan voting system is used, the proposal shall be stated on the optical scan ballot, and the full text of the ordinance posted for the voters pursuant to section 52.25. All absentee voters shall receive the full text of the ordinance.

c. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as prescribed in section 49.53 in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.

d. The person asking for the granting, amending, extension, or renewal of a franchise shall pay the costs incurred in holding the election, including the costs of the notice. A franchise shall not be finally effective until an acceptance in writing has been filed with the council and payment of the costs has been made.

e. The franchise ordinance may regulate the conditions required and the manner of use of the streets and public grounds of the city, and it may, for the purpose of providing electrical, gas, heating, or water service, confer the power to appropriate and condemn private property upon the person franchised.

f. A franchise fee assessed by a city may be based upon a percentage of gross revenues generated from sales of the franchisee within the city not to exceed five percent, without regard to the city's cost of inspecting, supervising, and otherwise regulating the franchise. Franchise fees collected pursuant to an ordinance in effect on May 26, 2009, shall be deposited in the city's general fund and such fees collected in excess of the amounts necessary to inspect, supervise, and otherwise regulate the franchise may be used by the city for any other purpose authorized by law. Franchise fees collected pursuant to an ordinance that is adopted or amended on or after May 26, 2009, to increase the percentage rate at which franchise fees are assessed shall be credited to the franchise fee account within the city's general fund and used pursuant to section 384.3A. If a city franchise fee is assessed to customers of a fran-

chise, the fee shall not be assessed to the city as a customer. Before a city adopts or amends a franchise fee rate ordinance or franchise ordinance to increase the percentage rate at which franchise fees are assessed, a revenue purpose statement shall be prepared specifying the purpose or purposes for which the revenue collected from the increased rate will be expended. If property tax relief is listed as a purpose, the revenue purpose statement shall also include information regarding the amount of the property tax relief to be provided with revenue collected from the increased rate. The revenue purpose statement shall be published as provided in section 362.3.

g. If a city grants more than one cable television franchise, the material terms and conditions of any additional franchise shall not give undue preference or advantage to the new franchisee. A city shall not grant a new franchise that does not include the same territory as that of the existing franchise. A new franchisee shall be given a reasonable period of time to build the new system throughout the territory.

5. If provided by ordinance, a city may enter into a chapter 28E agreement for the collection of delinquent parking fines by a county treasurer pursuant to section 321.40 at the time a person applies for renewal of a motor vehicle registration, for violations that have not been appealed or for which appeal has been denied. The city may pay the treasurer a reasonable fee for the collection of such fines, or may allow the county treasurer to retain a portion of the fines collected, as provided in the agreement.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §89; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §228, 231
Subsection 4, paragraphs b and f amended

364.3 Limitation of powers.

The following are limitations upon the powers of a city:

1. A city council shall exercise a power only by the passage of a motion, a resolution, an amendment, or an ordinance.

2. For a violation of an ordinance a city shall not provide a penalty in excess of the maximum fine and term of imprisonment for a simple misdemeanor under section 903.1, subsection 1, paragraph "a". An amount equal to ten percent of all fines collected by cities shall be deposited in the account established in section 602.8108. However, one hundred percent of all fines collected by a city pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1, shall be retained by the city. The criminal penalty surcharge required by section 911.1 shall be added to a city fine and is not a part of the city's penalty.

3. A city may not set standards and requirements which are lower or less stringent than those imposed by state law, but may set standards and requirements which are higher or more stringent than those imposed by state law, unless a state law

provides otherwise.

4. A city may not levy a tax unless specifically authorized by a state law.

5. A city shall not adopt or enforce any ordinance imposing any registration or licensing system or registration or license fees for or relating to owner-occupied manufactured or mobile homes including the lots, lands, or manufactured home community or mobile home park upon or in which they are located. A city shall not adopt or enforce any ordinance imposing any registration or licensing system, or registration or license fees, or safety or sanitary standards for rental manufactured or mobile homes unless a similar registration or licensing system, or registration or license fees, or safety or sanitary standards are required for other rental properties intended for human habitation. This subsection does not preclude the investigation and abatement of a nuisance or the enforcement of a tiedown system, or the enforcement of any regulations of the state or local board of health if those regulations apply to other rental properties or to owner-occupied housing intended for human habitation.

6. A city shall not provide a civil penalty in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars for the violation of an ordinance which is classified as a municipal infraction or if the infraction is a repeat offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each repeat offense. A municipal infraction is not punishable by imprisonment.

7. A city which operates a cable communications system shall manage the right-of-way on a competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory basis. Additionally, a city-operated cable communications system shall be required to pay the same fees and charges and comply with other requirements as may be imposed by the city by ordinance or by the terms of a franchise granted by the city, or as may otherwise be imposed by the city, upon any other cable provider. This subsection does not prohibit a city from making an equitable apportionment of franchise requirements between or among cable television providers, in order to eliminate duplication. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a city-operated cable communications system from making transfers of surplus as otherwise allowed or from making in-kind contributions as otherwise allowed.

8. *a.* A city may adopt and enforce an ordinance requiring the construction of a storm shelter at a manufactured home community or mobile home park which is constructed after July 1, 1999. In lieu of requiring construction of a storm shelter, a city may require a community or park owner to provide a plan for the evacuation of community or park residents to a safe place of shelter in times of severe weather including tornadoes and high winds if the city determines that a safe place of shelter is available within a reasonable distance of

the manufactured home community or mobile home park for use by community or park residents. Each evacuation plan prepared pursuant to this subsection shall be filed with, and approved by, the local emergency management agency. If construction of a storm shelter is required, an ordinance adopted or enforced pursuant to this subsection shall not include any of the following requirements:

(1) That the size of the storm shelter be larger than the equivalent of seven square feet for each manufactured or mobile home space in the manufactured home community or mobile home park.

(2) That the storm shelter include a restroom if the shelter is used exclusively as a storm shelter.

(3) That the storm shelter exceed the construction specifications approved by a licensed professional engineer and presented by the owner of the manufactured home community or mobile home park.

(4) That the shelter be located any closer than one thousand three hundred twenty feet from any manufactured or mobile home in the community. However, this restriction shall not prohibit the adoption or enforcement of an ordinance that requires a minimum of one shelter to be located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park.

b. For the purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Manufactured home community*” means the same as land-leased community defined in sections 335.30A and 414.28A.

(2) “*Mobile home park*” means a mobile home park as defined in section 562B.7.

(3) “*Storm shelter*” means a single structure or multiple structures designed to provide persons with temporary protection from a storm.

9. A city shall not adopt or enforce any ordinance imposing any limitation on the amount of rent that can be charged for leasing private residential or commercial property. This subsection does not prevent the right of a city to manage and control residential property in which the city has a property interest.

10. A city which operates a utility that furnishes gas or electricity shall manage the right-of-way on a competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory basis. Such city utility shall be required to pay the fees and charges computed in the same manner as those fees and charges which are imposed by the city upon any other provider of a similar service within the corporate boundaries of the city. Such city utility shall also comply with the terms of the franchise granted by the city to the provider of a similar service. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit the city utility from making transfers of surplus as otherwise allowed or from making in-kind contributions as otherwise allowed. However, a city shall not require that transfers from the city utility be in excess of the franchise fee amount imposed upon the provider of

a similar service unless otherwise agreed.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §229, 231

Subsection 2 amended

NEW subsection 10

364.4 Property and services outside of city — lease-purchase — insurance.

A city may:

1. *a.* Acquire, hold, and dispose of property outside the city in the same manner as within. However, the power of a city to acquire property outside the city does not include the power to acquire property outside the city by eminent domain, except for the following, subject to the provisions of chapters 6A and 6B:

(1) The operation of a city utility as defined in section 362.2.

(2) The operation of a city franchise conferred the authority to condemn private property under section 364.2.

(3) The operation of a combined utility system as defined in section 384.80.

(4) The operation of a municipal airport.

(5) The operation of a landfill or other solid waste disposal or processing site.

(6) The use of property for public streets and highways.

(7) The operation of a multistate entity, of which the city is a participating member, created to provide drinking water that has received or is receiving federal funds, but only if such property is to be acquired for water transmission and service lines, pump stations, water storage tanks, meter houses and vaults, related appurtenances, or supporting utilities.

b. The exceptions provided in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (1) through (3), apply only to the extent the city had this power prior to July 1, 2006.

2. By contract, extend services to persons outside the city.

3. Enact and enforce ordinances relating to city property and city-extended services outside the city.

4. Enter into leases or lease-purchase contracts for real or personal property in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

a. A city shall lease or lease-purchase property only for a term which does not exceed the economic life of the property, as determined by the governing body.

b. A lease or lease-purchase contract entered into by a city may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in leases between private parties, including, but not limited to, the obligation of the lessee to pay any of the costs of operation or ownership of the leased property and the right to purchase the leased property.

c. A provision of a lease or lease-purchase contract which stipulates that a portion of the rent payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A city util-

ity or city enterprise is a separate entity under this subsection whether it is governed by the governing body of the city or another governing body.

d. The governing body must follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a lease or a lease-purchase contract made payable from the debt service fund.

e. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract which is payable from the general fund if the contract would not cause the total of annual lease or lease-purchase payments due from the general fund of the city in any single future fiscal year for all lease or lease-purchase contracts in force on the date of the authorization, excluding payments to exercise purchase options or to pay the expenses of operation or ownership of the property, to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize the lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease-purchase contract does not exceed the following limits:

(a) Four hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

(b) Seven hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

(c) One million dollars in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

(2) The governing body must follow the following procedures to authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the lease or lease-purchase contract exceeds the limits set forth in subparagraph (1):

(a) The governing body must institute proceedings to enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the lease or lease-purchase contract and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the governing body hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

(b) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to

take action to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city in the manner provided by section 362.4, asking that the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the governing body shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract. However, for purposes of this subparagraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the city of enter into a lease or lease-purchase contract in amount of \$ for the purpose of ? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26, subsections 2 through 4.

(c) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the lease or lease-purchase contract is approved at an election, the governing body may proceed and enter into the lease or lease-purchase contract.

f. The governing body may authorize a lease or lease-purchase contract payable from the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 384.83.

g. A lease or lease-purchase contract to which a city is a party or in which a city has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

h. Property that is lease-purchased by a city is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 2.

i. A contract for construction by a private party of property to be leased or lease-purchased by a city is not a contract for a public improvement under section 26.2, subsection 3, except for purposes of section 26.12. However, if a lease-purchase contract is funded in advance by means of the lessor depositing moneys to be administered by a city, with the city's obligations to make rent payments commencing with its receipt of moneys, a contract for construction of the property in question awarded by the city is subject to chapter 26.

5. Enter into insurance agreements obligating the city to make payments beyond its current budget year to procure or provide for a policy of insurance, a self-insurance program, or a local government risk pool to protect the city against tort lia-

bility, loss of property, or any other risk associated with the operation of the city. Such a self-insurance program or local government risk pool is not insurance and is not subject to regulation under chapters 505 through 523C. However, those self-insurance plans regulated pursuant to section 509A.14 shall remain subject to the requirements of section 509A.14 and rules adopted pursuant to that section.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §12, 21
Subsection 4, paragraph e, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

364.17 City housing codes.

1. A city with a population of fifteen thousand or more may adopt by ordinance the latest version of one of the following housing codes before January 1, 1981:

- a. The uniform housing code promulgated by the international conference of building officials.
- b. The housing code promulgated by the American public health association.
- c. The basic housing code promulgated by the building officials conference of America.
- d. The standard housing code promulgated by the southern building code congress international.
- e. Housing quality standards promulgated by the United States department of housing and urban development for use in assisted housing programs.

2. Every city with a population of fifteen thousand or more which has not adopted another housing code under this section by January 1, 1981, is subject to and shall be considered to have adopted the uniform housing code promulgated by the international conference of building officials, as amended to January 1, 1980. A city which reaches a population of fifteen thousand, as determined after July 1, 1980, has six months after such determination to comply with this section.

3. a. A city which adopts or is subject to a housing code under this section shall adopt enforcement procedures, which shall include a program for regular rental inspections, rental inspections upon receipt of complaints, and certification of inspected rental housing, and may include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) A schedule of civil penalties or criminal fines for violations. A city may charge the owner of housing a late payment fee of twenty-five dollars and may add interest of up to one and one-half percent per month if a penalty or fine imposed under this subparagraph is not paid within thirty days of the date that the penalty or fine is due. The city shall send a notice of the late payment fee to such owner by first class mail to the owner's personal or business mailing address. The late payment fee and the interest shall not accrue if such owner files an appeal with either the city, if the city has established an appeals procedure, or the district court. Any unpaid penalty, fine, fee, or in-

terest shall constitute a lien on the real property and may be collected in the same manner as a property tax. However, before a lien is filed, the city shall send a notice of intent to file a lien to the owner of the housing by first class mail to such owner's personal or business mailing address.

(2) Authority for the issuance of orders requiring violations to be corrected within a reasonable time.

(3) Authority for the issuance of citations pursuant to sections 805.1 to 805.5 upon a failure to satisfactorily remedy a violation.

(4) Authority, if other methods have failed, for an officer to contract to have work done as necessary to remedy a violation, the cost of which shall be assessed to the violator and constitute a lien on the property until paid.

(5) An escrow system for the deposit of rent which will be applied to the costs of correcting violations.

(6) Mediation of disputes based upon alleged violations.

(7) Injunctive procedures.

(8) Authority by ordinance to provide that no rent shall be recoverable by the owner or lessee of any dwelling which does not comply with the housing code adopted by the city until such time as the dwelling does comply with the housing code adopted by the city.

b. The enforcement procedures shall be designed to improve housing conditions rather than to displace persons from their homes.

4. A city which is subject to the uniform housing code or which adopts another housing code under this section may provide reasonable variances for existing structures which cannot practicably meet the standards in the code but are not unsafe for habitation.

5. Cities may establish reasonable fees for inspection and enforcement procedures. A city may charge the owner of housing a late payment penalty of twenty-five dollars and may add interest of up to one and one-half percent per month if a fee imposed under this subsection is not paid within thirty days of the date that the fee is due. The city shall send a notice of the late payment penalty to such owner by first class mail to the owner's personal or business mailing address. The late payment penalty and the interest shall not accrue if such owner files an appeal with either the city, if the city has established an appeals procedure, or the district court. Any unpaid fee, penalty, or interest shall constitute a lien on the real property and may be collected in the same manner as a property tax. However, before a lien is filed, the city shall send a notice of intent to file a lien to the owner of the housing by first class mail to such owner's personal or business mailing address.

6. Cities with populations of less than fifteen thousand may comply with this section.

7. A city may adopt housing code provisions which are more stringent than those in the model housing code it adopts or to which it is subject under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §130
Subsection 3 amended

364.19 Contracts to provide services to tax-exempt property.

A city council or county board of supervisors may enter into a contract with a person whose property is totally or partially exempt from taxation under chapter 404, chapter 404B, section 427.1, or section 427B.1, for the city or county to provide specified services to that person including but not limited to police protection, fire protection, street maintenance, and waste collection. The contract shall terminate as of the date previously exempt property becomes subject to taxation.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §22, 30
Section amended

364.22 Municipal infractions.

1. *a.* A municipal infraction is a civil offense punishable by a civil penalty of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars for each violation or if the infraction is a repeat offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each repeat offense. However, notwithstanding section 364.3, a municipal infraction arising from noncompliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement, referred to in 40 C.F.R. § 403.8, by an industrial user may be punishable by a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each day a violation exists or continues.

b. (1) A city may classify a municipal infraction, other than a violation arising from noncompliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement, as an environmental violation if the infraction is a violation of chapter 455B or 459, subchapters II and III, or a violation of a standard established by the city in consultation with the department of natural resources, or both. The discharge of airborne residue from grain, created by the handling, drying, or storing of grain by a person, shall not be subject to an ordinance, the violation of which is classified as an environmental violation, unless the person is engaged in industrial production or manufacturing of grain products. The discharge of airborne residue from grain, created by the handling, drying, or storing of grain by a person engaged in industrial production or manufacturing of grain products, shall not be subject to an ordinance, the violation of which is classified as an environmental violation, if the discharge occurs from September 15 to January 15. A municipal infraction which is classified an environmental violation is punishable by a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each occurrence. A person committing an environmental violation is not subject to a civil penalty, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The violation results solely from the person conducting an initial start-up, cleaning, repairing, performing scheduled maintenance, testing, or conducting a shutdown, of either equipment causing the violation or the equipment designed to reduce or eliminate the violation.

(b) The person notifies the city of the violation within twenty-four hours from the time that the violation begins.

(c) The violation does not continue in existence for more than eight hours.

(2) A city shall not enforce this section against a person committing an environmental violation, until the city offers to participate in informal negotiations with the person. If the person accepts the offer, the city and the person shall participate in good faith negotiations to resolve issues alleged to be the basis for the violation.

2. A city by ordinance may provide that a violation within twenty-four hours from the time that the violation begins is a municipal infraction.

3. A city shall not provide that a violation of an ordinance is a municipal infraction if the violation is a felony, an aggravated misdemeanor, or a serious misdemeanor under state law or if the violation is a simple misdemeanor under chapters 687 through 747.

4. An officer authorized by a city to enforce a city code or regulation may issue a civil citation to a person who commits a municipal infraction. A copy of the citation may be served by personal service as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.305, by certified mail addressed to the defendant at the defendant's last known mailing address, return receipt requested, or by publication in the manner as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.310 and subject to the conditions of rule of civil procedure 1.311. A copy of the citation shall be retained by the issuing officer, and the original citation shall be sent to the clerk of the district court. The citation shall serve as notification that a civil offense has been committed and shall contain the following information:

a. The name and address of the defendant.

b. The name or description of the infraction attested to by the officer issuing the citation.

c. The location and time of the infraction.

d. The amount of civil penalty to be assessed or the alternate relief sought, or both.

e. The manner, location, and time in which the penalty may be paid.

f. The time and place of court appearance.

g. The penalty for failure to appear in court.

5. In municipal infraction proceedings:

a. The matter shall be tried before a magistrate, a district associate judge, or a district judge in the same manner as a small claim. The matter shall only be tried before a judge in district court if the total amount of civil penalties assessed exceeds the jurisdictional amount for small claims set forth in section 631.1.

b. The city has the burden of proof that the mu-

municipal infraction occurred and that the defendant committed the infraction. The proof shall be by clear, satisfactory, and convincing evidence.

c. The court shall ensure that the defendant has received a copy of the charges and that the defendant understands the charges. The defendant may question all witnesses who appear for the city and produce evidence or witnesses on the defendant's behalf.

d. The defendant may be represented by counsel of the defendant's own selection and at the defendant's own expense.

e. The defendant may answer by admitting or denying the infraction.

f. If a municipal infraction is proven the court shall enter a judgment against the defendant. If the infraction is not proven, the court shall dismiss it.

6. All penalties or forfeitures collected by the court for municipal infractions shall be remitted to the city in the same manner as fines and forfeitures are remitted for criminal violations under section 602.8106. If the person named in the citation is served as provided in this section and fails without good cause to appear in response to the civil citation, judgment shall be entered against the person cited.

7. A person against whom judgment is entered, shall pay court costs and fees as in small claims under chapter 631. If the action is dismissed, the city is liable for the court costs and court fees. Where the action is disposed of without payment, or provision for assessment, of court costs, the clerk shall at once enter judgment for costs against the city.

8. Seeking a civil penalty as authorized in this section does not preclude a city from seeking alternative relief from the court in the same action.

9. a. When judgment has been entered against a defendant, the court may do any of the following:

(1) Impose a civil penalty by entry of a personal judgment against the defendant.

(2) Direct that payment of the civil penalty be suspended or deferred under conditions imposed by the court.

(3) Grant appropriate alternative relief ordering the defendant to abate or cease the violation.

(4) Authorize the city to abate or correct the violation.

(5) Order that the city's costs for abatement or correction of the violation be entered as a personal judgment against the defendant or assessed

against the property where the violation occurred, or both.

b. If a defendant willfully violates the terms of an order imposed by the court, the failure is contempt.

c. A magistrate or district associate judge shall have jurisdiction to assess or enter judgment for costs of abatement or correction in an amount not to exceed the jurisdictional amount for a money judgment in a civil action pursuant to section 631.1, subsection 1, for magistrates and section 602.6306, subsection 2, for district associate judges. If the city seeks abatement or correction costs in excess of those amounts, and the matter is not before a judge in district court, the case shall be referred to the district court for hearing and entry of an appropriate order. The procedure for hearing in the district court shall be the same procedure as that for a small claims appeal pursuant to section 631.13.

10. The defendant or the city may file a motion for a new trial or may appeal the decision of a magistrate, district associate judge, or a district judge to the district court. The procedure on appeal shall be the same as for a small claim pursuant to section 631.13. A factual determination made by the trial court, supported by substantial evidence as shown in the record, is binding for purposes of appeal relating to the violation at issue, but shall not be admissible or binding as to any future violation for the same or similar ordinance provision by the same defendant.

11. This section does not preclude a peace officer of a city from issuing a criminal citation for a violation of a city code or regulation if criminal penalties are also provided for the violation. Each day that a violation occurs or is permitted to exist by the defendant, constitutes a separate offense.

12. The issuance of a civil citation for a municipal infraction or the ensuing court proceedings do not provide an action for false arrest, false imprisonment, or malicious prosecution.

13. An action brought pursuant to this section for a municipal infraction which is an environmental violation does not preclude, and is in addition to, any other enforcement action which may be brought pursuant to chapter 455B, 455D, 455E, or 459, subchapters II, III, and VI.

14. A police department may dispose of personal property under section 80.39.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §6

Subsection 1 editorially redesignated internally

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 9 editorially redesignated internally

CHAPTER 368

CITY DEVELOPMENT

368.19 Time limit — election.

1. The committee shall approve or disapprove the petition or plan as amended, within ninety days of the final hearing, and shall file its decision for record and promptly notify the parties to the proceeding of its decision. If a petition or plan is approved, the board shall submit the proposal at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a” or “b”, whichever is applicable, and the county commissioner of elections shall conduct the election. In a case of incorporation or discontinuance, registered voters of the territory or city may vote, and the proposal is authorized if a majority of those voting approves it. In a case of annexation or severance, registered voters of the territory and of the city may vote, and the proposal is authorized if a majority of the total number of persons voting approves it. In a case of consolidation, registered voters of each city to be

consolidated may vote, and the proposal is authorized only if it receives a favorable majority vote in each city. The county commissioner of elections shall publish notice of the election as provided in section 49.53 and shall conduct the election in the same manner as other special elections.

2. The city shall provide to the commissioner of elections a map of the area to be incorporated, discontinued, annexed, severed, or consolidated, which must be approved by the commissioner as suitable for posting. The map shall be displayed prominently in at least one place within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth.

3. The costs of an incorporation election shall be borne by the initiating petitioners if the election fails, but if the proposition is approved the cost shall become a charge of the new city.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §90
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 372

ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

372.13 The council.

1. A majority of all council members is a quorum.

2. A vacancy in an elective city office during a term of office shall be filled, at the council’s option, by one of the two following procedures:

a. By appointment by the remaining members of the council, except that if the remaining members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, paragraph “b” shall be followed. The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the council chooses to proceed under this paragraph, it shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 362.3, stating that the council intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the city or ward, as the case may be, have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by a special election. The council may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The council may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, there is filed with the city clerk a petition which requests a special election to fill

the vacancy, an appointment to fill the vacancy is temporary and the council shall call a special election to fill the vacancy permanently, under paragraph “b”. The number of signatures of eligible electors of a city for a valid petition shall be determined as follows:

(1) For a city with a population of ten thousand or less, at least two hundred signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to fifteen percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(2) For a city with a population of more than ten thousand but not more than fifty thousand, at least one thousand signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to fifteen percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(3) For a city with a population of more than fifty thousand, at least two thousand signatures or at least the number of signatures equal to ten percent of the voters who voted for candidates for the office at the preceding regular election at which the office was on the ballot, whichever number is fewer.

(4) The minimum number of signatures for a valid petition pursuant to subparagraphs (1) through (3) shall not be fewer than ten. In deter-

mining the minimum number of signatures required, if at the last preceding election more than one position was to be filled for the office in which the vacancy exists, the number of voters who voted for candidates for the office shall be determined by dividing the total number of votes cast for the office by the number of seats to be filled.

b. (1) By a special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term. If the council opts for a special election or a valid petition is filed under paragraph "a", the special election may be held concurrently with any pending election as provided by section 69.12 if by so doing the vacancy will be filled not more than ninety days after it occurs. Otherwise, a special election to fill the office shall be called by the council at the earliest practicable date. The council shall give the county commissioner at least thirty-two days' written notice of the date chosen for the special election. The council of a city where a primary election may be required shall give the county commissioner at least sixty days' written notice of the date chosen for the special election. A special election held under this subsection is subject to sections 376.4 through 376.11, but the dates for actions in relation to the special election shall be calculated with regard to the date for which the special election is called. However, a nomination petition must be filed not less than twenty-five days before the date of the special election and, where a primary election may be required, a nomination petition must be filed not less than fifty-three days before the date of the special election.

(2) If there are concurrent vacancies on the council and the remaining council members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, a special election shall be called by the county commissioner at the earliest practicable date. The remaining council members shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a quorum. If there are no remaining council members, the city clerk shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a council. If the office of city clerk is vacant, the city attorney shall give notice to the county commissioner of the absence of a clerk and a council. Notice of the need for a special election shall be given under this paragraph by the end of the following business day.

3. The council shall appoint a city clerk to maintain city records and perform other duties prescribed by state or city law.

4. Except as otherwise provided by state or city law, the council may appoint city officers and employees, and prescribe their powers, duties, compensation, and terms. The appointment of a city manager must be made on the basis of that individual's qualifications and not on the basis of political affiliation.

5. The council shall determine its own rules and maintain records of its proceedings. City rec-

ords and documents, or accurate reproductions, shall be kept for at least five years except that:

a. Ordinances, resolutions, council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to the issuance of public bonds or obligations shall be kept for at least eleven years following the final maturity of the bonds or obligations. Thereafter, such records, documents, and reproductions may be destroyed, preserving confidentiality as necessary. Records and documents pertaining to the transfer of ownership of bonds shall be kept as provided in section 76.10.

b. Ordinances, resolutions, council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to real property transactions shall be maintained permanently.

6. Within fifteen days following a regular or special meeting of the council, the clerk shall cause the minutes of the proceedings of the council, including the total expenditure from each city fund, to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The publication shall include a list of all claims allowed and a summary of all receipts and shall show the gross amount of the claims. The list of claims allowed shall show the name of the person or firm making the claim, the reason for the claim, and the amount of the claim. If the reason for the claims is the same, two or more claims made by the same vendor, supplier, or claimant may be consolidated if the number of claims consolidated and the total consolidated claim amount are listed in the statement. However, the city shall provide at its office upon request an unconsolidated list of all claims allowed. Matters discussed in closed session pursuant to section 21.3 shall not be published until entered on the public minutes. However, in cities having more than one hundred fifty thousand population, the council shall each month print in pamphlet form a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements of the city, and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month, and furnish copies to the city library, the daily newspapers of the city, and to persons who apply at the office of the city clerk, and the pamphlet shall constitute publication as required. Failure by the clerk to make publication is a simple misdemeanor. The provisions of this subsection are applicable in cities in which a newspaper is published, or in cities of two hundred population or over, but in all other cities, posting the statement in three public places in the city which have been permanently designated by ordinance is sufficient compliance with this subsection.

7. By ordinance, the council may divide the city into wards which shall be drawn according to the following standards:

a. All ward boundaries shall follow precinct boundaries.

b. Wards shall be as nearly equal as practica-

ble to the ideal population determined by dividing the number of wards to be established into the population of the city.

c. Wards shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

8. By ordinance, the council shall prescribe the compensation of the mayor, council members, and other elected city officers, but a change in the compensation of the mayor does not become effective during the term in which the change is adopted, and the council shall not adopt an ordinance changing the compensation of the mayor, council members, or other elected officers during the months of November and December in the year of a regular city election. A change in the compensation of council members becomes effective for all council members at the beginning of the term of the council members elected at the election next following the change in compensation. Except as provided in section 362.5, an elected city officer is not entitled to receive any other compensation for any other city office or city employment during that officer's tenure in office, but may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred. However, if the mayor pro tem performs the duties of the mayor or during the mayor's absence or disability for a continuous period of fifteen days or more, the mayor pro tem may be paid for that period the compensation determined by the council, based upon the mayor pro tem's performance of the mayor's duties and upon the compensation of the mayor.

9. A council member, during the term for which that member is elected, is not eligible for appointment to any city office if the office has been created or the compensation of the office has been increased during the term for which that member is elected. A person who resigns from an elective office is not eligible for appointment to the same office during the time for which that person was

elected if during that time, the compensation of the office has been increased.

10. A council member, during the term for which that member is elected, is not precluded from holding the office of chief of the volunteer fire department if the fire department serves an area with a population of not more than two thousand. A person holding the office of chief of such a volunteer fire department at the time of the person's election to the city council may continue to hold the office of chief of the fire department during the city council term for which that person was elected.

11. a. Council members shall be elected according to the council representation plans under sections 372.4 and 372.5. However, the council representation plan may be changed, by petition and election, to one of those described in this subsection. Upon receipt of a valid petition, as defined in section 362.4, requesting a change to a council representation plan, the council shall submit the question at a special election. If a majority of the persons voting at the special election approves the changed plan, it becomes effective at the beginning of the term following the next regular city election. If a majority does not approve the changed plan, the council shall not submit another proposal to change a plan to the voters within the next two years.

b. Eligible electors of a city may petition for one of the following council representation plans:

(1) Election at large without ward residence requirements for the members.

(2) Election at large but with equal-population ward residence requirements for the members.

(3) Election from single-member, equal-population wards, in which the electors of each ward shall elect one member who must reside in that ward.

(4) Election of a specified number of members at large and a specified number of members from single-member, equal-population wards.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §91
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 373

CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN CORPORATIONS

373.6 Referendum — effective date.

1. If a proposed charter for consolidation is received not later than seventy-eight days before the next general election, the council of the participating city with the largest population shall, not later than sixty-nine days before the general election, direct the county commissioner of elections to sub-

mit to the registered voters of the participating cities at the next general election the question of whether the proposed charter shall be adopted. A summary of the proposed charter shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each city participating in the charter commission process at least ten but not more than twenty days

before the date of the election. The proposed charter shall be effective in regard to a city only if a majority of the electors of the city voting approves the proposed charter.

2. If a proposed charter for consolidation is adopted:

a. The adopted charter shall take effect July 1 following the election at which it is approved unless the charter provides a later effective date. A special election shall be called to elect the new elective officers.

b. The adoption of the consolidated metropolitan corporation form of government does not alter any right or liability of any participating city in effect at the time of the election at which the charter was adopted.

c. All departments and agencies shall continue to operate until replaced.

d. All ordinances or resolutions in effect re-

main effective until amended or repealed, unless they are irreconcilable with the adopted charter.

e. Upon the effective date of the adopted charter, the participating cities shall adopt the consolidation form by ordinance, and shall file a copy with the secretary of state, and maintain available copies for public inspection.

3. If a charter is submitted to the electorate but is not adopted, another charter shall not be submitted to the electorate for two years. If a charter is adopted, it may be amended at any time. If a charter is adopted, a proposed charter for another alternative form of city government shall not be submitted to the electorate for six years.

4. Section 372.2 shall not apply to a charter commission established under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §92
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 376

CITY ELECTIONS

376.4 Candidacy.

1. *a.* An eligible elector of a city may become a candidate for an elective city office by filing with the city clerk a valid petition requesting that the elector's name be placed on the ballot for that office. The petition must be filed not more than seventy-one days and not less than forty-seven days before the date of the election, and must be signed by eligible electors equal in number to at least two percent of those who voted to fill the same office at the last regular city election, but not less than ten persons. However, for those cities which may be required to hold a primary election, the petition must be filed not more than eighty-five days and not less than sixty-eight days before the date of the regular city election. Nomination petitions shall be filed not later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing.

b. The petitioners for an individual seeking election from a ward must be residents of the ward at the time of signing the petition. An individual is not eligible for election from a ward unless the individual is a resident of the ward at the time the individual files the petition and at the time of election.

2. *a.* The petition must include space for the signatures of the petitioners, a statement of their place of residence, and the date on which they signed the petition. A person may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the person signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office.

b. The petition must include the affidavit of

the individual for whom it is filed, stating the individual's name, the individual's residence, that the individual is a candidate and eligible for the office, and that if elected the individual will qualify for the office. The affidavit shall also state that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

3. If the city clerk is not readily available during normal office hours, the city clerk shall designate other employees or officials of the city who are ordinarily available to accept nomination papers under this section. On the final date for filing nomination papers the office of the city clerk shall remain open until 5:00 p.m.

4. The city clerk shall review each petition and affidavit of candidacy for completeness following the standards in section 45.5 and shall accept the petition for filing if on its face it appears to have the requisite number of signatures and if it is timely filed. The city clerk shall note upon each petition and affidavit accepted for filing the date and time that they were filed. The clerk shall return any rejected nomination papers to the person on whose behalf the nomination papers were filed.

5. Nomination papers filed with the city clerk shall be available for public inspection. The city clerk shall deliver all nomination papers together with the text of any public measure being submitted by the city council to the electorate to the county commissioner of elections not later than

5:00 p.m. on the day following the last day on which nomination petitions can be filed.

6. Any person on whose behalf nomination petitions have been filed under this section may withdraw as a candidate by filing a signed statement to that effect as prescribed in section 44.9.

Objections to the legal sufficiency of petitions shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of sections 44.4, 44.5, and 44.8.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §93
Section amended

CHAPTER 380

CITY LEGISLATION

380.10 Adoption by reference.

1. A city may adopt the provisions of any state-wide or nationally recognized standard code or portions of any such code by an ordinance which identifies the code by subject matter, source and date, and which incorporates the provisions of the code or portions of the code by reference without setting them forth in full. Copies of the proposed code or portions of such code shall be available at the office of the city clerk.

2. *a.* A city may by ordinance adopt by reference any portion of the Code of Iowa in effect at the time of the adoption in the manner provided in this section, subject to the following limitations:

(1) The ordinance shall describe the subject matter and identify the portion of the Code of Iowa adopted by chapter, section, and subsection or other subpart, as applicable.

(2) A portion of the Code of Iowa may be adopted by reference only if the criminal penalty provided by the law adopted does not exceed the maximum fine and term of imprisonment for a simple misdemeanor under section 903.1, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

(3) Amendments or other changes to those portions of the Code of Iowa which have been adopted by reference shall serve as an automatic modification of the applicable ordinance.

b. An ordinance which adopts by reference any

portion of the Code of Iowa may provide that violations of the ordinance are municipal infractions and subject to the limitations of section 364.22.

3. Copies of any portions of the Code of Iowa to be adopted by reference shall be available at the city clerk's office. The council shall hold a public hearing on any proposed standard code or on the portions of any standard code to be adopted by reference. The council shall hold a public hearing on any portion of the Code of Iowa to be adopted by reference. The clerk shall publish notice of the hearing as provided in section 362.3. The notice must state that copies of the proposed standard code or portions thereof, or of the portion of the Iowa Code, are available at the city clerk's office. If the council substantially amends the proposed code after the hearing, notice and hearing must be repeated before the code may be adopted. Within thirty days after the hearing, the council by ordinance may adopt the proposed code which becomes effective upon publication of the ordinance adopting it, unless a subsequent effective date is provided within the adopting ordinance.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §7

Unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1
Unnumbered paragraph 2, subsections 1 – 3 and unnumbered paragraph 3 editorially designated as paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) – (3), and paragraph b of subsection 2
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended
Unnumbered paragraph 3 editorially designated as subsection 3

CHAPTER 384

CITY FINANCE

384.3 General fund.

All moneys received for city government purposes from taxes and other sources must be credited to the general fund of the city, except that moneys received for the purposes of the debt service fund, the trust and agency funds, the capital improvements reserve fund, the emergency fund and other funds established by state law must be deposited as otherwise required or authorized by state law. All moneys received by a city from the federal government must be reported to the department of

management who shall transmit a copy to the legislative services agency.

Property rights defense account; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §148, 153
Section not amended; footnote added

384.3A Franchise fee account — use of franchise fee revenues.

1. A city that assesses a franchise fee pursuant to an ordinance that is adopted or amended on or after May 26, 2009, to increase the percentage rate at which franchise fees are assessed under section

364.2, subsection 4, paragraph “f”, shall establish a franchise fee account within the city’s general fund. All revenues collected by a city pursuant to such an ordinance shall be deposited in the account. Interest earned on revenues deposited in the account shall remain in the account and be used for the purposes specified in this section. Moneys in the account are not subject to transfer to any other accounts in the city’s general fund or to any other funds established by a city unless such transfer is for a purpose specified in this section.

2. Moneys in the account shall be used for the purposes of inspecting, supervising, and otherwise regulating each franchise approved by the city.

3. Moneys in the account in excess of the amount necessary for the purposes specified in subsection 2 shall be expended for any of the following:

- a. Property tax relief.
- b. The repair, remediation, restoration, clean-up, replacement, and improvement of existing public improvements and other publicly owned property, buildings, and facilities.
- c. Projects designed to prevent or mitigate future disasters as defined in section 29C.2.
- d. Energy conservation measures for low-income homeowners, low-income energy assistance programs, and weatherization programs.
- e. Public safety, including the equipping of fire, police, emergency services, sanitation, street, and civil defense departments.
- f. The establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, and extension of public works, public utilities, and public transportation systems.
- g. The construction, reconstruction, or repair of streets, highways, bridges, sidewalks, pedestrian underpasses and overpasses, street lighting fixtures, and public grounds, and the acquisition of real estate needed for such purposes.
- h. Property tax abatements, building permit fee abatements, and abatement of other fees for property damaged by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2.
- i. Economic development activities and projects.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §230, 231
NEW section

384.12 Additional taxes.

A city may certify, for the general fund levy, taxes which are not subject to the limit provided in section 384.1, and which are in addition to any other moneys the city may wish to spend for such purposes, as follows:

1. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the support of instrumental or vocal musical

groups, one or more organizations which have tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and are organized and operated exclusively for artistic and cultural purposes, or any of these purposes, subject to the following:

a. Upon receipt of a petition valid under the provisions of section 362.4, the council shall submit to the voters at the next regular city election the question of whether a tax shall be levied.

b. If a majority approves the levy, it may be imposed.

c. The levy can be eliminated by the same procedure of petition and election.

d. A tax authorized by an election held prior to the effective date of the city code may be continued until eliminated by the council, or by petition and election.

2. A tax not to exceed eighty-one cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for development, operation, and maintenance of a memorial building or monument, subject to the provisions of subsection 1.

3. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a symphony orchestra, subject to the provisions of subsection 1.

4. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the operation of cultural and scientific facilities, subject to the provisions of subsection 1, except that the question may be submitted on the council’s own motion.

5. A tax to aid in the construction of a county bridge, subject to the provisions of subsection 1, except that the question must be submitted at a special election. The expense of a special election under this subsection must be paid by the county. The notice of the special election must include full details of the proposal, including the location of the proposed bridge, the rate of tax to be levied, and all other conditions.

6. A tax to aid a company incorporated under the laws of this state in the construction of a highway or combination bridge across any navigable boundary river of this state, commencing or terminating in the city and suitable for use as highway, or for both highway and railway purposes. This tax levy is subject to the provisions of subsections 1 and 5. The levy is limited to one dollar and thirty-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of taxable property in the city. The estimated cost of the bridge must be at least ten thousand dollars, and the city aid may not exceed one-half of the estimated cost. The notice of the special election must include the name of the corporation to be aided, and all conditions required of the corporation. Tax moneys received for this purpose may not be paid over by the county treasurer until the city has filed a statement that the corporation has complied with all conditions.

7. If a tax has been voted for aid of a bridge under subsection 6, a further tax may be voted for the purpose of purchasing the bridge, subject to the provisions of subsection 1. The levy under this subsection is limited to three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property in the city, payable in not less than ten annual installments.

8. A tax for the purpose of carrying out the terms of a contract for the use of a bridge by a city situated on a river over which a bridge has been built. The tax may not exceed sixty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year.

9. A tax for aid to a public transportation company, subject to the procedure provided in subsection 1, except the question must be submitted at a special election. The levy is limited to three and three-eighths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. In addition to any other conditions the following requirements must be met before moneys received for this purpose may be paid over by the county treasurer:

a. The public transportation company shall provide the city with copies of state and federal income tax returns for the five years preceding the year for which payment is contemplated or for such lesser period of time as the company has been in operation.

b. The city shall, in any given year, be authorized to pay over only such sums as will yield not to exceed two percent of the public transportation company's investment as the same is valued in its tax depreciation schedule, provided that corporate profits and losses for the five preceding years or for such lesser period of time as the company has been in operation shall not average in excess of a two percent net return. Taxes levied under this subsection may not be used to subsidize losses incurred prior to the election required by this subsection.

10. A tax for the operation and maintenance of a municipal transit system or for operation and maintenance of a regional transit district, and for the creation of a reserve fund for the system or district, in an amount not to exceed ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year, when the revenues from the transit system or district are insufficient for such purposes.

11. If a city has entered into a lease of a building or complex of buildings to be operated as a civic center, a tax sufficient to pay the installments of rent and for maintenance, insurance and taxes not included in the lease rental payments.

12. A tax not to exceed thirteen and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for operating and maintaining a civic center owned by a city.

13. A tax not to exceed six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for

planning a sanitary disposal project.

14. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for an aviation authority as provided in section 330A.15.

15. If a city has joined with the county to form an authority for a joint county-city building, as provided in section 346.27, and has entered into a lease with the authority, a tax sufficient to pay the annual rent payable under the lease.

16. A tax not to exceed six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for a levee improvement fund in special charter cities as provided in section 420.155.

17. A tax not to exceed twenty and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value each year to maintain an institution received by gift or devise, subject to an election as required under subsection 1.

18. A tax to pay the premium costs on tort liability insurance, property insurance, and any other insurance that may be necessary in the operation of the city, the costs of a self-insurance program, the costs of a local government risk pool and amounts payable under any insurance agreements to provide or procure such insurance, self-insurance program, or local government risk pool.

19. A tax to fund an emergency medical services district under chapter 357G.

20. A tax that exceeds any tax levy limit within this chapter, provided the question has been submitted at a special levy election and received a simple majority of the votes cast on the proposition to authorize the enumerated levy limit to be exceeded for the proposed budget year.

a. The election may be held as specified in this subsection if notice is given by the city council, not later than thirty-two days before the first Tuesday in March, to the county commissioner of elections that the election is to be held.

b. An election under this subsection shall be held on the first Tuesday in March and be conducted by the county commissioner of elections in accordance with the law.

c. The ballot question shall be in substantially the following form:

WHICH TAX LEVY SHALL BE ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF ?

(Vote for only one of the following choices.)

CHANGE LEVY AMOUNT

Add to the existing levy amount a tax for the purpose of (state purpose of proposed levy) at a rate of (rate) which will provide an additional \$ (amount).

KEEP CURRENT LEVY

Continue under the current maximum rate of, providing \$ (amount).

d. The commissioner of elections conducting the election shall notify the city officials and other county auditors where applicable, of the results within two days of the canvass which shall be held beginning at one o'clock on the second day following the special levy election.

e. Notice of the election shall be published twice in accordance with the provisions of section 362.3, except that the first such notice shall be given at least two weeks before the election.

f. The cost of the election shall be borne by the city.

g. The election provisions of this subsection shall supersede other provisions for elections only to the extent necessary to comply with the provisions hereof.

h. The provisions of this subsection apply to all cities, however organized, including special charter cities which may adopt ordinances where necessary to carry out these provisions.

i. The council shall certify the city's budget with the tax askings not exceeding the amount approved by the special levy election.

21. A tax not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a public library, subject to petition and referendum requirements of subsection 1, except that if a majority approves the levy, it shall be imposed.

22. A tax for the support of a local emergency management commission established pursuant to chapter 29C.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §94

Subsection 20, paragraphs a and b amended

384.24 Definitions.

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

1. "General obligation bond" means a negotiable bond issued by a city and payable from the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the city through its debt service fund which is required to be established by section 384.4.

2. "City enterprise" means any of the following, including the real estate, fixtures, equipment, accessories, appurtenances, and all property necessary or useful for the operation of any of the following:

a. Parking facilities systems, which may include parking lots and other off-street parking areas, parking ramps and structures on, above, or below the surface, parking meters, both on-street and off-street, and all other fixtures, equipment, accessories, appurtenances, and requisites useful for the successful operation of a parking facilities system.

b. Civic centers or civic center systems, which may include auditoriums, music halls, theatres, sports arenas, armories, exhibit halls, meeting rooms, convention halls, or combinations of these.

c. Recreational facilities or recreational facilities systems, including, without limitation, real

and personal property, water, buildings, improvements, and equipment useful and suitable for administering recreation programs, and also including without limitation, zoos, museums, and centers for art, drama, and music, as well as those programs more customarily identified with the term "recreation" such as public sports, games, pastimes, diversions, and amusement, on land or water, whether or not such facilities are located in or as a part of any public park.

d. Port facilities or port facilities systems, including without limitation, real and personal property, water, buildings, improvements and equipment useful and suitable for taking care of the needs of commerce and shipping, and also including without limitation, wharves, docks, basins, piers, quay walls, warehouses, tunnels, belt railway facilities, cranes, dock apparatus, and other machinery necessary for the convenient and economical accommodation and handling of watercraft of all kinds and of freight and passengers.

e. Airport and airport systems.

f. Solid waste collection systems and disposal systems.

g. Bridge and bridge systems.

h. Hospital and hospital systems.

i. Transit systems.

j. Stadiums.

k. Housing for persons who are elderly or persons with physical disabilities.

l. Child care centers providing child care or preschool services, or both. For purposes of this paragraph, "child care" means providing for the care, supervision, and guidance of a child by a person other than the parent, guardian, relative, or custodian for periods of less than twenty-four hours per day on a regular basis. For purposes of this paragraph, "preschool" means child care which provides to children ages three through five, for periods of time not exceeding three hours per day, programs designed to help the children to develop intellectual skills, and motor skills, and to extend their interest and understanding of the world about them.

3. "Essential corporate purpose" means:

a. The opening, widening, extending, grading, and draining of the right-of-way of streets, highways, avenues, alleys, public grounds, and market places, and the removal and replacement of dead or diseased trees thereon; the construction, reconstruction, and repairing of any street improvements; the acquisition, installation, and repair of traffic control devices; and the acquisition of real estate needed for any of the foregoing purposes.

b. The acquisition, construction, improvement, and installation of street lighting fixtures, connections, and facilities.

c. The construction, reconstruction, and repair of sidewalks and pedestrian underpasses and overpasses, and the acquisition of real estate needed for such purposes.

d. The acquisition, construction, reconstruc-

tion, extension, improvement, and equipping of works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner, for the collection and disposal of solid waste, and for the collection and disposal of surface waters and streams.

e. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and repair of bridges, culverts, retaining walls, viaducts, underpasses, grade crossing separations, and approaches thereto.

f. The settlement, adjustment, renewing, or extension of any part or all of the legal indebtedness of a city, whether evidenced by bonds, warrants, or judgments, or the funding or refunding of the same, whether or not such indebtedness was created for a purpose for which general obligation bonds might have been issued in the original instance.

g. The undertaking of any project jointly or in cooperation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the city alone, would be for an essential corporate purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.

h. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, and extension of works and facilities useful for the control and elimination of any and all sources of air, water, and noise pollution, and the acquisition of real estate needed for such purposes.

i. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of all waterways, and real and personal property, useful for the protection or reclamation of property situated within the corporate limits of cities from floods or high waters, and for the protection of property in cities from the effects of flood waters, including the deepening, widening, alteration, change, diversion, or other improvement of watercourses, within or without the city limits, the construction of levees, embankments, structures, impounding reservoirs, or conduits, and the establishment, improvement, and widening of streets, avenues, boulevards, and alleys across and adjacent to the project, as well as the development and beautification of the banks and other areas adjacent to flood control improvements.

j. The equipping of fire, police, sanitation, street, and civil defense departments and the acquiring, developing, and improving of a geographic computer data base system suitable for automated mapping and facilities management.

k. The acquisition and improvement of real estate for cemeteries, and the construction, reconstruction, and repair of receiving vaults, mausoleums, and other cemetery facilities.

l. The acquisition of ambulances and ambulance equipment.

m. The reconstruction and improvement of dams already owned.

n. The reconstruction, extension, and improvement of an airport owned or operated by the city, an agency of the city, or a multimember governmental body of which the city is a participating member.

o. The rehabilitation and improvement of parks already owned, including the removal, replacement and planting of trees in the parks, and facilities, equipment, and improvements commonly found in city parks.

p. The rehabilitation and improvement of area television translator systems already owned.

q. The aiding in the planning, undertaking, and carrying out of urban renewal projects under the authority of chapter 403, and all of the purposes set out in section 403.12. However, bonds issued for this purpose are subject to the right of petition for an election as provided in section 384.26, without limitation on the amount of the bond issue or the size of the city, and the council shall include notice of the right of petition in the notice required under section 384.25, subsection 2.

r. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and equipping of waterworks, water mains, and extensions, and real and personal property, useful for providing potable water to residents of a city.

s. The provision of insurance, or funding a self-insurance program or local government risk pool, including but not limited to the investigation and defense of claims, the establishment of reserve funds for claims, the payment of claims, and the administration and management of such self-insurance program or local government risk pool.

t. The acquisition, restoration, or demolition of abandoned, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings, structures or properties or the abatement of a nuisance.

u. The establishment or funding of programs to provide for or assist in providing for the acquisition, restoration, or demolition of housing, as part of a municipal housing project under chapter 403 or otherwise, or for other purposes as may be authorized under chapter 403A.

v. The acquisition of peace officer communication equipment and other emergency services communication equipment and systems.

w. The remediation, restoration, repair, clean-up, replacement, and improvement of property, buildings, equipment, and public facilities that have been damaged by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2 and that are located in an area that the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster. Bonds issued pursuant to section 384.25 for the purposes specified in this paragraph shall be issued not later than ten years after the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster, whichever is later.

x. The reimbursement of the city's general

fund or other funds of the city for expenditures made related to remediation, restoration, repair, and cleanup of damage caused by a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, if the damage is located in an area that the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster. Bonds issued pursuant to section 384.25 for the purposes specified in this paragraph shall be issued not later than ten years after the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States has declared a major disaster, whichever is later.

4. “*General corporate purpose*” means:

a. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, and equipping of city utilities, city enterprises, and public improvements as defined in section 384.37, other than those which are essential corporate purposes.

b. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and equipping of community center houses, recreation grounds, recreation buildings, juvenile playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation centers, parks, and golf courses, and the acquisition of real estate therefor.

c. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, and equipping of city halls, jails, police stations, fire stations, garages, libraries, and hospitals, including buildings to be used for any combination of the foregoing purposes, and the acquisition of real estate therefor.

d. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of dams at the time of acquisition.

e. The removal, replacement, and planting of trees, other than those on public right-of-way.

f. The acquisition, purchase, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of greenhouses, conservatories, and horticultural centers for growing, storing, and displaying trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers.

g. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of airports at the time of establishment.

h. The undertaking of any project jointly or in cooperation with any other governmental body which, if undertaken by the city alone, would be for a general corporate purpose, including the joint purchase, acquisition, construction, ownership, or control of any real or personal property.

i. Any other purpose which is necessary for the operation of the city or the health and welfare of its citizens.

5. The “*cost*” of a project for an essential corporate purpose or general corporate purpose includes construction contracts and the cost of engineering, architectural, technical, and legal services, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of real and personal property, consequential damages or costs, easements, rights-of-way, supervision,

inspection, testing, publications, printing and sale of bonds, interest during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter or for twelve months after the acquisition date, and provisions for contingencies.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §13, 21
Subsection 3, NEW paragraphs w and x

384.24A Loan agreements.

A city may enter into loan agreements to borrow money for any public purpose in accordance with the following terms and procedures:

1. A loan agreement entered into by a city may contain provisions similar to those sometimes found in loan agreements between private parties, including, but not limited to, the issuance of notes to evidence its obligations.

2. A provision of a loan agreement which stipulates that a portion of the payments be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 is not applicable. A city utility or city enterprise is a separate entity under this section whether it is governed by the governing body of the city or another governing body.

3. The governing body shall follow substantially the same authorization procedure required for the issuance of general obligation bonds issued for the same purpose to authorize a loan agreement made payable from the debt service fund.

4. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement which is payable from the general fund if the loan agreement would not cause the total of scheduled annual payments of principal or interest or both principal and interest due from the general fund in any single future fiscal year with respect to all loan agreements in force on the date of the authorization to exceed ten percent of the last certified general fund budget amount in accordance with the following procedures:

a. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a loan agreement for personal property which is payable from the general fund. The governing body must follow substantially the authorization procedures of section 384.25 to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement does not exceed the following limits:

(1) Four hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

(2) Seven hundred thousand dollars in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

(3) One million dollars in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

b. The governing body must follow the following procedures to authorize a loan agreement for real property which is payable from the general fund if the principal amount of the loan agreement exceeds the limits set forth in paragraph “a”:

(1) The governing body must institute proceedings to enter into a loan agreement payable from the general fund by causing a notice of the meeting to discuss entering into the loan agreement, including a statement of the principal amount and purpose of the loan agreement and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days prior to the discussion meeting. No sooner than thirty days following the discussion meeting shall the governing body hold a meeting at which it is proposed to take action to enter into the loan agreement.

(2) If at any time before the end of the thirty-day period after which a meeting may be held to take action to enter into the loan agreement, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city in the manner provided by section 362.4, asking that the question of entering into the loan agreement be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the governing body shall either by resolution declare the proposal to enter into the loan agreement to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of entering into the loan agreement. However, for purposes of this paragraph, the petition shall not require signatures in excess of one thousand persons. The question to be placed on the ballot shall be stated affirmatively in substantially the following manner: Shall the city of enter into a loan agreement in amount of \$ for the purpose of? Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26, subsections 2 through 4.

(3) If a petition is not filed or if a petition is filed and the proposition of entering into the loan agreement is approved at an election, the governing body may proceed and enter into the loan agreement.

5. The governing body may authorize a loan agreement payable from the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise by following the authorization procedures of section 384.83.

6. A loan agreement to which a city is a party or in which the city has a participatory interest is an obligation of a political subdivision of this state for the purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and any other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §14, 21
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

384.25 General obligation bonds for essential purposes.

1. A city which proposes to carry out any essential corporate purpose within or without its

corporate limits, and to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay all or any part of the cost of a project must do so in accordance with the provisions of this division.

2. Before the council may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for an essential corporate purpose, a notice of the proposed action, including a statement of the amount and purposes of the bonds, and the time and place of the meeting at which the council proposes to take action for the issuance of the bonds, must be published as provided in section 362.3. At the meeting, the council shall receive oral or written objections from any resident or property owner of the city. After all objections have been received and considered, the council may, at that meeting or any adjournment thereof, take additional action for the issuance of the bonds or abandon the proposal to issue the bonds. Any resident or property owner of the city may appeal the decision of the council to take additional action to the district court of the county in which any part of the city is located, within fifteen days after the additional action is taken, but the additional action of the council is final and conclusive unless the court finds that the council exceeded its authority. The provisions of this subsection with respect to notice, hearing, and appeal, are in lieu of the provisions contained in chapter 73A, or any other law.

3. *a.* Notwithstanding subsection 2, a council may institute proceedings for the issuance of bonds for an essential corporate purpose specified in section 384.24, subsection 3, paragraph “w” or “x”, in an amount equal to or greater than three million dollars by causing a notice of the proposal to issue the bonds, including a statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds, together with the maximum rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, and the right to petition for an election, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to take action for the issuance of the bonds.

b. If at any time before the date fixed for taking action for the issuance of the bonds, a petition is filed with the clerk of the city signed by eligible electors of the city equal in number to twenty percent of the persons in the city who voted for the office of president of the United States at the last preceding general election that had such office on the ballot, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council shall either by resolution declare the proposal to issue the bonds to have been abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26.

c. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing the bonds is ap-

proved at an election, the council may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §15, 21
NEW subsection 3

384.80 Definitions.

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

1. “*City enterprise*” means the same as defined in section 384.24.

2. “*Combined city enterprise*” means two or more city enterprises combined and operated as a single enterprise.

3. “*Combined service account*” means a customer service account for the provision of two or more utility or enterprise services, regardless of whether those services are being provided by a single city, or by any combination of city utilities, combined utility systems, city enterprises, or combined city enterprises of one or more cities.

4. “*Combined utility system*” means two or more city utilities owned by a single city, and combined and operated as a single system.

5. “*Governing body*” means the public body which by law is charged with the management and control of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise. The council is the governing body of each city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise, except that a utility board, as provided in chapter 388, is the governing body of the city utility, city utilities or combined utility system which it operates.

6. “*Gross revenue*” means all income and receipts derived from the operation of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise.

7. “*Landlord*” means the owner of record of a rental property, or a real estate manager or management company appointed by the owner to administer rental property.

8. “*Net revenues*” means gross revenues less operating expenses.

9. “*Operating expense*” means salaries, wages, cost of maintenance and operation, materials, supplies, insurance and all other items normally included under recognized accounting practices, but does not include allowances for depreciation in the value of physical property.

10. “*Owner*” means the owner of record as reflected in the records of the county treasurer.

11. “*Pledge order*” means a promise to pay out of the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise, which is delivered to the contractors or other persons in payment of all or part of the cost of the project.

12. “*Project*” means the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extending, remodeling, improving, repairing, and equipping of all or part of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise, or a water re-

source restoration project within or without the corporate limits of the city.

13. “*Rates*” means rates, fees, tolls, rentals, and charges for the use of or service provided by a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise.

14. “*Revenue bond*” means a negotiable bond issued by a city and payable from the net revenues of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise.

15. “*Water resource restoration project*” means the acquisition of real property or improvements or other activity or undertaking that will assist in improving the quality of the water in the watershed where a city water or wastewater utility is located.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §3, 4
Subsection 12 amended
NEW subsection 15

384.82 Authority — revenue bonds — pledge orders.

1. A city may carry out projects, borrow money, and issue revenue bonds and pledge orders to pay all or part of the cost of projects, which may include a qualified water resource restoration project, such revenue bonds and pledge orders to be payable solely and only out of the net revenues of the city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise involved in the project. The cost of a project includes the construction contracts, interest upon the revenue bonds and pledge orders during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter, or for twelve months after the acquisition date, such reserve funds as the governing body may deem advisable in connection with the project and the issuance of revenue bonds and pledge orders, and the costs of engineering, architectural, technical and legal services, preliminary reports, surveys, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of real and personal property, consequential damages or costs, easements, rights-of-way, supervision, inspection, testing, publications, printing and sale of bonds and provisions for contingencies. A city may sell revenue bonds or pledge orders at public or private sale in the manner prescribed by chapter 75 and may deliver revenue bonds and pledge orders to the contractors, sellers, and other persons furnishing materials and services constituting a part of the cost of the project in payment therefor.

A city may deliver its revenue bonds to the federal government or any agency thereof which has loaned the city money for sanitary or solid waste projects, water projects or other projects for which the government has a loan program.

2. A city may issue revenue bonds or pledge orders to refund revenue bonds, pledge orders, and other obligations which are by their terms payable from the net revenues of the same city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined

city enterprise, or from a city utility comprising a part of the combined utility system or a city enterprise comprising a part of the combined city enterprise, at lower, the same, or higher rates of interest. Upon a finding of necessity by the governing body, a city may issue revenue bonds or pledge orders to refund general obligation bonds to the extent the general obligation bonds were issued or the proceeds of them were expended for a city utility, city enterprise, or a portion of a combined city utility or city enterprise. These revenue bonds or pledge orders may be issued at lower, the same, or at higher rates of interest than the rates of the general obligation bonds being refunded. A city may sell refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders at public or private sale in the manner prescribed by chapter 75 and apply the proceeds to the payment of the obligations being refunded, and may exchange refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The principal amount of refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders may exceed the principal amount of the obligations being refunded to the extent necessary to pay a premium due on the call of the obligations being refunded, to fund interest accrued and to accrue on the obligations being refunded, to pay the costs of issuance of the refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders, and to fund such reserve funds as the governing body may deem advisable in connection with the issuance of the refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §5
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

384.84 Rates and charges — billing and collection — contracts.

1. The governing body of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise may establish, impose, adjust, and provide for the collection of rates and charges to produce gross revenues at least sufficient to pay the expenses of operation and maintenance of the city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise. When revenue bonds or pledge orders are issued and outstanding pursuant to this division, the governing body shall establish, impose, adjust, and provide for the collection of rates to produce gross revenues at least sufficient to pay the expenses of operation and maintenance of the city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise, and to leave a balance of net revenues sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the revenue bonds and pledge orders as they become due and to maintain a reasonable reserve for the payment of principal and interest, and a sufficient portion of net revenues must be pledged for that purpose. Rates must be established by ordinance of the council or by resolution of the trustees, published in the same manner as an ordinance.

2. The governing body of a city water or waste-

water utility may enter into an agreement with a qualified entity to use proceeds from revenue bonds for a water resource restoration project if the rate imposed is no greater than if there was not a water resource restoration project agreement. For purposes of this subsection, “*qualified entity*” is an entity created pursuant to chapter 28E or two entities that have entered into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E, whose purpose is to undertake a watershed project that has been approved for water quality improvements in the watershed.

3. *a.* A city utility or enterprise service to a property or premises, including services of sewer systems, storm water drainage systems, sewage treatment, solid waste collection, water, solid waste disposal, or any of these services, may be discontinued if the account for the service becomes delinquent. Gas or electric service provided by a city utility or enterprise shall be discontinued only as provided by section 476.20, and discontinuance of those services are subject to rules adopted by the utilities board of the department of commerce.

b. If more than one city utility or enterprise service is billed to a property or premises as a combined service account, all of the services may be discontinued if the account becomes delinquent.

c. A city utility or enterprise service to a property or premises shall not be discontinued unless prior written notice is sent, by ordinary mail, to the account holder in whose name the delinquent rates or charges were incurred, informing the account holder of the nature of the delinquency and affording the account holder the opportunity for a hearing prior to discontinuance of service. If the account holder is a tenant, and if the owner or landlord of the property or premises has made a written request for notice, the notice shall also be given to the owner or landlord.

d. (1) If a delinquent amount is owed by an account holder for a utility service associated with a prior property or premises, a city utility, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise may withhold service from the same account holder at any new property or premises until such time as the account holder pays the delinquent amount owing on the account associated with the prior property or premises. A city utility, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise shall not withhold service from, or discontinue service to, a subsequent owner who obtains fee simple title of the prior property or premises unless such delinquent amount has been certified in a timely manner to the county treasurer as provided in subsection 4, paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (1) and (2).

(2) Delinquent amounts that have not been certified in a timely manner to the county treasurer are not collectible against any subsequent owner of the property or premises.

4. *a.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph “*d*”, all rates or charges for the services of sewer systems, storm water drainage systems, sewage treatment, solid waste collection, water, solid

waste disposal, or any of these services, if not paid as provided by ordinance of the council or resolution of the trustees, are a lien upon the property or premises served by any of these services upon certification to the county treasurer that the rates or charges are due.

(2) If the delinquent rates or charges were incurred prior to the date a transfer of the property or premises in fee simple is filed with the county recorder and such delinquencies were not certified to the county treasurer prior to such date, the delinquent rates or charges are not eligible to be certified to the county treasurer. If certification of such delinquent rates or charges is attempted subsequent to the date a transfer of the property or premises in fee simple is filed with the county recorder, the county treasurer shall return the certification to the city utility, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise attempting certification along with a notice stating that the delinquent rates or charges cannot be made a lien against the property or premises.

(3) If the city utility, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise is prohibited under subparagraph (2) from certifying delinquent rates or charges against the property or premises served by the services described in subparagraph (1), the city utility, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise may certify the delinquent rates or charges against any other property or premises located in this state and owned by the account holder in whose name the rates or charges were incurred.

b. The lien under paragraph "a" may be imposed upon a property or premises even if a city utility or enterprise service to the property or premises has been or may be discontinued as provided in this section.

c. A lien for a city utility or enterprise service under paragraph "a" shall not be certified to the county treasurer for collection unless prior written notice of intent to certify a lien is given to the account holder in whose name the delinquent rates or charges were incurred at least thirty days prior to certification. If the account holder is a tenant, and if the owner or landlord of the property or premises has made a written request for notice, the notice shall also be given to the owner or landlord. The notice shall be sent to the appropriate persons by ordinary mail not less than thirty days prior to certification of the lien to the county treasurer.

d. Residential rental property where a charge for water service is separately metered and paid directly to the city utility or enterprise by the tenant is exempt from a lien for delinquent rates or charges associated with such water service if the landlord gives written notice to the city utility or enterprise that the property is residential rental property and that the tenant is liable for the rates or charges. A city utility or enterprise may require a deposit not exceeding the usual cost of ninety

days of water service to be paid to the utility or enterprise. Upon receipt, the utility or enterprise shall acknowledge the notice and deposit. A written notice shall contain the name of the tenant responsible for charges, address of the residential rental property that the tenant is to occupy, and the date that the occupancy begins. A change in tenant shall require a new written notice to be given to the city utility or enterprise within thirty business days of the change in tenant. When the tenant moves from the rental property, the city utility or enterprise shall return the deposit if the water service charges are paid in full. A change in the ownership of the residential rental property shall require written notice of such change to be given to the city utility or enterprise within ten business days of the completion of the change of ownership. The lien exemption for rental property does not apply to charges for repairs to a water service if the repair charges become delinquent.

5. A lien shall not be imposed pursuant to this section for a delinquent charge of less than five dollars. The governing body of the city utility or enterprise may charge up to five dollars, and the county treasurer may charge up to five dollars, as an administrative expense of certifying and filing this lien, which amounts shall be added to the amount of the lien to be collected at the time of payment of the assessment from the payor. Administrative expenses collected by the county treasurer on behalf of the city utility or enterprise shall be paid to the governing body of the city utility or enterprise, and those collected by the county treasurer on behalf of the county shall be credited to the county general fund. The lien has equal precedence with ordinary taxes, may be certified to the county treasurer and collected in the same manner as taxes, and is not divested by a judicial sale.

6. A governing body may declare all or a certain portion of a city as a storm water drainage system district for the purpose of establishing, imposing, adjusting, and providing for the collection of rates as provided in this section. The ordinance provisions for collection of rates of a storm water drainage system may prescribe a formula for determination of the rates which may include criteria and standards by which benefits have been previously determined for special assessments for storm water public improvement projects under this chapter.

7. a. The governing body of a city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise may:

(1) By ordinance of the council or by resolution of the trustees published in the same manner as an ordinance, establish, impose, adjust, and provide for the collection of charges for connection to a city utility or combined utility system.

(2) Contract for the use of or services provided by a city utility, combined utility system, city en-

terprise, or combined city enterprise with persons whose type or quantity of use or service is unusual.

(3) Lease for a period not to exceed fifteen years all or part of a city enterprise or combined city enterprise, if the lease will not reduce the net revenues to be produced by the city enterprise or combined city enterprise.

(4) Contract for a period not to exceed forty years with other governmental bodies for the use of or the services provided by the city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise on a wholesale basis.

(5) Contract for a period not to exceed forty years with persons and other governmental bodies for the purchase or sale of water, gas, or electric power and energy on a wholesale basis.

b. Two or more city utilities, combined utility systems, city enterprises, or combined city enterprises, including city utilities established pursuant to chapter 388, may contract pursuant to chapter 28E for joint billing or collection, or both, of combined service accounts for utility or enterprise services, or both. The contracts may provide for the discontinuance of one or more of the city utility or enterprise services if a delinquency occurs in the payment of any charges billed under a combined service account.

c. One or more city utilities or combined utility systems, including city utilities established pursuant to chapter 388, may contract pursuant to chapter 28E with one or more sanitary districts established pursuant to chapter 358 for joint billing or collection, or both, of combined service accounts from utility services and sanitary district services. The contracts may provide for the discontinuance of one or more of the city water utility services or sanitary district services if a delinquency occurs in the payment of any charges billed under a combined service account.

8. The portion of cost attributable to the agreement or arbitration awarded under section 357A.21 may be apportioned in whole or in part among water customers within an annexed area.

9. For the purposes of this section, "premises" includes a mobile home, modular home, or manufactured home as defined in section 435.1, when the mobile home, modular home, or manufactured home is taxed as real estate.

10. Notwithstanding subsection 4, a lien shall not be filed against the land if the premises are located on leased land. If the premises are located on leased land, a lien may be filed against the premises only.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §131, 132
NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 – 9 renumbered as 3 – 10
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended
Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

384.84A Special election.

1. The governing body of a city may institute proceedings to issue revenue bonds for storm water drainage construction projects under section

384.84, subsection 6, by causing notice of the proposed project, with a description of the proposed project and a description of the formula for the determination of the rate or rates applied to users for payment of the bonds, and a description of the bonds and maximum rate of interest and the right to petition for an election if the project meets the requirement of subsection 2, to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least thirty days before the meeting at which the governing body proposes to take action to institute proceedings for issuance of revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project.

2. If, before the date fixed for taking action to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project, a petition signed by eligible electors residing within the city equal in number to at least three percent of the registered voters of the city is filed, asking that the question of issuing revenue bonds for the storm water drainage construction project be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council, by resolution, shall declare the project abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election upon the question of issuing the bonds for the storm water drainage construction project if the cost of the project and population of the city meet one of the following criteria:

a. The project cost is seven hundred fifty thousand dollars or more in a city having a population of five thousand or less.

b. The project cost is one million five hundred thousand dollars or more in a city having a population of more than five thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand.

c. The project cost is two million dollars or more in a city having a population of more than seventy-five thousand.

3. The proposition of issuing revenue bonds for a storm water drainage construction project under this section is not approved unless the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to a majority of the votes cast on the proposition.

4. If a petition is not filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition is approved at an election, the council may issue the revenue bonds.

5. If a city is required by the federal environmental protection agency to file application for storm water sewer discharge or storm water drainage system under the federal Clean Water Act of 1987, this section does not apply to that city with respect to improvements and facilities required for compliance with EPA regulations, or any city that enters into a chapter 28E agreement to implement a joint storm water discharge or drainage system with a city that is required by the federal environmental protection agency to file application for storm water discharge or storm water drainage system.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

384.103 Bonds authorized — emergency repairs.

1. A governing body may authorize, sell, issue, and deliver its bonds whether or not notice and hearing on the plans, specifications, form of contract, and estimated cost for the public improvement to be paid for in whole or in part from the proceeds of said bonds has been given, and whether or not a contract has been awarded for the construction of the improvement. This subsection does not apply to bonds which are payable solely from special assessment levies against benefited property.

2. When emergency repair of a public improvement is necessary and the delay of advertising and a public letting might cause serious loss or injury to the city, the chief officer or official of the govern-

ing body of the city or the governing body shall make a finding of the necessity to institute emergency proceedings under this section, and shall procure a certificate from a competent licensed professional engineer or registered architect, certifying that emergency repairs are necessary.

In that event the chief officer or official of the governing body or the governing body may accept, enter into, and make payment under a contract for emergency repairs without holding a public hearing and advertising for bids, and the provisions of chapter 26 do not apply.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §16, 21
Analogous provision, §73A.19
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 392

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

392.6 Hospital or health care facility trustees.

1. If a hospital or health care facility is established by a city, the city shall by ordinance provide for the election, at a special election held pursuant to section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “b”, of three trustees, whose terms of office shall be four years. However, at the first election, three shall be elected and hold their office, one for four years and two for two years, and they shall by lot determine their respective terms. A candidate for hospital or health care facility trustee must be a resident of the hospital or health care facility service area within the boundaries of the state at the time of the election at which the person’s name appears on the ballot. A board of trustees elected pursuant to this section shall serve as the sole and only board of trustees for any and all institutions established by a city as provided for in this section.

2. The administration and management of an institution as provided for in this section is vested in a board of trustees consisting of three, five, or seven members. A three-member board may be expanded to a five-member board, and a five-member board may be expanded to a seven-member board. Expansion of the membership of the board shall occur only on approval of a majority of the current board of trustees. The additional members shall be appointed by the current board of trustees. One appointee shall serve until the next succeeding general or regular city election, at which time a successor shall be elected, and the other appointee shall serve until the second succeeding general or regular city election, at which time a successor shall be elected. The determination of which election an appointed additional member shall be required to seek election shall be

determined by lot. Thereafter, the terms of office of such additional members shall be four years.

3. *a.* Terms of office of trustees elected pursuant to general or regular city elections shall begin at noon on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. Terms of office of trustees appointed to fill a vacancy or elected pursuant to special elections shall begin at noon on the tenth day after appointment or the special election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The trustees shall begin their terms of office by taking the oath of office, and organize as a board by the election of one trustee as chairperson, one trustee as treasurer, and one trustee as secretary. Terms of office of trustees shall extend to noon on the first day in January which is not a Sunday or legal holiday or until their successors are elected and qualified.

b. Vacancies on the board of trustees may, until the next general or regular city election, be filled in the same manner as provided in section 347.10. An appointment made under this paragraph shall be for the unexpired balance of the term of the preceding trustee. If a board member is absent for four consecutive regular board meetings, without prior excuse, the member’s position shall be declared vacant and filled as set out in this paragraph.

4. A trustee shall not receive any compensation for services performed under this chapter, but a trustee shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of the trustee’s duties.

5. The board of trustees shall be vested with authority to provide for the management, control, and government of the city hospital or health care facility established as permitted by this section,

and shall provide all needed rules for the economic conduct thereof and shall annually prepare a condensed statement of the total receipts and expenditures for the hospital or health care facility and cause the same to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city in which the hospital or health care facility is located.

6. Boards of trustees of institutions provided for in this section are granted all of the powers and duties necessary for the management, control, and government of the institutions, specifically in-

cluding but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, assisted or independent living services, and other ancillary services irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such institutions are established, organized, operated, or maintained, unless such provisions are in conflict with this section.

2009 Acts, ch 110, §16
Section amended

CHAPTER 400

CIVIL SERVICE

400.1 Appointment of commission.

1. In cities having a population of eight thousand or over and having a paid fire department or a paid police department, the mayor, one year after a regular city election, with the approval of the council, shall appoint three civil service commissioners. The mayor shall publish notice of the names of persons selected for appointment no less than thirty days prior to a vote by the city council. Commissioners shall hold office, one until the first Monday in April of the second year, one until the first Monday in April of the third year, and one until the first Monday in April of the fourth year after such appointment, whose successors shall be appointed for a term of four years. In cities having a population of more than seventy thousand, the city council may establish, by ordinance, the number of civil service commissioners at not less than three.

2. For the purpose of determining the population of a city under this chapter, the federal census conducted in 1980 shall be used.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §1
Subsection 1 amended

400.2 Qualifications — prohibited contracts.

1. The commissioners must be citizens of Iowa, eligible electors as defined in chapter 39, and residents of the city preceding their appointment, and shall serve without compensation. A person, while on the commission, shall not hold or be a candidate for any office of public trust. However, when a human rights commission has been established by a city, the director of the commission shall ex officio be a member, without vote, of the civil service commission.

2. Civil service commissioners, with respect to the city in which they are commissioners, shall not do any of the following:

a. Sell to, or in any manner become parties, directly or indirectly, to any contract to furnish supplies, material, or labor to the city.

b. Have an interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or job of work or material or the profits thereof or services to be furnished or performed for the city.

3. A contract entered into in violation of subsection 2 is void.

4. A violation of the provisions contained in subsection 2 is a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §2
Section amended

400.9 Promotional examinations and procedures.

1. The commission shall, at such times as shall be found necessary, under such rules as shall be prescribed and published in advance by the commission, and posted in the city hall, hold competitive promotional examinations for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for promotion to a higher grade under civil service, which examinations shall be practical in character, and shall relate to such matters as will fairly test the ability of the applicant to discharge the duties of the position to which the applicant seeks promotion.

2. The commission shall establish guidelines for conducting the examinations under subsection 1. It may prepare and administer the examinations or may hire persons with expertise to do so if the commission approves the examinations and if the examinations apply to the position in the city for which the applicant is taking the examination. It may also hire persons with expertise to consult in the preparation of such examinations if the persons so hired are employed to aid personnel of the commission in assuring that a fair examination is conducted. A fair examination shall explore the competence of the applicant in the particular field of examination. The names of persons approved to administer any examination under this section shall be posted in the city hall at least twenty-four hours prior to the examination.

3. Vacancies in civil service promotional

grades shall be filled by lateral transfer, voluntary demotion, or promotion of employees of the city to the extent that the city employees qualify for the positions. When laterally transferred, voluntarily demoted, or promoted, an employee shall hold full civil service rights in the position. If an employee of the city does not pass the promotional examination and otherwise qualify for a vacated position, or if an employee of the city does not apply for a vacated position, an entrance examination may be used to fill the vacancy.

4. If there is a certified list of qualified candidates for a promotional appointment, the following procedures shall be followed:

a. A publication stating that interviews are being scheduled to make a new certified list to fill a vacancy in a civil service promotional grade classification shall be posted for at least five working days before the closing date for the interviews in the same locations where examination notices are posted.

b. An employee who wishes to voluntarily demote or to laterally transfer into a vacancy and has previously been or is currently in the classification where the vacancy exists, shall notify the civil service commission of the employee's interest in the vacant position. The employee shall be added to the list of candidates to be interviewed and considered for the vacancy.

5. If there is no certified list of qualified candidates for a promotional appointment, the following procedures shall be followed:

a. When an examination announcement is posted to make a certified list of qualified candidates, the announcement shall also state that an employee who has been or is currently employed in the classification where the vacancy exists, may notify the civil service commission of the employee's interest in the vacant position. Upon notification, the employee shall be added to the list of candidates for an interview and consideration for the vacant position.

b. All civil service employees of a city who meet the minimum qualifications for a classification, shall have the right to compete in the civil service examination process to establish a certified list of qualified candidates.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §3
Subsection 2 amended

400.10 Preferences.

In all examinations and appointments under this chapter, other than promotions and appointments of chief of the police department and chief of the fire department, veterans who are citizens and residents of the United States, shall have five percentage points added to the veteran's grade or score attained in qualifying examinations for appointment to positions and five additional percentage points added to the grade or score if the veteran has a service-connected disability or is receiving compensation, disability benefits, or pen-

sion under laws administered by the United States department of veterans affairs. An honorably discharged veteran who has been awarded the Purple Heart incurred in action shall be considered to have a service-connected disability. However, the percentage points shall be given only upon passing the exam and shall not be the determining factor in passing. Veteran's preference percentage points shall be applied once to the final scores used to rank applicants for selection for an interview. For purposes of this section, "veteran" means as defined in section 35.1 except that the requirement that the person be a resident of this state shall not apply.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §15; 2009 Acts, ch 150, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §128
Veterans preference law, chapter 35C
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Section stricken and rewritten

400.11 Names certified — temporary appointment.

1. *a.* The commission, within one hundred eighty days after the beginning of each competitive examination for original appointment, shall certify to the city council a list of the names of forty persons, or a lesser number as determined by the commission, who qualify with the highest standing as a result of each examination for the position they seek to fill, or the number which have qualified if less than forty, in the order of their standing, and all newly created offices or other vacancies in positions under civil service which occur before the beginning of the next examination for the positions shall be filled from the lists, or from the preferred list existing as provided for in case of diminution of employees, within thirty days. If a tie occurs in the examination scores which would qualify persons for the last position on the list, the list of the names of the persons who qualify with the highest standing as a result of each examination shall include all persons who qualify for the last position. Preference for temporary service in civil service positions shall be given those on the lists. However, the commission may certify a list of names eligible for appointment subject to successfully completing a medical examination. The medical examination shall be provided pursuant to commission rules adopted under section 400.8.

b. The commission may hold in reserve, for original appointments, additional lists of forty persons, each next highest in standing, in order of their grade, or such number as may qualify if less than forty. If the list of up to forty persons provided in the first paragraph is exhausted within one year, the commission may certify such additional lists of up to forty persons each, in order of their standing, to the council as eligible for appointment to fill such vacancies as may exist.

2. *a.* The commission, within ninety days after the beginning of each competitive examination for promotion, shall certify to the city council a list of names of the ten persons who qualify with the highest standing as a result of each examination

for the position the persons seek to fill, or the number which have qualified if less than ten, in the order of their standing and all newly created offices or other vacancies in positions under civil service which occur before the beginning of the next examination for the positions shall be filled from the lists, or from the preferred list existing as provided for in the case of diminution of employees, within thirty days. If a tie occurs in the examination scores which would qualify persons for the tenth position on the list, the list of names of the persons who qualify with the highest standing as a result of each examination shall include all persons who qualify for the tenth position.

b. Except where the preferred list exists, persons on the certified eligible list for promotion shall hold preference for promotion for two years following the date of certification, except for certified eligible lists of fire fighters as defined in section 411.1, subsection 10, which lists shall hold preference for three years upon approval of the commission, after which the lists shall be canceled and promotion to the grade shall not be made until a new list has been certified eligible for promotion.

3. When there is no such preferred list or certified eligible list, or when the eligible list shall be exhausted, the person or body having the appointing power may temporarily fill a newly created office or other vacancy only until an examination can be held and the names of qualified persons be certified by the commission, and such temporary appointments are hereby limited to ninety days for any one person in the same vacancy, but such limitation shall not apply to persons temporarily acting in positions regularly held by another. A temporary appointment to a position regularly held by another shall, whenever possible, be made according to the certified eligible list. Any person temporarily filling a vacancy in a position of higher grade for twenty days or more, shall receive the salary paid in such higher grade.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §4
Section paragraphs editorially numbered and lettered
Subsection 3 amended

400.17 Employees under civil service — qualifications.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 400.7, a person shall not be appointed, promoted, or employed in any capacity, including a new classification, in the fire or police department, or any department which is governed by the civil service, until the person has passed a civil service examination as provided in this chapter, and has been certified to the city council as being eligible for the appointment. However, in an emergency in which the peace and order of the city is threatened by reason of fire, flood, storm, or mob violence, making additional protection of life and property necessary, the person having the appointing power may deputize additional persons, without examination, to act as peace officers until the emergency

has passed. A person may be appointed to a position subject to successfully completing a civil service medical examination. A person shall not be appointed or employed in any capacity in the fire or police department if the person is unable to meet reasonable physical condition training requirements and reasonable level of experience requirements necessary for the performance of the position; if the person is a habitual criminal; if the person is addicted to narcotics or alcohol and has not been rehabilitated for a period of one year or more, or is not presently undergoing treatment; or if the person has attempted a deception or fraud in connection with a civil service examination.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section and section 400.7, a person shall not be appointed or employed in any capacity in any department which is governed by civil service if the person is unable to meet reasonable physical condition training requirements and reasonable level of experience requirements necessary for the performance of the position; if the person is addicted to narcotics or alcohol and has not been rehabilitated for a period of one year or more, or is not presently undergoing treatment; or if the person has attempted a deception or fraud in connection with a civil service examination.

3. Employees shall not be required to be a resident of the city in which they are employed, but they shall become a resident of the state within two years of such appointment or the date employment begins and shall remain a resident of the state during the remainder of employment. However, cities may set a reasonable maximum distance outside of the corporate limits of the city, or a reasonable maximum travel time, that police officers, fire fighters, and other critical municipal employees may live from their place of employment. Each employee residing outside the state on the date of appointment or on the date employment begins shall take reasonable steps to become a resident of the state as soon as practicable following appointment or beginning of employment.

4. A person shall not be appointed, denied appointment, promoted, discharged, or demoted to or from a civil service position or in any other way favored or discriminated against in that position because of political or religious opinions or affiliations, race, national origin, sex, or age, or in retaliation for the exercise of any right enumerated in this chapter. However, the maximum age for a police officer or fire fighter covered by this chapter and employed for police duty or the duty of fighting fires is sixty-five years of age.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §5
Section paragraphs numbered editorially
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

400.18 Removal, demotion, or suspension.

1. A person holding civil service rights as provided in this chapter shall not be removed, de-

moted, or suspended arbitrarily, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, but may be removed, demoted, or suspended after a hearing by a majority vote of the civil service commission, for neglect of duty, disobedience, misconduct, or failure to properly perform the person's duties.

2. The party alleging neglect of duty, disobedience, misconduct, or failure to properly perform a duty shall have the burden of proof.

3. A person subject to a hearing has the right to be represented by counsel at the person's ex-

pense or by the person's authorized collective bargaining representative.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §6
Section amended

400.26 Public trial.

The trial of all appeals shall be public, and the parties may be represented by counsel or by the parties' authorized collective bargaining representative.

2009 Acts, ch 111, §7
Section amended

CHAPTER 403

URBAN RENEWAL

403.19A Withholding agreement — tax credit.

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

a. "Business" means any professional services, or industrial enterprise, including medical treatment facilities, manufacturing facilities, corporate headquarters, and research facilities. "Business" does not include a retail operation or a business which closes or substantially reduces its operation in one area of this state and relocates substantially the same operation to another area of this state.

b. "Employee" means the individual employed in a targeted job that is subject to a withholding agreement.

c. "Employer" means a business creating targeted jobs in an urban renewal area of a pilot project city pursuant to a withholding agreement.

d. "Pilot project city" means a city that has applied and been approved as a pilot project city pursuant to subsection 2.

e. "Qualifying investment" means a capital investment in real property including the purchase price of land and existing buildings, site preparation, building construction, and long-term lease costs. "Qualifying investment" also means a capital investment in depreciable assets.

f. "Targeted job" means a job in a business which is or will be located in an urban renewal area of a pilot project city that pays a wage at least equal to the countywide average wage. "Targeted job" includes new jobs from Iowa business expansions or retentions within the city limits of the pilot project city and those jobs resulting from established out-of-state businesses, as defined by the department of economic development, moving to or expanding in Iowa.

g. "Withholding agreement" means the agreement between a pilot project city and an employer concerning the targeted jobs withholding credit authorized in subsection 3.

2. *a.* An eligible city may apply to the depart-

ment of economic development to be designated as a pilot project city. An eligible city is a city that contains three or more census tracts and is located in a county meeting one of the following requirements:

- (1) A county that borders Nebraska.
- (2) A county that borders South Dakota.
- (3) A county that borders a state other than Nebraska or South Dakota.

b. (1) The department of economic development shall approve four eligible cities as pilot project cities, one pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), one pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), and two pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (3). If two eligible cities are approved which are located in the same county and the county has a population of less than forty-five thousand, the two approved eligible cities shall be considered one pilot project city. If more than two cities meeting the requirements of paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), apply to be designated as a pilot project city, the department of economic development shall determine which two cities hold the most potential to create new jobs or generate the greatest capital within their areas. Applications from eligible cities filed on or after October 1, 2006, shall not be considered.

(2) If a pilot project city does not enter into a withholding agreement within one year of its approval as a pilot project city, the city shall lose its status as a pilot project city. If two pilot project cities are located in the same county, the loss of status by one pilot project city shall not cause the second pilot project city in the county to lose its status as a pilot project city. Upon such occurrence, the department of economic development shall take applications from other eligible cities to replace that city. Another city shall be designated within six months.

3. *a.* A pilot project city may provide by ordinance for the deposit into a designated account in the special fund described in section 403.19, subsection 2, of the targeted jobs withholding credit

described in this section. The targeted jobs withholding credit shall be based upon the wages paid to employees pursuant to a withholding agreement.

b. An amount equal to three percent of the gross wages paid by an employer to each employee under a withholding agreement shall be credited from the payment made by the employer pursuant to section 422.16. If the amount of the withholding by the employer is less than three percent of the gross wages paid to the employees covered by the withholding agreement, the employer shall receive a credit against other withholding taxes due by the employer or may carry the credit forward for up to ten years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier. The employer shall remit the amount of the credit quarterly, in the same manner as withholding payments are reported to the department of revenue, to the pilot project city to be allocated to and when collected paid into a designated account in the special fund for the urban renewal area in which the targeted jobs are located. All amounts so deposited shall be used or pledged by the pilot project city for an urban renewal project related to the employer pursuant to the withholding agreement.

c. (1) The pilot project city shall enter into a withholding agreement with each employer concerning the targeted jobs withholding credit. The withholding agreement shall provide for the total amount of withholding tax credits awarded. An agreement shall not provide for an amount of withholding credits that exceeds the amount of the qualifying investment made in the project. An agreement shall not be entered into by a pilot project city with a business currently located in this state unless the business either creates ten new jobs or makes a qualifying investment of at least five hundred thousand dollars within the urban renewal area. The withholding agreement may have a term of up to ten years. An employer shall not be obligated to enter into a withholding agreement. An agreement shall not be entered into with an employer not already located in a pilot project city when another Iowa community is competing for the same project and both the pilot project city and the other Iowa community are seeking assistance from the department.

(2) The pilot project city shall not enter into a withholding agreement after June 30, 2013.

(3) The pilot project city shall provide on an annual basis to the department of economic development information documenting the total amount of payments and receipts under a withholding agreement, including all agreements with an employer to suspend, abate, exempt, rebate, refund, or reimburse property taxes, to provide a grant for property taxes paid or a grant not related to property taxes, or to make a direct payment of taxes, with moneys in the special fund. The department of economic development shall verify

the information provided by the pilot project city.

(4) The department shall have the authority to approve or deny a withholding agreement and shall only deny an agreement if the agreement fails to meet the requirements of this paragraph “c” or the local match requirements in paragraph “j”, or if an employer is not in good standing as to prior or existing agreements with the department of economic development. The department may suggest changes to an agreement.

d. A withholding agreement shall be disclosed to the public and shall contain but is not limited to all of the following:

(1) A copy of the adopted development agreement plan of the employer.

(2) A list of any other amounts of incentives or assistance the employer may be receiving from other economic development programs, including grants, loans, forgivable loans, and tax credits.

(3) The approval of local participating authorities.

(4) The amount of local incentives or assistance received for each project of the employer.

e. (1) The employer shall certify to the department of revenue that the targeted jobs withholding credit is in accordance with the withholding agreement and shall provide other information the department may require. Notice of any withholding agreement shall be provided promptly to the department of revenue following execution of the agreement by the pilot project city and the employer.

(2) Following termination of the withholding agreement, the employer credits shall cease and any money received by the pilot project city after termination shall be remitted to the treasurer of state to be deposited into the general fund of the state. Notice shall be provided promptly to the department of revenue following termination.

f. If the employer ceases to meet the requirements of the withholding agreement, the agreement shall be terminated and any withholding tax credits for the benefit of the employer shall cease. However, in regard to the number of new jobs that are to be created, if the employer has met the number of new jobs to be created pursuant to the withholding agreement and subsequently the number of new jobs falls below the required level, the employer shall not be considered as not meeting the new job requirement until eighteen months after the date of the decrease in the number of new jobs created.

g. A pilot project city shall certify to the department of revenue the amount of the targeted jobs withholding credit an employer has remitted to the city and shall provide other information the department may require.

h. An employee whose wages are subject to a withholding agreement shall receive full credit for the amount withheld as provided in section 422.16.

i. An employer may participate in a new jobs credit from withholding under section 260E.5, or a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding under section 15E.197 or under section 15.331, Code 2005, at the same time as the employer is participating in the withholding credit under this section. Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, the new jobs credit from withholding under section 260E.5, and the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding under section 15E.197 or under section 15.331, Code 2005, shall be collected and disbursed prior to the withholding credit under this section.

j. (1) A pilot project city entering into a withholding agreement shall arrange for matching local financial support for the project. The local match required under this paragraph “*j*” shall be in an amount equal to one dollar for every dollar of withholding credit received by the pilot project city.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph “*j*”, “*local financial support*” means cash or in-kind contributions to the project from a private donor, a business, or the pilot project city.

(3) If the project, when completed, will increase the amount of an employer’s taxable capital investment by an amount equal to at least ten percent of the amount of withholding credit dollars received by the pilot project city, then the pilot project city shall itself contribute at least ten percent of the local match amount computed under subparagraph (1).

(4) If the project, when completed, will not increase the amount of an employer’s taxable capital investment by an amount at least equal to ten percent of the amount of withholding credit dollars re-

ceived by the pilot project city, then the pilot project city shall not be required to make a contribution to the local match.

(5) A pilot project city’s contribution, if any, to the local match may include the dollar value of any tax abatement provided by the city to the business for new construction.

k. At the time of submitting its budget to the department of management, the pilot project city shall submit to the department of management and the department of economic development a description of the activities involving the use of withholding agreements. The description shall include but is not limited to the following:

(1) The total number of targeted jobs and a breakdown as to those that are Iowa business expansions or retentions within the city limits of the pilot project city and those that are jobs resulting from established out-of-state businesses moving to or expanding in Iowa.

(2) The number of withholding agreements and the amount of withholding credits involved.

(3) The types of businesses that entered into agreements, and the types of businesses that declined the city’s proposal to enter into an agreement.

l. The department of economic development in consultation with the department of revenue shall coordinate the pilot project program with the pilot project cities under this section. The department of economic development is authorized to adopt, amend, and repeal rules to implement the pilot project program under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 103, §1, 2
Subsection 3, paragraph c amended
Subsection 3, paragraph j stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 404A

PROPERTY REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT

404A.2 Amount of credit.

1. The amount of the credit equals twenty-five percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs made to eligible property.

a. In the case of commercial property, rehabilitation costs must equal at least fifty percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the land, prior to the rehabilitation.

b. In the case of residential property or barns, the rehabilitation costs must equal at least twenty-five thousand dollars or twenty-five percent of the assessed value, excluding the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever is less.

c. In computing the tax credit for eligible property that is classified as residential or as commercial with multifamily residential units, the rehabilitation costs used shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars per residential unit.

d. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred between the period ending on the project completion date and beginning on the date two years prior to the project completion date, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project as provided in section 404A.3 must be qualified rehabilitation expenditures under the federal rehabilitation credit in section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. For purposes of this chapter, qualified rehabilitation costs include amounts if they are properly includable in computing the basis for tax purposes of the eligible property.

a. Amounts treated as an expense and deducted in the tax year in which they are paid or incurred and amounts that are otherwise not added

to the basis for tax purposes of the eligible property are not qualified rehabilitation costs.

b. Amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees, and other construction-related costs are qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent they are added to the basis for tax purposes of the eligible property.

c. Costs of sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping do not constitute qualified rehabilitation costs.

3. For purposes of individual and corporate income taxes and the franchise tax, the increase in the basis of the rehabilitated property that would otherwise result from the qualified rehabilitation costs shall be reduced by the amount of the credit computed under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 98, §1
Section amended

404A.3 Approval of rehabilitation project.

1. a. In order for costs of a rehabilitation project to qualify for a tax credit, the rehabilitation project must receive approval from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs.

b. Applications for approvals from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs shall be on forms approved by the state historic preservation office and shall contain information as required by the state historic preservation office. The information shall at least include the approximate date of the start of rehabilitation, the approximate date of completion, as well as the cost.

c. The approval process shall not exceed ninety days beginning from the date on which a completed application is received by the state historic preservation office. After the ninety-day limit, the rehabilitation project is deemed to be approved unless the state historic preservation office has denied the application or contacted the applicant for further information regarding the application.

2. The state historic preservation office shall establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The main emphasis of the standards shall be to ensure that a rehabilitation project maintains the integrity of the eligible property. To the extent applicable, the standards shall be consistent with the standards of the United States secretary of the interior for rehabilitation of eligible property.

3. a. A rehabilitation project for which the state historic preservation office has reserved tax credits pursuant to section 404A.4 shall begin rehabilitation of the property before the end of the fiscal year in which the project application was approved and for which the tax credits were reserved.

b. The eligible property shall be placed in service within thirty-six months of the date on which

the project application was approved. For purposes of this section, “*placed in service*” has the same meaning as used for purposes of section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. The department may provide by rule for the allowance of additional time to complete a project.

c. A rehabilitation project for which a project application was approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2009, shall complete the project and place the building in service on or before June 30, 2011, notwithstanding the time period specified in paragraph “b”.

4. A rehabilitation project that does not meet the requirements of subsection 3 is subject to revocation, repayment, or recapture of tax credits reserved or approved pursuant to this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 98, §2
Section amended

404A.4 Project completion and tax credit certification — credit refund or carryforward.

1. Upon completion of the rehabilitation project, a certification of completion must be obtained from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. A completion certificate shall identify the person claiming the tax credit under this chapter and the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred up to the two years preceding the completion date.

2. After verifying the eligibility for the tax credit, the state historic preservation office shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate to be attached to the person’s tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of credit, other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Of the amount of tax credits that may be approved in a fiscal year pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph “a”:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the department shall reserve not more than twenty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and not more than thirty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, the department shall reserve not more than twenty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and not more than thirty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, the department shall reserve not more than twenty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1,

2011, and not more than thirty million dollars worth of tax credits for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

3. A person receiving a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under this chapter which is in excess of the person's tax liability for the tax year is entitled to a refund. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following year.

4. *a.* The total amount of tax credits that may be approved for a fiscal year under this chapter shall not exceed fifty million dollars.

b. Of the tax credits approved for a fiscal year under this chapter, the amount of the tax credits shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Ten percent of the dollar amount of tax credits shall be allocated for purposes of new projects with final qualified rehabilitation costs of five hundred thousand dollars or less.

(2) Thirty percent of the dollar amount of tax credits shall be allocated for purposes of new projects located in cultural and entertainment districts certified pursuant to section 303.3B or identified in Iowa great places agreements developed pursuant to section 303.3C.

(3) Twenty percent of the dollar amount of tax credits shall be allocated for disaster recovery projects. For purposes of this subparagraph, "*disaster recovery project*" means a property meeting the requirements of an eligible property as described in section 404A.1, subsection 2, which is located in an area declared a disaster area by the governor or by a federal official and which has been physically impacted as a result of a natural disaster.

(4) Twenty percent of the dollar amount of the tax credits shall be allocated for projects that involve the creation of more than five hundred new permanent jobs. A taxpayer receiving a tax credit certificate for a project under this allocation shall provide information documenting the creation of the jobs to the department and to the department of economic development. The jobs shall be created within two years of the date a tax credit certificate is issued. The department of economic development shall verify the creation of the jobs. The amount of any tax credits received is subject to recapture by the department of revenue if the jobs are not created within two years. The department and the department of economic development may adopt rules for the implementation of this subparagraph. The rules shall provide for a method or form that allows a city or county to track the number of jobs created in the construction industry by the project.

(5) Twenty percent of the dollar amount of the tax credits shall be allocated for any eligible project.

c. (1) If, in any fiscal year, an amount of tax credits allocated pursuant to paragraph "b", subparagraph (2) or (4), goes unclaimed, the amount of the unclaimed tax credits shall, during the same fiscal year, be reallocated to disaster recovery projects as described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (3).

(2) If, in any fiscal year, an amount of tax credits reallocated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph "c" goes unclaimed, the tax credits shall, during the same fiscal year, be reallocated to the projects described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (5).

d. The departments of cultural affairs and revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this subsection and shall provide by rule for the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are available.

e. With the exception of tax credits issued pursuant to contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2007, tax credits shall not be reserved for more than three years.

5. *a.* Tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity.

b. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue.

c. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certificate must contain the information required under subsection 2 and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate.

d. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the department of revenue shall not be transferable.

e. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this chapter until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

f. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

2009 Acts, ch 98, §3

For future repeal of 2003 amendment to subsection 4 effective June 30, 2010, see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §93

2007 amendments to subsections 3 and 4 apply to historic preservation

and cultural and entertainment district tax credits applied for or reserved prior to July 1, 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 165, §9

For provisions relating to reissuance of certain historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates and modification of reservation date of reserved credits, see 2007 Acts, ch 165, §§, 8, 9

Future repeal of 2003 amendment to subsection 4 by 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §90, 93, effective June 30, 2010, is superseded by 2007 Acts, ch 165, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 98, §3

Section amended

404A.5 Economic impact — recommendations.

1. The department of cultural affairs, in consultation with the department of revenue, shall be responsible for keeping the general assembly and the legislative services agency informed on the overall economic impact to the state of the rehabilitation of eligible properties.

2. An annual report shall be filed which shall

include but is not limited to data on the number and potential value of rehabilitation projects begun during the latest twelve-month period, the total historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits originally granted during that period, the potential reduction in state tax revenues as a result of all tax credits still unused and eligible for refund, and the potential increase in local property tax revenues as a result of the rehabilitated projects.

3. The department of cultural affairs, to the extent it is able, shall provide recommendations on whether a limit on tax credits should be established, the need for a broader or more restrictive definition of eligible property, and other adjustments to the tax credits under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 98, §4
Section amended

CHAPTER 404B

DISASTER REVITALIZATION TAX EXEMPTIONS

404B.1 Disaster revitalization area.

1. *a.* The governing body of a city may, by ordinance, designate an area of the city a disaster revitalization area if that area is within a county or portion of a county in which the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the United States president has declared a major disaster.

b. The governing body of a county may, by ordinance, designate an area of the county outside the boundaries of a city as a disaster revitalization area if that area is within a county or portion of a county in which the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency or the United States president has declared a major disaster.

2. A disaster revitalization area shall be composed of contiguous parcels. However, the governing body of a city or the governing body of a county may establish more than one disaster revitalization area.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §23, 30
NEW section

404B.2 Conditions mandatory.

A city or county may only exercise the authority conferred upon it in this chapter after all of the following conditions have been met:

1. The governing body has adopted a resolution finding that the property located within the area was damaged by a disaster, that revitalization of the area is in the economic interest of the residents of the city or county, as applicable, and the area substantially meets the criteria of section 404B.1.

2. The city or county has prepared a proposed plan for the designated disaster revitalization area. The proposed disaster revitalization plan shall include all of the following:

a. A legal description of the real property forming the boundaries of the proposed area along with a map depicting the existing parcels of real property.

b. The assessed valuation of the real property in the proposed area as of January 1, 2007, listing the land and building values separately.

c. A list of names and addresses of the owners of record of real property within the area.

d. The existing zoning classifications and district boundaries and the existing and proposed land uses within the area.

e. The exemption percentage applicable in the proposed area pursuant to section 404B.4.

f. A statement specifying whether none, some, or all of the property assessed as residential, agricultural, commercial, or industrial property within the designated area is eligible for the exemption under section 404B.4.

g. A definition of revitalization, including whether it is applicable to existing buildings, new construction, or development of previously vacant land. A definition of revitalization may also include a requirement for a minimum increase in assessed valuation of individual parcels of property in the area.

h. A statement specifying the duration of the designated disaster revitalization area.

i. A description of planned measures to mitigate or prevent future disaster damage in the area.

j. A description of revitalization projects commenced prior to the effective date of the plan that are eligible for the exemption under section 404B.4.

3. *a.* The city or county has scheduled a public hearing and published notice of the hearing in ac-

cordance with section 362.3 or 331.305, as applicable. In addition to notice by publication, notification shall also be given by ordinary mail to the last known address of the owners of record. The city or county shall also send notice by ordinary mail addressed to the “occupants” of addresses located within the proposed area, unless the governing body of the city or county, by reason of lack of a reasonably current and complete address list, or for other good cause, shall have waived the notice.

b. The notice provided by mail to owners and occupants within the area shall be given no later than thirty days before the date of the public hearing.

4. The public hearing has been held.

5. The city or county has adopted the proposed or amended plan for the disaster revitalization area after the hearing.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §24, 30
NEW section

404B.3 Disaster revitalization plan amendments.

1. The city or county may subsequently amend a disaster revitalization plan after a hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be published as provided in section 362.3 or 331.305, except that at least seven days’ notice must be given, and the public hearing shall not be held earlier than the next regularly scheduled city council or board of supervisors meeting following the published notice. Notice shall also be provided by ordinary mail to owners and occupants within the area and any proposed addition to the area.

2. A city which has adopted a plan for a disaster revitalization area that covers all property within the city limits may amend that plan at any time, pursuant to this section, to include property which has been or will be annexed to the city. The provisions of the original disaster revitalization plan shall be applicable to the property that is annexed and the property shall be considered to have been part of the disaster revitalization area as of the effective date of its annexation to the city. The notice and hearing provisions of subsection 1 shall apply to amendments under this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §25, 30
NEW section

404B.4 Basis of tax exemption.

1. All real property within a disaster revitalization area is eligible to receive a one hundred percent exemption from taxation on the increase in assessed value of the property, as compared to the property’s assessed value on January 1, 2007, if the increase in assessed value is attributable to revitalization of the property occurring between May 25, 2008, and December 31, 2013. The exemption is for a period not to exceed five years, starting with an assessment year beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

2. A city or county may adopt a different tax exemption percentage than the exemption provid-

ed in subsection 1. The different percentage adopted shall not allow a greater exemption, but may allow a smaller exemption. A different percentage adopted by a city or county shall apply to every disaster revitalization area within the city or county. The owners of real property eligible for the exemption provided in this section shall elect to take the exemption or shall elect to take an eligible exemption provided under another statute. Once the election has been made and the exemption granted, the owner is not permitted to change the method of exemption.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §26, 30
NEW section

404B.5 Application for exemption by property owner.

An application shall be filed for each revitalization project resulting in increased assessed value for which an exemption is claimed. The application for exemption shall be filed by the owner of the property with the local assessor by February 1 of the first assessment year for which the exemption is requested. Applications for exemption shall be made on forms prescribed by the local assessor and shall contain information pertaining to the requirements under this section and any requirements imposed by a city or county governing body.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §27, 30
NEW section

404B.6 Physical review of property by assessor.

The local assessor shall review each application by making a physical review of the property to determine if the revitalization project increased the assessed value of the real property. If the assessor determines that the assessed value of the real property has increased, the assessor shall proceed to determine the assessed value of the property and certify the valuation determined to the county auditor at the time of transmitting the assessment rolls. The assessor shall notify the applicant of the determination, and the assessor’s decision may be appealed to the local board of review at the times specified in section 441.37. After the tax exemption is granted, the local assessor shall continue to grant the tax exemption, with periodic physical review by the assessor, for the time period specified by ordinance. The tax exemption for the succeeding years shall be granted without the taxpayer having to file an application for the succeeding years, unless additional revitalization projects occur on the property.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §28, 30
NEW section

404B.7 Expiration or repeal of ordinance.

An ordinance enacted under this chapter shall expire or be repealed no later than December 31, 2016.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §29, 30
NEW section

CHAPTER 411

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND FIRE FIGHTERS

411.1 Definitions.

The following words and phrases as used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meanings:

1. “*Actuarial equivalent*” means a benefit of equal value, when computed upon the basis of mortality tables adopted by the system, and interest computed at the rate established by the actuary.

2. “*Amount earned*” shall mean the amount of money actually earned by a beneficiary in some definite period of time.

3. “*Average final compensation*” means the average earnable compensation of the member during the three years of service the member earned the member’s highest salary as a police officer or fire fighter, or if the member has had less than three years of service, then the average earnable compensation of the member’s entire period of service.

4. “*Beneficiary*” shall mean any person receiving a retirement allowance or other benefit as provided by this chapter.

5. “*Board of trustees*” means the board created by section 411.36 to direct the establishment and administration of the retirement system.

6. “*Cancer*” means prostate cancer, primary brain cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer, malignant melanoma, leukemia, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, multiple myeloma, testicular cancer, and kidney cancer.

7. “*Child*” means only surviving issue of a deceased active or retired member, or a child legally adopted by a deceased member prior to the member’s retirement. “*Child*” includes only an individual who is under the age of eighteen years, an individual who is under the age of twenty-two years and is a full-time student, or an individual who is disabled at the time under the definitions used in section 202 of the Social Security Act as amended if the disability occurred to the individual during the time the individual was under the age of eighteen years and the parent of the individual was an active member of the system.

8. “*City*” or “*cities*” means any city or cities participating in the statewide fire and police retirement system as required by this chapter.

9. “*Earnable compensation*” or “*compensation earnable*” shall mean the annual compensation which a member receives for services rendered as a police officer or fire fighter in the course of employment with a participating city. However, the term “*earnable compensation*” or “*compensation earnable*” shall not include amounts received for overtime compensation, meal or travel expenses,

uniform allowances, fringe benefits, severance pay, or any amount received upon termination or retirement in payment for accumulated sick leave or vacation. Contributions made by a member from the member’s earnable compensation to a plan of deferred compensation shall be included in earnable compensation. Other contributions made to a plan of deferred compensation shall not be included except to the extent provided in rules adopted by the board of trustees pursuant to section 411.5, subsection 3.

10. “*Fire fighter*” or “*fire fighters*” shall mean only the members of a fire department who have passed a regular mental and physical civil service examination for fire fighters and who shall have been duly appointed to such position. Such members shall include fire fighters, probationary fire fighters, lieutenants, captains, and other senior officers who have been so employed for the duty of fighting fires.

11. “*Infectious disease*” means HIV or AIDS as defined in section 141A.1, all strains of hepatitis, meningococcal meningitis, and mycobacterium tuberculosis.

12. “*Medical board*” shall mean the single medical provider network designated by the system as the medical board as provided for in section 411.5.

13. “*Member*” means a member of the retirement system as defined by section 411.3.

14. “*Member in good standing*” means a member in service who is not subject to removal by the employing city of the member pursuant to section 400.18 or 400.19, or other comparable process, and who is not the subject of an investigation that could lead to such removal. A person who is restored to active service for purposes of applying for a pension under this chapter is not a member in good standing.

15. “*Membership service*” shall mean service as a police officer or a fire fighter rendered for a city which is credited as service pursuant to section 411.4.

16. “*Pension reserve*” means the present value of all payments to be made on account of any pension, or benefit in lieu of a pension, granted under the provisions of this chapter, upon the basis of mortality tables adopted by the system, and interest computed at the rate established by the actuary.

17. “*Pensions*” means annual payments for life derived from appropriations provided by the participating cities and the state and from contributions of the members which are deposited in the fire and police retirement fund. All pensions shall be paid in equal monthly installments.

18. “*Police officer*” or “*police officers*” shall

mean only the members of a police department who have passed a regular mental and physical civil service examination for police officers, and who shall have been duly appointed to such positions. Such members shall include patrol officers, probationary patrol officers, matrons, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, detectives, and other senior officers who are so employed for police duty.

19. "Retirement allowance" shall mean the pension, or any benefits in lieu thereof, granted to a member upon retirement.

20. "Retirement system" or "system" means the statewide fire and police retirement system established by this chapter for the fire fighters and police officers of the cities described in section 411.2, its board of trustees, and its appointed representatives.

21. "Superintendent of public safety" shall mean any elected city official who has direct jurisdiction over the fire or police department, or the city manager in cities under the city manager form of government.

22. "Surviving spouse" shall mean the surviving spouse of a deceased member from active service. Surviving spouse shall include a former spouse only if the division of assets in the dissolution of marriage decree pursuant to section 598.17 grants the former spouse rights of a spouse under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 99, §1
NEW subsection 6 and former subsections 6 - 9 renumbered as 7 - 10
NEW subsection 11 and former subsections 10 - 20 renumbered as 12 - 22

411.6 Benefits.

1. *Service retirement benefit.* Retirement of a member on a service retirement allowance shall be made by the system as follows:

a. Any member in service may retire upon written application to the system, setting forth at what time, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days subsequent to the execution and filing of the application, the member desires to be retired. However, the member at the time specified for retirement shall have attained the age of fifty-five and shall have served twenty-two years or more, and notwithstanding that, during the period of notification, the member may have separated from the service.

b. Any member in service who has been a member of the retirement system four or more years and whose employment is terminated prior to the member's retirement, other than by death or disability, shall upon attaining retirement age, receive a service retirement allowance of four twenty-seconds of the retirement allowance the member would receive at retirement if the member's employment had not been terminated, and an additional one twenty-second of such retirement allowance for each additional year of service not exceeding twenty-two years of service. The amount of the retirement allowance shall be calcu-

lated in the manner provided in this paragraph using the average final compensation at the time of termination of employment.

c. Once a person commences receiving a service retirement allowance pursuant to this section, if the person is reemployed, as defined in section 411.3, the service retirement allowance shall not be recalculated based upon the person's reemployment.

2. Allowance on service retirement.

a. The service retirement allowance for a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, prior to July 1, 1990, shall consist of a pension which equals fifty percent of the member's average final compensation.

b. The service retirement allowance for a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1992, shall consist of a pension which equals fifty-four percent of the member's average final compensation.

c. Commencing July 1, 1992, for members who terminate service, other than by death or disability, on or after that date, but before July 1, 2000, the system shall increase the percentage multiplier of the member's average final compensation by an additional two percent each July 1 until reaching sixty percent of the member's average final compensation. The applicable percentage multiplier shall be the rate in effect on the date of the member's termination from service.

d. Upon retirement from service on or after July 1, 2000, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals sixty-six percent of the member's average final compensation.

e. Commencing July 1, 1990, if the member has completed more than twenty-two years of creditable service, the service retirement allowance shall consist of a pension which equals the amount provided in paragraph "b", "c", or "d", plus an additional percentage as set forth below:

(1) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1991, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 411.23, upon the member's retirement there shall be added three-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(2) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1991, but before October 16, 1992, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 411.23, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each

year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(3) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after October 16, 1992, but before July 1, 1998, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 411.23, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(4) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 411.23, upon the member's retirement there shall be added one and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(5) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 411.23, upon the member's retirement there shall be added two percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

3. *Ordinary disability retirement benefit.* Upon application to the system, of a member in good standing or of the chief of the police or fire departments, respectively, any member in good standing shall be retired by the system, not less than thirty and not more than ninety days next following the date of filing the application, on an ordinary disability retirement allowance, if the medical board after a medical examination of the member certifies that the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits. The member-in-good-standing requirement of this subsection may be waived for good

cause as determined by the board. The burden of establishing good cause is on the member.

4. *Allowance on ordinary disability retirement.*

a. Upon retirement for ordinary disability prior to July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which shall equal fifty percent of the member's average final compensation unless either of the following conditions exist:

(1) If the member has not had five or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

(2) If the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the benefit that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member were fifty-five years of age or the disability pension otherwise calculated under this subsection.

b. Upon retirement for ordinary disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member who has five or more years of membership service shall receive a disability retirement allowance in an amount equal to the greater of fifty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age. A member who has less than five years of membership service shall receive a pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

5. *Accidental disability benefit.*

a. Upon application to the system, of a member in good standing or of the chief of the police or fire departments, respectively, any member in good standing who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as the natural and proximate result of an injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by the actual performance of duty at some definite time and place, or while acting pursuant to order, outside of the city by which the member is regularly employed, shall be retired by the system if the medical board certifies that the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A medical condition shall be deemed to have been known to exist on the date that membership commenced if the medical condition is reflected in any record or document completed or obtained in accordance with the system's medical protocols pursuant to section 400.8, or in any other record or document obtained pursuant to an appli-

cation for disability benefits from the system, if such record or document existed prior to the date membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

b. If a member in service or the chief of the police or fire departments becomes incapacitated for duty as a natural or proximate result of an injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by the actual performance of duty at some definite time or place or while acting, pursuant to order, outside the city by which the member is regularly employed, the member, upon being found to be temporarily incapacitated following a medical examination as directed by the city, is entitled to receive the member's full pay and allowances from the city's general fund or trust and agency fund until reexamined as directed by the city and found to be fully recovered or until the city determines that the member is likely to be permanently disabled. If the temporary incapacity of a member continues more than sixty days, or if the city expects the incapacity to continue more than sixty days, the city shall notify the system of the temporary incapacity. Upon notification by a city, the system may refer the matter to the medical board for review and consultation with the member's treating physician during the temporary incapacity. Except as provided by this paragraph, the board of trustees of the statewide system has no jurisdiction over these matters until the city determines that the disability is likely to be permanent.

c. (1) Disease under this subsection shall mean heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of strain or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison, or gases.

(2) Disease under this subsection shall also mean cancer or infectious disease and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of that duty.

(3) However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, and the heart disease, disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, cancer, or infectious disease would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced, the presumption established in this paragraph "c" shall not apply.

d. The requirement that a member be in good standing to apply for and receive a benefit under this subsection may be waived for good cause as determined by the board. The burden of establishing good cause is on the member.

6. *Retirement after accident.*

a. Upon retirement for accidental disability prior to July 1, 1990, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the member's average final compensation.

b. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty percent of the member's average final compensation. However, if the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member was fifty-five years of age or the disability retirement allowance calculated under this paragraph.

c. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension in an amount equal to the greater of sixty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age.

7. *Reexamination of beneficiaries retired on account of disability.* The system may, and upon the member's application shall, require any disability beneficiary who has not yet attained age fifty-five to undergo a medical examination at a place designated by the medical board. The examination shall be made by the medical board or, in special cases, by an additional physician or physicians designated by such board. If any disability beneficiary who has not attained the age of fifty-five refuses to submit to the medical examination, the member's allowance may be discontinued until withdrawal of such refusal, and if the refusal continues for one year all rights in and to the member's pension may be revoked by the system. For a disability beneficiary who has not attained the age of fifty-five and whose entitlement to a disability retirement commenced on or after July 1, 2000, the medical board may, as part of the examination required by this subsection, suggest appropriate medical treatment or rehabilitation if, in the opinion of the medical board, the recommended treatment or rehabilitation would likely restore the disability beneficiary to duty.

a. (1) Should any beneficiary for either ordinary or accidental disability, except a beneficiary who is fifty-five years of age or over, be engaged in a gainful occupation paying more than the difference between the member's net retirement allowance and one and one-half times the earnable compensation of an active member at the same posi-

tion on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement, then the amount of the member's retirement allowance shall be reduced to an amount such that the member's net retirement allowance plus the amount earned by the member shall equal one and one-half times the amount of the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. Should the member's earnings be later changed, the amount of the member's retirement allowance may be further modified, provided that the new retirement allowance shall not exceed the amount of the retirement allowance adjusted by annual readjustments of pensions pursuant to subsection 12 of this section nor an amount which would cause the member's net retirement allowance, when added to the amount earned by the beneficiary, to equal one and one-half times the amount of the earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. A beneficiary restored to active service at a salary less than the average final compensation upon the basis of which the member was retired at age fifty-five or greater, shall not again become a member of the retirement system and shall have the member's retirement allowance suspended while in active service. If the rank or position held by the retired member is subsequently abolished, adjustments to the allowable limit on the amount of income which can be earned in a gainful occupation shall be computed by the board of trustees as though such rank or position had not been abolished and salary increases had been granted to such rank or position on the same basis as increases granted to other ranks and positions in the department. For purposes of this paragraph, "*net retirement allowance*" means the amount determined by subtracting the amount paid during the previous calendar year by the beneficiary for health insurance or similar health care coverage for the beneficiary and the beneficiary's dependents from the amount of the member's retirement allowance paid for that year pursuant to this chapter. The beneficiary shall submit sufficient documentation to the system to permit the system to determine the member's net retirement allowance for the applicable year.

(2) A beneficiary retired under this lettered paragraph, in order to be eligible for continued receipt of retirement benefits, shall no later than May 15 of each year submit to the system a copy of the beneficiary's federal individual income tax return for the preceding year. The beneficiary shall also submit, within a reasonable period of time, any documentation requested by the system that is determined to be necessary by the system to determine the beneficiary's gross wages.

(3) Retroactive to July 1, 1976, the limitations

on pay of a member engaged in a gainful occupation who is retired under accidental disability prescribed in this paragraph shall not apply to a member who retired before July 1, 1976.

b. Should a disability beneficiary under age fifty-five be restored to active service at a compensation not less than the disability beneficiary's average final compensation, the disability beneficiary's retirement allowance shall cease, the disability beneficiary shall again become a member and shall contribute thereafter at the rate established in section 411.8, and former service on the basis of which the disability beneficiary's service was computed at the time of retirement shall be restored to full force and effect and upon subsequent retirement the disability beneficiary shall be credited with all service as a member and also with the period of disability retirement.

c. Should a disability beneficiary under age fifty-five be employed in a public safety occupation, the disability beneficiary's retirement allowance shall cease. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, if a disability beneficiary is employed in a public safety occupation that would otherwise constitute membership service, the disability beneficiary shall not become a member of the system. For purposes of this paragraph, "*public safety occupation*" means a peace officer, as defined in section 97A.1; a protection occupation, as defined in section 97B.49B; a sheriff or deputy sheriff as defined in section 97B.49C; and a police officer or fire fighter as defined in section 411.1, who was not restored to active service as provided by this subsection.

8. *Ordinary death benefit.*

a. Upon the receipt of proof of the death of a member in service, or a member not in service who has completed four or more years of service as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b", there shall be paid to the person designated by the member to the system as the member's beneficiary, if the member has had one or more years of membership service and no pension is payable under subsection 9, the greater of the following:

(1) An amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earnable by the member during the year immediately preceding the member's death if the member is in service, or an amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earned by the member during the member's last year of service if the member is not in service.

(2) An amount the member would have been entitled to withdraw pursuant to section 411.23 if the member had terminated service on the date of the member's death.

b. (1) In lieu of the payment specified in paragraph "a", a beneficiary meeting the qualifications of paragraph "c" may elect to receive a monthly pension equal to one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, but not less than twenty percent of the average monthly

earnable compensation paid to an active member of the system, as reported by the actuary. For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be reduced as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(2) For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five except that if there is a child of the member, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death until the child of the member no longer meets the definition of child as provided in section 411.1. The pension shall resume when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five.

(3) For a member in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death. In addition to the pension, there shall also be paid for each child of a member, a monthly pension equal to six percent of the average monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member of the system, as reported by the actuary.

(4) Notwithstanding section 411.6, subsection 8, Code 1985, effective July 1, 1990, for a member's surviving spouse who, prior to July 1, 1986, elected to receive pension benefits under this paragraph, the monthly pension benefit shall be equal to the higher of one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, or the amount the surviving spouse was receiving on July 1, 1990.

c. The pension under paragraph "b" may be selected only by the following beneficiaries:

(1) The spouse.

(2) If there is no spouse, or if the spouse dies and there is a child of a member, then the member's child or children, in equal shares. The pension to each child shall terminate when the child no longer meets the definition of child in section 411.1.

(3) If there is no surviving spouse or child, then the member's dependent father or mother, or both, as the system determines, to continue until death.

d. If the member failed to designate a beneficiary, or if the beneficiary designated by the member predeceases the member, the benefits provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection shall be paid as follows in the following order of priority:

(1) To the member's surviving spouse.

(2) To the member's surviving children, including any adult children, in equal shares.

(3) To the member's surviving parents, in equal shares.

(4) To the member's estate.

(5) To the member's heirs if the estate is not probated.

9. *Accidental death benefit.*

a. (1) If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof from the chief of the police or fire department that the death of a member in service was the natural

and proximate result of an injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by the actual performance of duty at some definite time and place, or while acting pursuant to order, outside of the city by which the member is regularly employed, the system decides that death was so caused in the performance of duty, there shall be paid, in lieu of the ordinary death benefit provided in subsection 8, an accidental death benefit as set forth in this subsection.

(2) (a) Disease under this subsection shall mean heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of strain or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison, or gases.

(b) Disease under this subsection shall also mean cancer or infectious disease and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of that duty.

b. (1) If the member's designated beneficiary is the member's spouse, child, or parent, an accidental death benefit pension equal to one-half of the average final compensation of the member shall be paid as follows:

(a) If the member's designated beneficiary is the member's spouse, then to the member's spouse.

(b) If the member's designated beneficiary is the member's child or children, then to the child or children in equal shares. The pension to each child shall terminate when the child no longer meets the definition of child in section 411.1.

(c) If the member's designated beneficiary is the member's dependent father or mother, or both, then to the father or mother, or both, in equal shares, to continue until death.

(2) If the member failed to designate a beneficiary, or if the beneficiary designated by the member predeceases the member, then an accidental death benefit pension equal to one-half of the average final compensation of the member shall be paid as follows:

(a) To the member's spouse.

(b) If there is no spouse, or if the spouse dies and there is a child of the member, then to the member's child or children in equal shares. The pension to each child shall terminate when the child no longer meets the definition of child in section 411.1.

(c) If there is no surviving spouse or child, then to the member's dependent father or mother, or both, in equal shares, to continue until death.

c. In addition to the accidental death benefit pension provided in paragraph "b", there shall also be paid for each child of a member a monthly pension equal to six percent of the average monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member of the system, as reported by the actuary.

d. A person eligible to receive the pension payable under paragraph "b" of this subsection may

elect to receive the benefit payable under subsection 8, paragraph "a", in lieu of the pension provided in paragraph "b" of this subsection.

e. If there is no person entitled to the pension payable under paragraph "b" of this subsection, the death shall be treated as an ordinary death case and the benefit payable under subsection 8, paragraph "a", in lieu of the pension provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection, shall be paid as provided by that subsection.

10. *Pensions offset by compensation benefits.* Any amounts which may be paid or payable by the said cities under the provisions of any workers' compensation or similar law to a member or to the dependents of a member on account of any disability or death, shall be offset against and payable in lieu of any benefits payable under the provisions of this chapter on account of the same disability or death. In addition, any amounts payable to a member as unemployment compensation under the provisions of chapter 96 based on unemployment from membership service for a member receiving an ordinary disability benefit or an accidental disability benefit pursuant to this chapter shall be offset against and payable in lieu of any benefits payable under the provisions of this chapter for an ordinary disability or an accidental disability.

11. *Pension to spouse and children of deceased pensioned member.* In the event of the death of any member receiving a retirement allowance under the provisions of subsection 2, 4, or 6 of this section there shall be paid a pension:

a. To the spouse, equal to one-half the amount received by the deceased beneficiary, but in no instance less than twenty percent of the average monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member of the system, as determined by the actuary, and in addition a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9 of this section for each child; or

b. If the spouse dies either prior or subsequent to the death of the member, to the guardian of each surviving child, a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9 of this section for the support of the child.

12. *Annual readjustment of pensions.* Pensions payable under this section shall be adjusted as follows:

a. On each July 1, the monthly pensions authorized in this section payable to members retired prior to that date and to beneficiaries entitled to a monthly pension prior to that date shall be adjusted as provided in this subsection. An amount equal to the sum of one and one-half percent of the monthly pension of each retired member and beneficiary and the applicable incremental amount shall be added to the monthly pension of each retired member and beneficiary. The board of trustees may report to the general assembly, at the board's discretion, on whether the provisions

of this subsection continue to provide an equitable method for the annual readjustment of pensions payable under this chapter.

b. For purposes of this subsection, "*applicable incremental amount*" means the following amount for members receiving a pension under subsection 2, 4, or 6 and for beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 11:

(1) Fifteen dollars where the member's retirement date was less than five years prior to the effective date of the increase.

(2) Twenty dollars where the member's retirement date was at least five years, but less than ten years, prior to the effective date of the increase.

(3) Twenty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least ten years, but less than fifteen years, prior to the effective date of the increase.

(4) Thirty dollars where the member's retirement date was at least fifteen years, but less than twenty years, prior to the effective date of the increase.

(5) Thirty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least twenty years prior to the effective date of the increase.

c. For beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 8 or 9, the applicable incremental amount shall be determined as set forth in paragraph "b", except that the date of the member's death shall be substituted for the member's retirement date.

d. A retired member eligible for benefits under subsection 1 of this section is not eligible for the readjustment of pensions provided in this subsection unless the member served twenty-two years and attained the age of fifty-five years prior to the member's termination of employment.

e. A retired member eligible for benefits under this section and otherwise eligible for the readjustment of benefits provided in this subsection is not eligible for the readjustment unless the member was retired on or before the effective date of the readjustment.

13. a. *Remarriage of surviving spouse.* Effective July 1, 1990, for a member who died prior to July 1, 1988, if the member's surviving spouse remarried prior to July 1, 1988, the remarriage does not make the spouse ineligible under subsection 8, paragraph "c", subparagraphs (1) and (2), to receive benefits under subsections 8, 9, 11, and 12.

b. *Recomputation of benefit — surviving spouse.* A benefit payable under this chapter to a surviving spouse and to any surviving spouse who receives a division of the surviving spouse benefit pursuant to a marriage decree or marital property order under section 411.13 shall not be recomputed upon the death of any surviving spouse.

14. *Beneficiary designation.* A member may designate, in writing on a form prescribed by the system, any person or persons to whom the system

will pay a death benefit under this section in the event of the member's death. If the member is married at the time a designation is signed, a designation of a beneficiary other than the member's spouse shall not be valid unless the member's spouse consents in writing to the designation. A designation filed with the system shall be deemed revoked if, subsequent to the designation, a new designation is filed with the system, the member marries, or the member divorces the individual who was the member's named beneficiary.

15. *Line of duty death benefit.*

a. If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof from the chief of the police or fire department that the death of a member in service was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty, the system decides that death was so caused, there shall be paid, to a person authorized to receive an accidental death benefit as provided in subsection 9, paragraph "b", the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be payable in a lump sum. However, for purposes of this subsection, a child who no longer meets the definition of child in section 411.1 shall be eligible to receive a line of duty death benefit pursuant to this subsection.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including but not limited to a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the member or by the member's intent to cause the member's own death.

(3) The member was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The member was performing the member's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) An individual who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the individual's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

(6) The death qualifies for a volunteer emergency services provider death benefit pursuant to section 100B.31.

16. *Ineligibility for disability benefits.*

a. A member otherwise eligible to receive a disability retirement benefit under this chapter shall not be eligible to receive such a benefit if the system determines that any of the following conditions for ineligibility applies:

(1) The disability would not exist but for the member's chemical dependency, as defined in section 125.2, on a schedule I controlled substance, as defined in section 124.204, or the member's chemical dependency on a schedule II controlled substance, as defined in section 124.206, resulting

from the inappropriate use of the schedule II controlled substance.

(2) The disability is a mental disability proximately caused by appropriate disciplinary actions taken against the member, or by conflicts with a superior or coworker if the superior or coworker was acting legally and appropriately toward the member when the conflicts occurred.

b. A member otherwise eligible to receive a disability retirement benefit under this chapter, or who is receiving such a benefit, shall not be eligible to receive such a benefit beginning with the month following the determination by the system that the disability would not exist but for the action of the member for which the member has been convicted of a felony.

c. A member eligible to commence receiving a disability benefit on or after July 1, 2000, may be ineligible to receive a disability retirement benefit if the system determines that the member's alcoholism or drug addiction was a contributing factor material to the determination of the member's disability. Upon a determination that the member's alcoholism or drug addiction was a contributing factor in the member's disability, the system shall direct the member to undergo substance abuse treatment that the medical board determines is appropriate to treat the member's alcoholism or drug addiction. After the end of a twenty-four-month period following the member's first month of entitlement to a disability benefit, the system shall reevaluate the member's disability. If the system determines that the member failed to comply with the treatment program prescribed by this paragraph and that the member would not be disabled but for the member's alcoholism or drug addiction, the member's entitlement to a disability benefit under this chapter shall terminate effective the first day of the first month following the month the member is notified of the system's determination.

17. *Limitations on benefits — prisoners.*

a. An individual who is otherwise entitled to a retirement allowance under this chapter shall not receive a retirement allowance for any month during which both of the following conditions exist:

(1) The individual is confined in a jail, prison, or correctional facility pursuant to the individual's conviction of a felony.

(2) The individual has a spouse, or a child or children, as defined in section 411.1.

b. The amount of the retirement allowance not paid to the individual under paragraph "a" shall be paid in the following order of priority:

(1) To the individual's spouse, if any.

(2) If there is no spouse, then to the individual's child or children, as defined in section 411.1.

c. This subsection shall not be construed in a manner that impairs the rights of any individual under a marital property, spousal support, or child support order. In addition, this subsection shall not be construed to impair the statutory rights of

a governmental entity, including but not limited to the right of a governmental entity to collect an amount for deposit in the victim compensation fund established in chapter 915.

2009 Acts, ch 71, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 99, §2, 3
 Workers' compensation, chapter 85
 Reporting of costs of cancer and infectious disease benefits required by October 1, 2013; 2009 Acts, ch 99, §5
 Subsection 5, paragraph c amended
 Subsection 7, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 3 editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) – (3)
 Subsection 8, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 4 editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) – (4)
 Subsection 9, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 15, paragraph a amended

411.8 Method of financing.

All the assets of the retirement system created and established by this chapter shall be credited to the fire and police retirement fund, which is hereby created. As used in this section, “*fund*” means the fire and police retirement fund.

1. All moneys for the payment of all pensions and other benefits payable from contributions made by the participating cities, the state, and the members shall be accumulated in the fund. The refunds and benefits for all members and beneficiaries shall be payable from the fund. Contributions to and payments from the fund shall be as follows:

a. On account of each member there shall be paid annually into the fund by the participating cities an amount equal to a certain percentage of the earnable compensation of the member to be known as the “normal contribution”. The rate percent of such contribution shall be fixed on the basis of the liabilities of the retirement system as shown by annual actuarial valuations.

b. (1) On the basis of the actuarial methods and assumptions, rate of interest, and of the mortality, interest and other tables adopted by the system, the actuary engaged by the system to make each valuation required by this chapter pursuant to the requirements of section 411.5, shall immediately after making such valuation, determine the normal contribution rate. Except as otherwise provided in this lettered paragraph, the “*normal contribution rate*” shall be the rate percent of the earnable compensation of all members equal to the rate required by the system to discharge its liabilities, stated as a percentage of the earnable compensation of all members, and reduced by the employee contribution rate provided in paragraph “f” of this subsection and the contribution rate representing the state appropriation made as provided in section 411.20. However, the normal contribution rate shall not be less than seventeen percent.

(2) The normal contribution rate shall be determined by the actuary after each valuation.

c. The total amount payable in each year to the fund shall be not less than the rate percent known as the normal contribution rate of the total compensation earnable by all members during the

year, but the aggregate payment by the participating cities must be sufficient when combined with the amount in the fund to provide the pensions and other benefits payable out of the fund during the then current year.

d. All lump-sum death benefits on account of death in active service payable from contributions of the said cities shall be paid from the fund.

e. Reserved.

f. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “h”:

(1) An amount equal to three and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1989.

(2) An amount equal to four and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990.

(3) An amount equal to five and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991.

(4) An amount equal to six and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992.

(5) An amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1993.

(6) An amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994, and an amount equal to eight and thirty-five hundredths percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal period beginning January 1, 1995, through June 30, 1995.

(7) An amount equal to nine and thirty-five hundredths percent of each member’s compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995.

(8) Beginning July 1, 1996, and each fiscal year thereafter, an amount equal to the member’s contribution rate times each member’s compensation shall be paid to the fund from the earnable compensation of the member. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the member’s contribution rate shall be nine and thirty-five hundredths percent or, beginning July 1, 2009, nine and four-tenths percent. However, the system shall increase the member’s contribution rate as neces-

sary to cover any increase in cost to the system resulting from statutory changes which are enacted by any session of the general assembly meeting after January 1, 1991, if the increase cannot be absorbed within the contribution rates otherwise established pursuant to this paragraph, but subject to a maximum employee contribution rate of eleven and three-tenths percent or, beginning July 1, 2009, eleven and thirty-five hundredths percent. The contribution rate increases specified in 1994 Iowa Acts, ch. 1183, pursuant to this chapter and chapter 97A shall be the only member contribution rate increases for these systems resulting from the statutory changes enacted in 1994 Iowa Acts, ch. 1183, and shall apply only to the fiscal periods specified in 1994 Iowa Acts, ch. 1183. After the employee contribution reaches eleven and three-tenths percent or eleven and thirty-five hundredths percent, as applicable, sixty percent of the additional cost of such statutory changes shall be paid by employers under paragraph "c" and forty percent of the additional cost shall be paid by employees under this paragraph.

g. The system shall certify to the superintendent of public safety as defined in this chapter and the superintendent of public safety as defined in this chapter shall cause to be deducted from the earnable compensation of each member the contribution required under this subsection and shall forward the contributions to the system for recording and for deposit in the fund.

The deductions provided for under this paragraph shall be made notwithstanding that the minimum compensation provided by law for any member is reduced. Every member is deemed to consent to the deductions made under this paragraph.

h. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph "f", the following transition percentages apply to members' contributions as specified:

(1) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-nine years or more, an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the fund for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1990, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "f", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(2) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-eight years but have not attained the age of forty-nine years, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1991, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "f", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(3) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-seven years but have not attained the age of forty-eight years, an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, and an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "f", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(4) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-six years but have not attained the age of forty-seven years, an amount equal to six and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "f", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(5) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-five years but have not attained the age of forty-six years, an amount equal to five and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to six and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, and an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992. Commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "f", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

i. (1) Notwithstanding paragraph "g" or other provisions of this chapter, beginning January 1, 1995, for federal income tax purposes, and beginning January 1, 1999, for state income tax purposes, member contributions required under paragraph "f" or "h" which are picked up by the city shall be considered employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes, and each city shall pick up the member contributions to be made under paragraph "f" or "h" by its employees. Each city shall pick up these contributions by reducing the salary of each of its employees covered by this chapter by the amount which each employee is required to contribute under paragraph "f" or "h" and shall pay the amount picked up in lieu of the member contributions to the board of trustees for recording and deposit in the fund.

(2) Member contributions picked up by each city under subparagraph (1) shall be treated as employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes only and for all other purposes

of this chapter shall be treated as employee contributions and deemed part of the employee's earnable compensation or salary.

2. Annually the board of trustees shall budget the amount of money necessary during the ensuing year to provide for the expense of operation of the retirement system. The operating expenses shall be financed from the income derived from the system's investments. Investment management expenses shall be charged directly to the investment income of the system.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §122; 2009 Acts, ch 99, §4
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 1, paragraph f, subparagraph (8) amended

411.10A Purchase of service credit for prior service.

1. An active member of the system who has been a member of the retirement system five or more years and who received a refund of the member's contributions for a prior period of service under the system may elect to purchase up to five years of service credit for that prior period of service, that will be recognized by the retirement system for purposes of calculating a member's benefit, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n) and the requirements of this section.

2. *a.* A member seeking to purchase service credit pursuant to this section shall file a written application with the system requesting an actuarial determination of the cost of a purchase of service credit. Upon receipt of the cost estimate for the purchase of service from the system, the member may make contributions to the system in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the service credit purchase.

b. For purposes of this subsection, the actuarial cost of the service credit purchase is an amount determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system by the system's actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of service credit.

3. The system shall ensure that the member, in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

4. The board of trustees shall adopt rules providing for the implementation and administration of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 59, §1
NEW section

411.36 Board of trustees for statewide system.

1. A board of trustees for the statewide fire and police retirement system is created. The board shall consist of thirteen members, including nine voting members and four nonvoting members. The voting members shall be as follows:

a. Two fire fighters from different participat-

ing cities, one of whom is an active member of the retirement system and one of whom is a retired member. The fire fighters shall be appointed by the governing body of the Iowa association of professional fire fighters.

b. Two police officers from different participating cities, one of whom is an active member of the retirement system and one of whom is a retired member. The police officers shall be appointed by the governing body of the Iowa state police association.

c. A city treasurer, city financial officer, or city clerk involved with the financial matters of the city from four participating cities, one of whom is from a city having a population of less than thirty thousand, and three of whom are from cities having a population of thirty thousand or more. The members authorized pursuant to this paragraph shall be appointed by the governing body of the Iowa league of cities.

d. One citizen who does not hold another public office. The citizen shall be appointed by the other members of the board.

The nonvoting members of the board shall be two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house, and two state senators, one appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate.

2. Except as otherwise provided for the initial appointments, the voting members shall be appointed for four-year terms, and the nonvoting members shall be appointed for terms as provided in section 69.16B. Terms of voting members begin on May 1 in the year of appointment and expire on April 30 in the year of expiration.

3. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term.

4. The board shall elect a chairperson from among its own members.

5. *a.* The voting members of the board shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day of service. Per diem and expenses shall be paid to voting members from the fire and police retirement fund created in section 411.8.

b. A participating city shall allow an employee who is a member of the board to attend all meetings of the board. In their capacity as members of the board, which is an instrumentality of political subdivisions of the state, members of the board shall be deemed to be jointly serving the members of the system and the participating cities. The members of the board shall perform their duties in the best interest of the system. Board members who are employees of participating cities shall be allowed to attend board meetings without being required to use paid leave. Costs incurred by a

board member which are associated with having a replacement perform the member's other duties for the participating city while serving in the capacity of a member of the board may be considered a necessary expense of the system.

c. Per diem and expenses of the legislative members shall be paid from the funds appropriated under section 2.12. However, legislative members shall not be paid pursuant to this section when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government.

6. A member, employee, and the secretary of the board of trustees are not personally liable for

claims based upon an act or omission of the person performed in the discharge of the person's duties, except for acts or omissions which involve intentional misconduct, or for a transaction from which the person derives an improper personal benefit, even if the acts or omissions violate the standards established in section 411.7, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §11, 12, 14

2009 amendments to subsections 2 and 5 apply to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 2 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 412

MUNICIPAL UTILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

412.2 Source of funds.

The fund for such pension and annuity retirement system shall be created from any or all of the following sources:

1. From the proceeds of the assessments on the wages and salaries of employees, of any such waterworks system, or other municipally owned and operated public utility, eligible to receive the benefits thereof. Notwithstanding any provisions of section 20.9 to the contrary, a council, board of waterworks, or other board or commission which establishes a pension and annuity retirement system pursuant to this chapter, shall negotiate in good faith with a certified employee organization as defined in section 20.3, which is the collective bargaining representative of the employees, with respect to the amount or rate of the assessment on the wages and salaries of employees and the method or methods for payment of the assessment by the employees.

2. From the interest on any permanent fund which may be created by gift, bequest, or otherwise.

3. From moneys derived from the operation of

such waterworks, or other municipally owned and operated public utility, available and appropriated therefor by the council, board of waterworks trustees, or other board or commission, whichever is authorized by law to manage and operate such waterworks or other municipally owned and operated public utility. Such money so expended shall constitute an operating expense of such utility.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §129

Subsection 1 amended

412.3 Rules.

The council, board of waterworks trustees, or other board or commission, whichever is authorized by law to manage and operate such waterworks, or other municipally owned and operated public utility, may formulate and establish such pension and annuity retirement system, and may make and establish such rules for the operation thereof as may be deemed necessary or appropriate, subject to the provision of section 412.2, subsection 1.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §130

Section amended

CHAPTER 414

CITY ZONING

414.19 Preference in trial.

All issues in any proceedings under sections 414.15 through 414.18 shall have preference over

all other civil actions and proceedings.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §133

Section amended

CHAPTER 419

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT OF PROJECTS

419.1 Definitions.

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

1. *“Beginning businessperson”* means an individual with an aggregate net worth of the individual and the individual’s spouse and children of less than one hundred thousand dollars. Net worth means total assets minus total liabilities as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

2. *“Bonds”* of a municipality includes bonds, notes or other securities.

3. *“Contracting party”* or *“other contracting party”* means any party to a sale contract or loan agreement except the municipality.

4. *“Corporation”* includes a corporation whether organized for profit or not for profit for which the secretary of state has issued a certificate of incorporation or a permit for the transaction of business within the state and further includes a co-operative association.

5. *“Equip”* means to install or place on or in any building or improvements or the site thereof equipment of any and every kind, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, machinery, utility service connections, building service equipment, fixtures, heating equipment, and air conditioning equipment and including, in the case of portable equipment used for pollution control, all such machinery and equipment which maintains a substantial connection with the building or improvement or the site thereof where installed, placed, or primarily based.

6. *“Governing body”* means the board, council or other body in which the legislative powers of the municipality are vested.

7. *“Lease”* includes a lease containing an option to purchase the project for a nominal sum upon payment in full, or provision therefor, of all bonds issued in connection with the project and all interest thereon and all other expenses incurred in connection with the project, and a lease containing an option to purchase the project at any time, as provided therein, upon payment of the purchase price which shall be sufficient to pay all bonds issued in connection with the project and all interest thereon and all other expenses incurred in connection with the project, but which payment may be made in the form of one or more notes, debentures, bonds or other secured or unsecured debt obligations of the lessee providing for timely payments, including without limitation, interest thereon sufficient for such purposes and delivered to the municipality or to the trustee under the indenture pursuant to which the bonds were issued.

A single lease may contain both of the foregoing options.

8. *“Lessee”* includes a single person, firm or corporation or any two or more persons, firms or corporations which shall lease the project as tenants-in-common or otherwise and which shall undertake rental payments and other monetary obligations under the lease of the project sufficient in the aggregate to satisfy the rental and other monetary obligations required by this chapter to be undertaken by the lessee of a project.

9. *“Loan agreement”* means an agreement providing for a municipality to loan the proceeds derived from the issuance of bonds pursuant to this chapter to one or more contracting parties to be used to pay the cost of one or more projects and providing for the repayment of such loan by the other contracting party or parties, and which may provide for such loans to be secured or evidenced by one or more notes, debentures, bonds or other secured or unsecured debt obligations of the contracting party or parties, delivered to the municipality or to the trustee under the indenture pursuant to which the bonds were issued.

10. *“Mortgage”* shall include a deed of trust.

11. *“Municipality”* means any county, or any incorporated city in this state.

12. *“Project”* means all or any part of, or any interest in:

a. Land, buildings, or improvements, whether or not in existence at the time of issuance of the bonds issued under this chapter, which are suitable for the use of any of the following:

(1) A voluntary nonprofit hospital, clinic, or health care facility as defined in section 135C.1, subsection 6.

(2) One or more physicians for an office building to be used exclusively by professional health care providers, including appropriate ancillary facilities.

(3) A private college or university or a state institution governed under chapter 262 whether for the establishment or maintenance of the college or university or state institution.

(4) An industry or industries for the manufacturing, processing, or assembling of agricultural or manufactured products, even though the processed products may require further treatment before delivery to the ultimate consumer.

(5) A commercial enterprise engaged in storing, warehousing, or distributing products of agriculture, mining, or industry including but not limited to barge facilities and riverfront improvements useful and convenient for the handling and storage of goods and products.

(6) A facility for the generation of electrical energy through the use of a renewable energy source including but not limited to hydroelectric and wind generation facilities.

(7) A facility engaged in research and development activities.

(8) A national, regional, or divisional headquarters facility of a company that does multistate business.

(9) A museum, library, or tourist information center.

(10) A telephone company.

(11) A beginning businessperson for any purpose.

(12) A commercial amusement or theme park.

(13) A housing unit or complex for persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities.

(14) A fair or exposition held in the state, other than the Iowa state fair, which is a member of the association of Iowa fairs.

(15) A sports facility.

(16) A facility for an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Pollution control facilities which are suitable for use by any industry, commercial enterprise or utility. *"Pollution control facilities"* means any land, buildings, structures, equipment, including portable equipment, pipes, pumps, dams, reservoirs, improvements, or other facilities useful for the purpose of reducing, preventing, or eliminating pollution of the water or air by reason of the operations of any industry, commercial enterprise or utility or for the disposal, including without limitation recycling, of solid waste. *"Improve"*, *"improving"* and *"improvements"* include any real property, personal property or mixed property of any and every kind that can be used or that will be useful in connection with a project, including but not limited to rights-of-way, roads, streets, sidings, trackage, foundations, tanks, structures, pipes, pipelines, reservoirs, utilities, materials, equipment, fixtures, machinery, furniture, furnishings, improvements, instrumentalities and other real, personal, or mixed property of every kind, whether above or below ground level.

c. Purposes that are eligible for financing from midwestern disaster area bonds authorized under the federal Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-185, together with any other financing necessary or desirable in connection with such purposes.

d. Purposes for which tax-exempt financing is authorized by the Internal Revenue Code, together with any other financing necessary or desirable in connection with such purposes.

13. *"Revenues"* of a project, or derived from a project, include payments under a lease or sale

contract and repayments under a loan agreement, or under notes, debentures, bonds and other secured or unsecured debt obligations of a lessee or contracting party delivered as herein provided.

14. *"Sale contract"* means a contract providing for the sale of one or more projects to one or more contracting parties and includes a contract providing for payment of the purchase price in one or more installments. If the sale contract permits title to the project to pass to the other contracting party or parties prior to payment in full of the entire purchase price, it shall also provide for the other contracting party or parties to deliver to the municipality or to the trustee under the indenture pursuant to which the bonds were issued one or more notes, debentures, bonds or other secured or unsecured debt obligations of such contracting party or parties providing for timely payments, including without limitation, interest thereon for the balance of the purchase price at or prior to the passage of such title.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §17, 21

Subsection 12, NEW paragraphs c and d

419.8 No payment by municipality. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 100, § 20, 21.

419.17 Revenue bonds issued.

1. Cities may also issue revenue bonds for projects located within a qualified urban renewal area or an area designated a revitalization area pursuant to sections 404.1 to 404.7. The revenue bonds shall be issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and all provisions of this chapter shall apply, except that:

a. The term *"project"* as defined in section 419.1 includes land, buildings, or improvements which are suitable for use as residential property or for the use of a commercial enterprise or non-profit organization which the governing body finds is consistent with the urban renewal plan for a qualified urban renewal area or the revitalization plan, as the case may be.

b. The provisions of section 419.14 shall not apply to projects within a qualified urban renewal area.

2. The power to issue revenue bonds pursuant to this section is in addition to other powers granted cities to aid qualified urban renewal areas and revitalization areas.

3. The term *"qualified urban renewal area"* means an urban renewal area designated as such pursuant to chapter 403 before July 1, 1979.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §18, 21

Chapter 404 applies to all cities including special charter cities; 79 Acts, ch 84, §12

Unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 1 and 3 editorially redesignated as paragraphs a and b of subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 editorially designated as subsections 2 and 3

CHAPTER 420

SPECIAL CHARTER CITIES

420.44 Unliquidated claim — limitation of action.

An action shall be brought against any such city for any unliquidated claim or demand within two years after the alleged injury or damage.

2009 Acts, ch 46, §1
Section amended

420.45 Claims for personal injury — limitation.

In all cases of personal injury or damage to prop-

erty resulting from defective streets or sidewalks, or from any cause originating in the neglect or failure of any municipal corporation or its officers to perform their duties, an action shall be brought against any such city within two years after the alleged injury or damage.

2009 Acts, ch 46, §2
Section amended

CHAPTER 421B

CIGARETTE SALES

421B.3 Sales at less than cost — penalties.

1. It shall be unlawful for any wholesaler or retailer to offer to sell, or sell, at wholesale or retail, cigarettes at less than cost to such wholesaler or retailer, as the case may be, as defined in this chapter. Any wholesaler or retailer who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. Evidence of advertisement, offering to sell, or sale of cigarettes by any wholesaler or retailer at less than cost to the wholesaler or retailer as defined by this chapter shall be evidence of a violation of this chapter.

3. a. The following civil penalties shall be imposed for a violation of this section:

(1) A two hundred dollar penalty for the first violation.

(2) A five hundred dollar penalty for a second violation within three years of the first violation.

(3) A thousand dollar penalty for a third or subsequent violation within three years of the first violation.

b. Each day a violation occurs counts as a new violation for purposes of this subsection.

c. The civil penalty imposed under this subsec-

tion is in addition to the penalty imposed under subsection 1. Penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §134
Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

421B.6 Sales exceptions.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to a sale at wholesale or a sale at retail made as follows:

1. In an isolated transaction.

2. Where cigarettes are offered for sale, or sold in a bona fide clearance sale for the purpose of discontinuing trade in such cigarettes and said offer to sell, or sale shall state the reason therefor and the quantity of such cigarettes offered for sale, or to be sold.

3. Where cigarettes are offered for sale or are sold as imperfect or damaged, and the offer to sell, or sale shall state the reason therefor and the quantity of such cigarettes offered for sale or to be sold.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §123
Section amended

CHAPTER 422

INDIVIDUAL INCOME, CORPORATE, AND FRANCHISE TAXES

422.1 Classification of chapter.

The provisions of this chapter are herein classified and designated as follows:

- Division I Introductory provisions.
- Division II Personal net income tax.
- Division III Business tax on corporations.

- Division IV Repealed by 2003 Acts, 1st Ex., ch. 2, § 151, 205; see chapter 423.
- Division V Taxation of financial institutions.
- Division VI Administration.

Division VII	Estimated taxes by corporations and financial institutions.
Division VIII	Allocation of revenues.
Division IX	Fuel tax credit.
Division X	Livestock production tax credit.*

*Division X is repealed; corrective legislation is pending
Section not amended; footnote added

422.5 Tax imposed — exclusions — alternative minimum tax.

1. A tax is imposed upon every resident and nonresident of the state which tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon and with respect to the entire taxable income as defined in this division at rates as follows:

a. On all taxable income from zero through one thousand dollars, thirty-six hundredths of one percent.

b. On all taxable income exceeding one thousand dollars but not exceeding two thousand dollars, seventy-two hundredths of one percent.

c. On all taxable income exceeding two thousand dollars but not exceeding four thousand dollars, two and forty-three hundredths percent.

d. On all taxable income exceeding four thousand dollars but not exceeding nine thousand dollars, four and one-half percent.

e. On all taxable income exceeding nine thousand dollars but not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, six and twelve hundredths percent.

f. On all taxable income exceeding fifteen thousand dollars but not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, six and forty-eight hundredths percent.

g. On all taxable income exceeding twenty thousand dollars but not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, six and eight-tenths percent.

h. On all taxable income exceeding thirty thousand dollars but not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars, seven and ninety-two hundredths percent.

i. On all taxable income exceeding forty-five thousand dollars, eight and ninety-eight hundredths percent.

j. (1) The tax imposed upon the taxable income of a nonresident shall be computed by reducing the amount determined pursuant to paragraphs “a” through “i” by the amounts of nonrefundable credits under this division and by multiplying this resulting amount by a fraction of which the nonresident’s net income allocated to Iowa, as determined in section 422.8, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, is the numerator and the nonresident’s total net income computed under section 422.7 is the denominator. This provision also applies to individuals who are residents of Iowa for less than the entire tax year.

(2) (a) The tax imposed upon the taxable income of a resident shareholder in an S corporation which has in effect for the tax year an election un-

der subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and carries on business within and without the state may be computed by reducing the amount determined pursuant to paragraphs “a” through “i” by the amounts of nonrefundable credits under this division and by multiplying this resulting amount by a fraction of which the resident’s net income allocated to Iowa, as determined in section 422.8, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, is the numerator and the resident’s total net income computed under section 422.7 is the denominator. If a resident shareholder has elected to take advantage of this subparagraph (2), and for the next tax year elects not to take advantage of this subparagraph, the resident shareholder shall not reelect to take advantage of this subparagraph for the three tax years immediately following the first tax year for which the shareholder elected not to take advantage of this subparagraph, unless the director consents to the reelection. This subparagraph also applies to individuals who are residents of Iowa for less than the entire tax year.

(b) This subparagraph (2) shall not affect the amount of the taxpayer’s checkoffs under this division, the credits from tax provided under this division, and the allocation of these credits between spouses if the taxpayers filed separate returns or separately on combined returns.

2. *a.* There is imposed upon every resident and nonresident of this state, including estates and trusts, the greater of the tax determined in subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “j”, or the state alternative minimum tax equal to seventy-five percent of the maximum state individual income tax rate for the tax year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer as computed under this subsection.

b. The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer’s state taxable income, as computed with the deductions in section 422.9, with the following adjustments:

(1) Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4), (b)(1)(C)(iii), and (d), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent that any preference or adjustment is determined by an individual’s federal adjusted gross income, the individual’s federal adjusted gross income is computed in accordance with section 422.7, subsection 39. In the case of an estate or trust, the items of tax preference, adjustments, and losses shall be apportioned between the estate or trust and the beneficiaries in accordance with rules prescribed by the director.

(2) Subtract the applicable exemption amount as follows:

(a) Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for a married person who files separately or for an estate or trust.

(b) Twenty-six thousand dollars for a single person or a head of household.

(c) Thirty-five thousand dollars for a married couple which files a joint return.

(d) The exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this subparagraph (2), exceeds the following:

(i) Seventy-five thousand dollars in the case of a taxpayer described in subparagraph division (a).

(ii) One hundred twelve thousand five hundred dollars in the case of a taxpayer described in subparagraph division (b).

(iii) One hundred fifty thousand dollars in the case of a taxpayer described in subparagraph division (c).

(3) In the case of a net operating loss computed for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1982, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount of the items of tax preference arising in such year which was taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.9, subsection 3. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

c. The state alternative minimum tax of a taxpayer whose net capital gain deduction includes the gain or loss from the forfeiture of an installment real estate contract, the transfer of real or personal property securing a debt to a creditor in cancellation of that debt, or from the sale or exchange of property as a result of actual notice of foreclosure, where the fair market value of the taxpayer's assets exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities immediately before such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange, shall not be greater than such excess, including any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange.

d. In the case of a resident, including a resident estate or trust, the state's apportioned share of the state alternative minimum tax is one hundred percent of the state alternative minimum tax computed in this subsection 2. In the case of a resident or part-year resident shareholder in an S corporation which has in effect for the tax year an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and carries on business within and without the state, a nonresident, including a nonresident estate or trust, or an individual, estate, or

trust that is domiciled in the state for less than the entire tax year, the state's apportioned share of the state alternative minimum tax is the amount of tax computed under this subsection 2, reduced by the applicable credits in sections 422.10 through 422.12 and this result multiplied by a fraction with a numerator of the sum of state net income allocated to Iowa as determined in section 422.8, subsection 2, paragraph "a" or "b" as applicable, plus tax preference items, adjustments, and losses under subparagraph (1) attributable to Iowa and with a denominator of the sum of total net income computed under section 422.7 plus all tax preference items, adjustments, and losses under subparagraph (1). In computing this fraction, those items excludable under subparagraph (1) shall not be used in computing the tax preference items. Married taxpayers electing to file separate returns or separately on a combined return must allocate the minimum tax computed in this subsection in the proportion that each spouse's respective preference items, adjustments, and losses under subparagraph (1) bear to the combined preference items, adjustments, and losses under subparagraph (1) of both spouses.

3. a. The tax shall not be imposed on a resident or nonresident whose net income, as defined in section 422.7, is thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or less in the case of married persons filing jointly or filing separately on a combined return, heads of household, and surviving spouses or nine thousand dollars or less in the case of all other persons; but in the event that the payment of tax under this division would reduce the net income to less than thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or nine thousand dollars as applicable, then the tax shall be reduced to that amount which would result in allowing the taxpayer to retain a net income of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or nine thousand dollars as applicable. The preceding sentence does not apply to estates or trusts. For the purpose of this subsection, the entire net income, including any part of the net income not allocated to Iowa, shall be taken into account. For purposes of this subsection, net income includes all amounts of pensions or other retirement income received from any source which is not taxable under this division as a result of the government pension exclusions in section 422.7, or any other state law. If the combined net income of a husband and wife exceeds thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, neither of them shall receive the benefit of this subsection, and it is immaterial whether they file a joint return or separate returns. However, if a husband and wife file separate returns and have a combined net income of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or less, neither spouse shall receive the benefit of this paragraph, if one spouse has a net operating loss and elects to carry back or carry forward the loss as provided in section 422.9, subsection 3. A person

who is claimed as a dependent by another person as defined in section 422.12 shall not receive the benefit of this subsection if the person claiming the dependent has net income exceeding thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or nine thousand dollars as applicable or the person claiming the dependent and the person's spouse have combined net income exceeding thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or nine thousand dollars as applicable.

b. In lieu of the computation in subsection 1, 2, or 3, if the married persons, filing jointly or filing separately on a combined return, head of household's, or surviving spouse's net income exceeds thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, the regular tax imposed under this division shall be the lesser of the maximum state individual income tax rate times the portion of the net income in excess of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars or the regular tax liability computed without regard to this sentence. Taxpayers electing to file separately shall compute the alternate tax described in this paragraph using the total net income of the husband and wife. The alternate tax described in this paragraph does not apply if one spouse elects to carry back or carry forward the loss as provided in section 422.9, subsection 3.

3A. Reserved.

3B. a. The tax shall not be imposed on a resident or nonresident who is at least sixty-five years old on December 31 of the tax year and whose net income, as defined in section 422.7, is thirty-two thousand dollars or less in the case of married persons filing jointly or filing separately on a combined return, heads of household, and surviving spouses or twenty-four thousand dollars or less in the case of all other persons; but in the event that the payment of tax under this division would reduce the net income to less than thirty-two thousand dollars or twenty-four thousand dollars as applicable, then the tax shall be reduced to that amount which would result in allowing the taxpayer to retain a net income of thirty-two thousand dollars or twenty-four thousand dollars as applicable. The preceding sentence does not apply to estates or trusts. For the purpose of this subsection, the entire net income, including any part of the net income not allocated to Iowa, shall be taken into account. For purposes of this subsection, net income includes all amounts of pensions or other retirement income received from any source which is not taxable under this division as a result of the government pension exclusions in section 422.7, or any other state law. If the combined net income of a husband and wife exceeds thirty-two thousand dollars, neither of them shall receive the benefit of this subsection, and it is immaterial whether they file a joint return or separate returns. However, if a husband and wife file separate returns and have a combined net income of thirty-two thousand dollars or less, neither spouse shall receive the benefit of this paragraph, if one

spouse has a net operating loss and elects to carry back or carry forward the loss as provided in section 422.9, subsection 3. A person who is claimed as a dependent by another person as defined in section 422.12 shall not receive the benefit of this subsection if the person claiming the dependent has net income exceeding thirty-two thousand dollars or twenty-four thousand dollars as applicable or the person claiming the dependent and the person's spouse have combined net income exceeding thirty-two thousand dollars or twenty-four thousand dollars as applicable.

b. In lieu of the computation in subsection 1, 2, or 3, if the married persons, filing jointly or filing separately on a combined return, head of household's, or surviving spouse's net income exceeds thirty-two thousand dollars, the regular tax imposed under this division shall be the lesser of the maximum state individual income tax rate times the portion of the net income in excess of thirty-two thousand dollars or the regular tax liability computed without regard to this sentence. Taxpayers electing to file separately shall compute the alternate tax described in this paragraph using the total net income of the husband and wife. The alternate tax described in this paragraph does not apply if one spouse elects to carry back or carry forward the loss as provided in section 422.9, subsection 3.

c. This subsection applies even though one spouse has not attained the age of sixty-five, if the other spouse is at least sixty-five at the end of the tax year.

4. The tax herein levied shall be computed and collected as hereinafter provided.

5. The provisions of this division shall apply to all salaries received by federal officials or employees of the United States government as provided for herein.

6. Upon determination of the latest cumulative inflation factor, the director shall multiply each dollar amount set forth in subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "i" by this cumulative inflation factor, shall round off the resulting product to the nearest one dollar, and shall incorporate the result into the income tax forms and instructions for each tax year.

7. The state income tax of a taxpayer whose net income includes the gain or loss from the forfeiture of an installment real estate contract, the transfer of real or personal property securing a debt to a creditor in cancellation of that debt, or from the sale or exchange of property as a result of actual notice of foreclosure where the fair market value of the taxpayer's assets exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities immediately before such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange shall not be greater than such excess, including any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange. For purposes of this subsection, in the case of married taxpayers, except in the case of a husband and wife who

live apart at all times during the tax year, the assets and liabilities of both spouses shall be considered in determining if the fair market value of the taxpayer's assets exceed the taxpayer's liabilities.

8. In addition to the other taxes imposed by this section, a tax is imposed on the amount of a lump sum distribution for which the taxpayer has elected under section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code to be separately taxed for federal income tax purposes for the tax year. The rate of tax is equal to twenty-five percent of the separate federal tax imposed on the amount of the lump sum distribution. A nonresident is liable for this tax only on that portion of the lump sum distribution allocable to Iowa. The total amount of the lump sum distribution subject to separate federal tax shall be included in net income for purposes of determining eligibility under subsections 3 and 3B, as applicable.

9. In the case of income derived from the sale or exchange of livestock which qualifies under section 451(e) of the Internal Revenue Code because of drought, the taxpayer may elect to include the income in the taxpayer's net income in the tax year following the year of the sale or exchange in accordance with rules prescribed by the director.

10. If an individual's federal income tax was forgiven for a tax year under section 692 of the Internal Revenue Code, because the individual was killed while serving in an area designated by the president of the United States or the United States Congress as a combat zone, the individual was missing in action and presumed dead, or the individual was killed outside the United States in a terroristic or military action while the individual was a military or civilian employee of the United States, the individual's Iowa income tax is also forgiven for the same tax year.

11. If a taxpayer repays in the current tax year certain amounts of income that were subject to tax under this division in a prior year and a tax benefit would be allowed under similar circumstances under section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code, a tax benefit shall be allowed on the Iowa return. The tax benefit shall be the reduced tax for the current tax year due to the deduction for the repaid income or the reduction in tax for the prior year or years due to exclusion of the repaid income. The reduction in tax shall qualify as a refundable tax credit on the return for the current year pursuant to rules prescribed by the director.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §135

2006 amendment to subsection 8 takes effect January 1, 2007, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1112, §5

Subsection 3B takes effect January 1, 2009, and applies to tax years beginning on or after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1112, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §116

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Section amended

422.7 "Net income" — how computed.

The term "*net income*" means the adjusted gross income before the net operating loss deduction as properly computed for federal income tax purposes

under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

1. Subtract interest and dividends from federal securities.

2. Add interest and dividends from foreign securities and from securities of state and other political subdivisions exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

3. Where the adjusted gross income includes capital gains or losses, or gains or losses from property other than capital assets, and such gains or losses have been determined by using a basis established prior to January 1, 1934, an adjustment may be made, under rules prescribed by the director, to reflect the difference resulting from the use of a basis of cost or January 1, 1934, fair market value, less depreciation allowed or allowable, whichever is higher. Provided that the basis shall be fair market value as of January 1, 1955, less depreciation allowed or allowable, in the case of property acquired prior to that date if use of a prior basis is declared to be invalid.

4. Subtract payments received by a beneficiary under an annuity which was purchased under an employee's pension or retirement plan when the commuted value of the installments has been included as a part of the decedent employee's estate for Iowa inheritance tax purposes.

5. Individual taxpayers and married taxpayers who file a joint federal income tax return and who elect to file a joint return, separate returns, or separate filing on a combined return for Iowa income tax purposes, may avail themselves of the disability income exclusion and shall compute the amount of the disability income exclusion subject to the limitations for joint federal income tax return filers provided by section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. The disability income exclusion provided in section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including December 31, 1982, continues to apply for state income tax purposes for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1984.

6. Reserved.

7. Married taxpayers who file a joint federal income tax return and who elect to file separate returns or separate filing on a combined return for Iowa income tax purposes, may avail themselves of the expensing of business assets and capital loss provisions of sections 179(a) and 1211(b) respectively of the Internal Revenue Code and shall compute the amount of expensing of business assets and capital loss subject to the limitations for joint federal income tax return filers provided by sections 179(b) and 1211(b) respectively of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. Subtract the amount of the work opportunity tax credit allowable for the tax year under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal adjusted gross income.

9. Subtract the amount of the alcohol fuel credit allowable for the tax year under section 40 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal adjusted gross income.

10. Notwithstanding the method for computing the amount of travel expenses that may be deducted under section 162(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, a member of the general assembly whose place of residence within the legislative district is greater than fifty miles from the capitol building of the state may deduct the total amount per day determined under section 162(h)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code and a member of the general assembly whose place of residence within the legislative district is fifty or fewer miles from the capitol building of the state may deduct fifty dollars per day. This subsection does not apply to a member of the general assembly who elects to itemize for state tax purposes the member's travel expenses.

11. Add the amounts deducted and subtract the amounts included as income as a result of the treatment provided sale-leaseback agreements under section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code for property placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, to the extent that the amounts deducted and the amounts included in income are not otherwise deductible or included in income under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985. Entitlement to depreciation on any property included in a sale-leaseback agreement which is placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, shall be determined under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985, excluding section 168(f)(8) in making the determination.

12. *a.* If the adjusted gross income includes income or loss from a small business operated by the taxpayer, an additional deduction shall be allowed in computing the income or loss from the small business if the small business hired for employment in the state during its annual accounting period ending with or during the taxpayer's tax year any of the following:

(1) An individual with a disability domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(b) Has a record of that impairment.

(c) Is regarded as having that impairment.

(2) An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(b) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(c) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(d) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

(3) An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

b. (1) The amount of the additional deduction is equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) who were hired for the first time by that business during the annual accounting period for work done in the state. This additional deduction is allowed for the wages paid to those individuals successfully completing a probationary period during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the business and shall be deducted at the close of the annual accounting period.

(2) The additional deduction shall not be allowed for wages paid to an individual who was hired to replace an individual whose employment was terminated within the twelve-month period preceding the date of first employment. However, if the individual being replaced left employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or if the individual was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment as determined by the department of workforce development, the additional deduction shall be allowed.

(3) A taxpayer who is a partner of a partnership or a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation, may deduct that portion of wages qualified under this subsection paid by the partnership or subchapter S corporation based on the taxpayer's pro rata share of the profits or losses from the partnership or subchapter S corporation.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Physical or mental impairment*" means any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the body systems or any mental or psychological disorder, including mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness and specific learning disabilities.

(2) (a) "*Small business*" means a profit or non-profit business, including but not limited to an individual, partnership, corporation, joint venture, association, or cooperative, to which the following apply:

(i) It is not an affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation.

(ii) It has twenty or fewer full-time equivalent positions and not more than the equivalent of three million dollars in annual gross revenues as

computed for the preceding fiscal year or as the average of the three preceding fiscal years.

(iii) It does not include the practice of a profession.

(b) “*Small business*” includes an employee-owned business which has been an employee-owned business for less than three years or which meets the conditions of subparagraph division (a), subparagraph subdivisions (i) through (iii).

(c) For purposes of this definition, “*dominant in its field of operation*” means having more than twenty full-time equivalent positions and more than three million dollars in annual gross revenues, and “*affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation*” means a business which is at least twenty percent owned by a business dominant in its field of operation, or by partners, officers, directors, majority stockholders, or their equivalents, of a business dominant in that field of operation.

12A. If the adjusted gross income includes income or loss from a business operated by the taxpayer, and if the business does not qualify for the adjustment under subsection 12, an additional deduction shall be allowed in computing the income or loss from the business if the business hired for employment in the state during its annual accounting period ending with or during the taxpayer’s tax year either of the following:

a. An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(2) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(3) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(4) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

b. An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

The amount of the additional deduction is equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” who were hired for the first time by that business during the annual accounting period for work done in the state. This additional deduction is allowed for the wages paid to those individuals successfully completing a probationary period during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the business and shall be deducted at the close of the annual accounting period.

The additional deduction shall not be allowed for wages paid to an individual who was hired to replace an individual whose employment was terminated

within the twelve-month period preceding the date of first employment. However, if the individual being replaced left employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or if the individual was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual’s employment as determined by the department of workforce development, the additional deduction shall be allowed.

A taxpayer who is a partner of a partnership or a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation, may deduct that portion of wages qualified under this subsection paid by the partnership or subchapter S corporation based on the taxpayer’s pro rata share of the profits or losses from the partnership or subchapter S corporation.

The department shall develop and distribute information concerning the deduction available for businesses employing persons named in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*”.

13. *a.* Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of additional social security benefits taxable under the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, but before January 1, 2014. The amount of social security benefits taxable as provided in section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including January 1, 1993, continues to apply for state income tax purposes for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, but before January 1, 2014.

b. (1) For tax years beginning in the 2007 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, thirty-two percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(2) For tax years beginning in the 2008 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, thirty-two percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(3) For tax years beginning in the 2009 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, forty-three percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(4) For tax years beginning in the 2010 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, fifty-five percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(5) For tax years beginning in the 2011 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, sixty-seven percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(6) For tax years beginning in the 2012 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, seventy-seven percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

(7) For tax years beginning in the 2013 calendar year, subtract, to the extent included, eighty-nine percent of taxable social security benefits remaining after the subtraction in paragraph “*a*”.

c. Married taxpayers, who file a joint federal

income tax return and who elect to file separate returns or who elect separate filing on a combined return for state income tax purposes, shall allocate between the spouses the amount of benefits subtracted under paragraphs “a” and “b” from net income in the ratio of the social security benefits received by each spouse to the total of these benefits received by both spouses.

d. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, subtract, to the extent included, the amount of social security benefits taxable under section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code.

14. Add the amount of intangible drilling and development costs optionally deducted in the year paid or incurred as described in section 57(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. This amount may be recovered through cost depletion or depreciation, as appropriate under rules prescribed by the director.

15. Add the percentage depletion amount determined with respect to an oil, gas, or geothermal well as described in section 57(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

16. Subtract the income resulting from the forfeiture of an installment real estate contract, the transfer of real or personal property securing a debt to a creditor in cancellation of that debt, or from the sale or exchange of property as a result of actual notice of foreclosure if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange was done for the purpose of establishing a positive cash flow.

b. Immediately before the forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange, the taxpayer’s debt to asset ratio exceeded ninety percent as computed under generally accepted accounting practices.

c. The taxpayer’s net worth at the end of the tax year is less than seventy-five thousand dollars. In determining a taxpayer’s net worth at the end of the tax year a taxpayer shall include any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to the end of the tax year without adequate and full consideration in money or money’s worth. In determining the taxpayer’s debt to asset ratio, the taxpayer shall include any asset transferred within one hundred twenty days prior to such forfeiture, transfer, or sale or exchange without adequate and full consideration in money or money’s worth. For purposes of this subsection, actual notice of foreclosure includes, but is not limited to, bankruptcy or written notice from a creditor of the creditor’s intent to foreclose where there is a reasonable belief that the creditor can force a sale of the asset. For purposes of this subsection, in the case of married taxpayers, except in the case of a husband and wife who live apart at all times during the tax year, the assets and liabilities of both spouses shall be considered for purposes of determining the taxpayer’s net worth or the taxpayer’s debt to asset ratio.

17. Add interest and dividends from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code and subtract the loss on the sale or exchange of a share of a regulated investment company held for six months or less to the extent the loss was disallowed under section 852(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

18. Reserved.

19. Subtract interest earned on bonds and notes issued by the agricultural development authority as provided in section 175.17, subsection 10.

20. Subtract, to the extent included, the proceeds received pursuant to a judgment in or settlement of a lawsuit against the manufacturer or distributor of a Vietnam herbicide for damages resulting from exposure to the herbicide. This subsection applies to proceeds received by a taxpayer who is a disabled veteran or who is a beneficiary of a disabled veteran.

For purposes of this subsection:

a. “*Vietnam herbicide*” means a herbicide, defoliant or other causative agent containing dioxin, including, but not limited to, Agent Orange, used in the Vietnam Conflict beginning December 22, 1961, and ending May 7, 1975, inclusive.

b. “*Agent Orange*” means the herbicide composed of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and the contaminant dioxin (TCDD).

21. Subtract the net capital gain from the following:

a. (1) Net capital gain from the sale of real property used in a business, in which the taxpayer materially participated for ten years, as defined in section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, and which has been held for a minimum of ten years, or from the sale of a business, as defined in section 423.1, in which the taxpayer materially participated for ten years, as defined in section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, and which has been held for a minimum of ten years. The sale of a business means the sale of all or substantially all of the tangible personal property or service of the business.

However, where the business is sold to individuals who are all lineal descendants of the taxpayer, the taxpayer does not have to have materially participated in the business in order for the net capital gain from the sale to be excluded from taxation.

However, in lieu of the net capital gain deduction in this paragraph and paragraphs “b”, “c”, and “d”, where the business is sold to individuals who are all lineal descendants of the taxpayer, the amount of capital gain from each capital asset may be subtracted in determining net income.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, “*lineal descendant*” means children of the taxpayer, including legally adopted children and biological children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great-grand-

children, and any other lineal descendants of the taxpayer.

b. Net capital gain from the sale of cattle or horses held by the taxpayer for breeding, draft, dairy, or sporting purposes for a period of twenty-four months or more from the date of acquisition; but only if the taxpayer received more than one-half of the taxpayer's gross income from farming or ranching operations during the tax year.

c. Net capital gain from the sale of breeding livestock, other than cattle or horses, if the livestock is held by the taxpayer for a period of twelve months or more from the date of acquisition; but only if the taxpayer received more than one-half of the taxpayer's gross income from farming or ranching operations during the tax year.

d. Net capital gain from the sale of timber as defined in section 631(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

However, to the extent otherwise allowed, the deduction provided in this subsection is not allowed for purposes of computation of a net operating loss in section 422.9, subsection 3, and in computing the income for the taxable year or years for which a net operating loss is deducted.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "held" shall be determined with reference to the holding period provisions of section 1223 of the Internal Revenue Code and the federal regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

22. Subtract, to the extent included, the amounts paid to an eligible individual under section 105 of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-383, Tit. I, as satisfaction for a claim against the United States arising out of the confinement, holding in custody, relocation, or other deprivation of liberty or property of an individual of Japanese ancestry.

23. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of federal Segal AmeriCorps education award payments.

24. Subtract, to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for services performed on or after August 2, 1990, pursuant to military orders related to the Persian Gulf Conflict.

25. Subtract, to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after November 21, 1995, pursuant to military orders related to peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

26. Add depreciation taken for federal income tax purposes on a speculative shell building defined in section 427.1, subsection 27, which is owned by a for-profit entity and the for-profit entity is receiving the proper tax exemption. Subtract depreciation computed as if the speculative shell building were classified as fifteen-year property under the accelerated cost recovery system of the

Internal Revenue Code during the period during which it is owned by the for-profit entity and is receiving the property tax exemption. However, this subsection does not apply to a speculative shell building which is used by the for-profit entity, subsidiary of the for-profit entity, or majority owners of the for-profit entity, for other than as a speculative shell building, as defined in section 427.1, subsection 27.

27. Subtract, to the extent included, payments received by an individual providing unskilled in-home health-related care services pursuant to section 249.3, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), to a member of the individual caregiver's family. For purposes of this subsection, a member of the individual caregiver's family includes a spouse, parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, stepbrother, sister, stepsister, lineal ancestor, or lineal descendant, and such persons by marriage or adoption. A health care professional licensed by an examination board designated in section 147.13, subsections 1 through 10, is not eligible for the exemption authorized in this subsection.

28. If the taxpayer is owner of an individual development account certified under chapter 541A at any time during the tax year, deductions of all of the following shall be allowed:

a. Contributions made to the account by persons and entities, other than the taxpayer, as authorized in chapter 541A.

b. The amount of any state match payments authorized under section 541A.3, subsection 1.

c. Earnings from the account.

29. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise deducted in computing adjusted gross income, the amounts paid by the taxpayer for the purchase of health benefits coverage or insurance for the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse or dependent.

29A. If the health benefits coverage or insurance of the taxpayer includes coverage of a nonqualified tax dependent as determined by the federal internal revenue service, subtract, to the extent included, the amount of the value of such coverage attributable to the nonqualified tax dependent.

30. Subtract the amount of the employer social security credit allowable for the tax year under section 45B of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increases federal adjusted gross income.

31. For a person who is disabled, or is fifty-five years of age or older, or is the surviving spouse of an individual or a survivor having an insurable interest in an individual who would have qualified for the exemption under this subsection for the tax year, subtract, to the extent included, the total amount of a governmental or other pension or retirement pay, including, but not limited to, defined benefit or defined contribution plans, annuities, individual retirement accounts, plans maintained or contributed to by an employer, or maintained or

contributed to by a self-employed person as an employer, and deferred compensation plans or any earnings attributable to the deferred compensation plans, up to a maximum of six thousand dollars for a person, other than a husband or wife, who files a separate state income tax return and up to a maximum of twelve thousand dollars for a husband and wife who file a joint state income tax return. However, a surviving spouse who is not disabled or fifty-five years of age or older can only exclude the amount of pension or retirement pay received as a result of the death of the other spouse. A husband and wife filing separate state income tax returns or separately on a combined state return are allowed a combined maximum exclusion under this subsection of up to twelve thousand dollars. The twelve thousand dollar exclusion shall be allocated to the husband or wife in the proportion that each spouse's respective pension and retirement pay received bears to total combined pension and retirement pay received.

32. *a.* Subtract the maximum contribution that may be deducted for Iowa income tax purposes as a participant in the Iowa educational savings plan trust pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. Add the amount resulting from the cancellation of a participation agreement refunded to the taxpayer as a participant in the Iowa educational savings plan trust to the extent previously deducted as a contribution to the trust.

c. Add the amount resulting from a withdrawal made by a taxpayer from the Iowa educational savings plan trust for purposes other than the payment of qualified education expenses to the extent previously deducted as a contribution to the trust.

33. Subtract, to the extent included, income from interest and earnings received from the Iowa educational savings plan trust created in chapter 12D.

34. Reserved.

35. Subtract, to the extent included, the following:

a. Payments made to the taxpayer because of the taxpayer's status as a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of such victim.

b. Items of income attributable to, derived from, or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II. However, income from assets acquired

with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets shall not be subtracted. This paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after recovery of the assets and who is a victim of persecution for racial, ethnic, or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or is an heir of such victim.

36. Add, to the extent not already included, income from the sale of obligations of the state and its political subdivisions. Income from the sale of these obligations is exempt from the taxes imposed by this division only if the law authorizing these obligations specifically exempts the income from the sale from the state individual income tax.

37. Notwithstanding the method for computing income from an installment sale under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, the method to be used in computing income from an installment sale shall be the method under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended up to and including January 1, 2000. A taxpayer affected by this subsection shall make adjustments in the adjusted gross income pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

The adjustment to net income provided in this subsection is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002. However, to the extent that a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting reported the entire capital gain from the sale or exchange of property on the Iowa return for the tax year beginning in the 2001 calendar year and the capital gain was reported on the installment method on the federal income tax return, any additional installment from the capital gain reported for federal income tax purposes is not to be included in net income in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002.

38. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise excluded, the amount of withdrawals from qualified retirement plan accounts made during the tax year if the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States who is ordered to state military service or federal service or duty. In addition, a penalty for such withdrawals shall not be assessed by the state.

39. *a.* The additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 107-147, § 101, does not apply in computing net income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer has taken such deduction in computing federal adjusted gross income, the following adjustments shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system de-

preciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

b. A taxpayer may elect to apply the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 108-27, in computing net income for state tax purposes, for qualified property acquired after May 5, 2003, and before January 1, 2005. If the taxpayer elects to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the deduction may be taken on amended state tax returns, if necessary. If the taxpayer does not elect to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustment shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k)(4).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

40. Subtract, to the extent included, active duty pay received by a person in the national guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after January 1, 2003, pursuant to military orders related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Noble Eagle, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

41. Reserved.

42. Subtract, to the extent included, military student loan repayments received by the taxpayer serving on active duty in the national guard or armed forces military reserve or on active duty status in the armed forces.

43. A taxpayer may elect not to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No. 108-27, § 202, in computing adjusted gross income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer does not take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustments shall be made:

a. Add the total amount of expense deduction taken on section 179 property for federal tax pur-

poses under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Subtract the amount of expense deduction on section 179 property allowable for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to enactment of Pub. L. No. 108-27, § 202.

c. Any other adjustments to gains and losses to the adjustments made in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

44. *a.* If the taxpayer, while living, donates one or more of the taxpayer’s human organs to another human being for immediate human organ transplantation during the tax year, subtract, to the extent not otherwise excluded, the following unreimbursed expenses incurred by the taxpayer and related to the taxpayer’s organ donation:

- (1) Travel expenses.
- (2) Lodging expenses.
- (3) Lost wages.

b. The maximum amount that may be deducted under paragraph “*a*” is ten thousand dollars. A taxpayer shall only take the deduction under this subsection once. If a deduction is taken under this subsection, the amount of expenses shall not be considered medical care expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*human organ*” means all or part of a liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, lung, or bone marrow.

45. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise deducted, the amount of two thousand dollars for the cost of a clean fuel motor vehicle if the taxpayer was eligible for the alternative motor vehicle credit under section 30B of the Internal Revenue Code for such motor vehicle.

46. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of any grant provided pursuant to the injured veterans grant program pursuant to section 35A.14.

47. Subtract, to the extent not otherwise deducted in computing adjusted gross income, the amounts paid by the taxpayer to the department of veterans affairs for the purpose of providing grants under the injured veterans grant program established in section 35A.14. Amounts subtracted under this subsection shall not be used by the taxpayer in computing the amount of charitable contributions as defined by section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

48. Subtract, to the extent included, income from interest and earnings received from the bonds issued under section 12.91.

49. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of ordinary or capital gain realized by the taxpayer as a result of the involuntary conversion of property due to eminent domain. However, if the total amount of such realized ordinary or capital gain is not recognized because the converted property is replaced with property that is similar

to, or related in use to, the converted property, the amount of such realized ordinary or capital gain shall not be subtracted under this subsection until the remaining realized ordinary or capital gain is subject to federal taxation or until the time of disposition of the replacement property as provided under rules of the director. The subtraction allowed under this subsection shall not alter the basis as established for federal tax purposes of any property owned by the taxpayer.

50. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of victim compensation awards paid under the victim compensation program, victim restitution payments received pursuant to chapter 910 or 915, and any damages awarded by a court, and received by the taxpayer, in a civil action filed by the victim against the offender, during the tax year.

51. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of any Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus provided pursuant to section 35A.8, subsection 5, and section 35A.8A.

52. Subtract, to the extent included, an amount equal to any income received from the sale, rental, or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the production of a project registered under section 15.393 which meets the criteria of a qualified expenditure under section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2).

53. A taxpayer is allowed to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No. 110-185, in computing adjusted gross income for state tax purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §6, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §136-139; 2009 Acts, ch 161, §3, 4

Subsection 23 takes effect January 1, 2010, and applies on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 161, §4

Subsection 29A applies retroactively to January 1, 2009, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §12

Subsection 12 amended

NEW subsection 23

Subsection 28, paragraph b amended

NEW subsection 29A

Subsection 43, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 53 amended

422.8 Allocation of income earned in Iowa and other states.

Under rules prescribed by the director, net income of individuals, estates, and trusts shall be allocated as follows:

1. The amount of income tax paid to another state or foreign country by a resident taxpayer of this state on income derived from sources outside of Iowa shall be allowed as a credit against the tax computed under this chapter, except that the credit shall not exceed what the amount of the Iowa tax would have been on the same income which was taxed by the other state or foreign country. The limitation on this credit shall be computed according to the following formula: Income earned outside of Iowa and taxed by another state or foreign country shall be divided by the total income of the

resident taxpayer of Iowa. This quotient multiplied times the net Iowa tax as determined on the total income of the taxpayer as if entirely earned in Iowa shall be the maximum tax credit against the Iowa net tax.

2. *a.* Nonresident's net income allocated to Iowa is the net income, or portion of net income, which is derived from a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within this state or income from any property, trust, estate, or other source within Iowa. However, income derived from a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within this state and income from any property, trust, estate, or other source within Iowa shall not include distributions from pensions, including defined benefit or defined contribution plans, annuities, individual retirement accounts, and deferred compensation plans or any earnings attributable thereto so long as the distribution is directly related to an individual's documented retirement and received while the individual is a nonresident of this state. If a business, trade, profession, or occupation is carried on partly within and partly without the state, only the portion of the net income which is fairly and equitably attributable to that part of the business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within the state is allocated to Iowa for purposes of section 422.5, subsection 1, paragraph "j", and section 422.13 and income from any property, trust, estate, or other source partly within and partly without the state is allocated to Iowa in the same manner, except that annuities, interest on bank deposits and interest-bearing obligations, and dividends are allocated to Iowa only to the extent to which they are derived from a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within the state.

b. A resident's income allocable to Iowa is the income determined under section 422.7 reduced by items of income and expenses from an S corporation that carries on business within and without the state when those items of income and expenses pass directly to the shareholders under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These items of income and expenses are increased by the greater of the following:

(1) The net income or loss of the corporation which is fairly and equitably attributable to this state under section 422.33, subsections 2 and 3.

(2) Any cash or the value of property distributions which are made only to the extent that they are paid from income upon which Iowa income tax has not been paid, as determined under rules of the director, reduced by the amount of any of these distributions that are made to enable the shareholder to pay federal income tax on items of income, loss, and expenses from the corporation.

3. Taxable income of resident and nonresident estates and trusts shall be allocated in the same manner as individuals.

4. The amount of minimum tax paid to another state or foreign country by a resident taxpayer of

this state from preference items derived from sources outside of Iowa shall be allowed as a credit against the tax computed under this division except that the credit shall not exceed what the amount of state alternative minimum tax would have been on the same preference items which were taxed by the other state or foreign country. The limitation on this credit shall be computed according to the following formula: The total of preference items earned outside of Iowa and taxed by another state or foreign country shall be divided by the total of preference items of the resident taxpayer of Iowa. In computing this quotient, those items excludable under section 422.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1), shall not be used in computing the preference items. This quotient multiplied times the net state alternative minimum tax as determined in section 422.5, subsection 2, on the total of preference items as if entirely earned in Iowa shall be the maximum tax credit against the Iowa alternative minimum tax. However, the maximum tax credit will not be allowed to the extent that the minimum tax imposed by the other state or foreign country is less than the maximum tax credit computed above.

5. The director may, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, and when cost-efficient, administratively feasible, and of mutual benefit to both states, enter into reciprocal agreements with tax administration agencies of other states to further tax administration and eliminate duplicate withholding by exempting from Iowa taxation income earned from personal services in Iowa by residents of another state, if the other state provides a tax exemption for the same type of income earned from personal services by Iowa residents in the other state. For purposes of this subsection, “*income earned from personal services*” means wages, salaries, commissions, and tips, and earned income from other sources. This subsection does not authorize the department to withhold taxes on deferred compensation payments, pension distributions, and annuity payments when paid to a nonresident of the state of Iowa. All the terms of the agreements shall be described in the rules adopted by the department.

A reciprocal agreement entered into on or after April 4, 2002, with a tax administration agency of another state shall not take effect until such agreement has been authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor. A reciprocal agreement in effect on or after January 1, 2002, shall not be terminated by the state of Iowa unless the termination has been authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor. An amendment to an existing reciprocal agreement does not constitute a new agreement.

6. If the resident or part-year resident is a shareholder of an S corporation which has in effect

an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code, subsections 1 and 3 do not apply to any income taxes paid to another state or foreign country on the income from the corporation which has in effect an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §242
Subsection 4 amended

422.9 Deductions from net income.

In computing taxable income of individuals, there shall be deducted from net income the larger of the following amounts:

1. An optional standard deduction, after deduction of federal income tax, equal to one thousand two hundred thirty dollars for a married person who files separately or a single person or equal to three thousand thirty dollars for a husband and wife who file a joint return, a surviving spouse, or a head of household. The optional standard deduction shall not exceed the amount remaining after deduction of the federal income tax. The amount of federal income tax deducted shall be computed as provided in subsection 2, paragraph “b”.

2. The total of contributions, interest, taxes, medical expense, nonbusiness losses, and miscellaneous expenses deductible for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

a. Subtract the deduction for Iowa income taxes.

b. Add the amount of federal income taxes paid or accrued, as the case may be, during the tax year and subtract any federal income tax refunds received during the tax year. Where married persons, who have filed a joint federal income tax return, file separately, such total shall be divided between them according to the portion of the total paid or accrued, as the case may be, by each. Federal income taxes paid for a tax year in which an Iowa return was not required to be filed shall not be added and federal income tax refunds received from a tax year in which an Iowa return was not required to be filed shall not be subtracted.

c. Add the amount by which expenses paid or incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer exceed three percent of the net income of the taxpayer, or of the taxpayer and spouse in the case of a joint return. The expenses may include medical and hospital expenses of the biological mother which are incident to the child’s birth and are paid by the taxpayer, welfare agency fees, legal fees, and all other fees and costs relating to the adoption of a child if the child is placed by a child-placing agency licensed under chapter 238 or by a person making an independent placement according to the provisions of chapter 600.

d. Add an additional deduction for mileage incurred by the taxpayer in voluntary work for a charitable organization consisting of the excess of the state employee mileage reimbursement over the amount deductible for federal income tax pur-

poses. The deduction shall be proven by the keeping of a contemporaneous diary by the person throughout the period of the voluntary work in the tax year.

e. Add the amount, not to exceed five thousand dollars, of expenses not otherwise deductible under this section actually incurred in the home of the taxpayer for the care of a person who is the grandchild, child, parent, or grandparent of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse and who is unable, by reason of physical or mental disability, to live independently and is receiving, or would be eligible to receive if living in a health care facility licensed under chapter 135C, medical assistance benefits under chapter 249A. In the event that the person being cared for is receiving assistance benefits under chapter 239B, the expenses not otherwise deductible shall be the net difference between the expenses actually incurred in caring for the person and the assistance benefits received under chapter 239B.

f. Add the amount of the mortgage interest credit allowable for the tax year under section 25 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent the credit decreased the amount of interest deductible under section 163(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

g. If the taxpayer has a deduction for medical care expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall recompute for the purposes of this subsection the amount of the deduction under section 213 by excluding from medical care, as defined in section 213, the amount subtracted under section 422.7, subsection 29.

h. For purposes of calculating the deductions in this subsection that are authorized under the Internal Revenue Code, and to the extent that any of such deductions is determined by an individual's federal adjusted gross income, the individual's federal adjusted gross income is computed in accordance with section 422.7, subsection 39.

i. The deduction for state sales and use taxes is allowable only if the taxpayer elected to deduct the state sales and use taxes in lieu of state income taxes under section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code. A deduction for state sales and use taxes is not allowed if the taxpayer has taken the deduction for state income taxes or claimed the standard deduction under section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, and before January 1, 2006.

3. If, after applying all of the adjustments provided for in section 422.7, the allocation provisions of section 422.8, and the deductions allowable in this section subject to the modifications provided in section 172(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxable income results in a net operating loss, the net operating loss shall be deducted as follows:

a. The Iowa net operating loss shall be carried back three taxable years for an individual taxpayer with a casualty or theft property loss or for a net operating loss in a presidentially declared disaster area incurred by a taxpayer engaged in a small business or in the trade or business of farming. For all other Iowa net operating losses, the net operating loss shall be carried back two taxable years or to the taxable year in which the taxpayer first earned income in Iowa whichever year is the later.

b. The Iowa net operating loss remaining after being carried back as required in paragraph "a" or "d" or if not required to be carried back shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

c. If the election under section 172(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is made, the Iowa net operating loss shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

d. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", for a taxpayer who is engaged in the trade or business of farming as defined in section 263A(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and has a loss from farming as defined in section 172(b)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code including modifications prescribed by rule by the director, the Iowa loss from the trade or business of farming is a net operating loss which may be carried back five taxable years prior to the taxable year of the loss.

4. Where married persons file separately, both must use the optional standard deduction if either elects to use it, and both must claim itemized deductions if either elects to claim itemized deductions.

5. A taxpayer affected by section 422.8 shall, if the optional standard deduction is not used, be permitted to deduct only such portion of the total referred to in subsection 2 above as is fairly and equitably allocable to Iowa under the rules prescribed by the director.

6. In determining the amount of deduction for federal income tax under subsection 1 or subsection 2, paragraph "b", for tax years beginning in the 2001 calendar year, the amount of the deduction shall not be adjusted by the amount received during the tax year of the advanced refund of the rate reduction tax credit provided pursuant to the federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-16, and the advanced refund of such credit shall not be subject to taxation under this division.

7. In determining the amount of deduction for federal income tax under subsection 1 or subsection 2, paragraph "b", for tax years beginning in the 2002 calendar year, the amount of the deduction for the tax year shall not be adjusted by the amount of the rate reduction credit received in the tax year to the extent that the credit is attributable to the rate reduction credit provided pursuant to the federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief

Reconciliation Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-16, and the amount of such credit shall not be taxable under this division.

8. In determining the amount of deduction for federal income tax under subsection 1 or subsection 2, paragraph “b”, for tax years beginning in the 2008 calendar year, the amount of the deduction for the tax year shall not be adjusted by the amount received during the tax year of the income tax rebate provided pursuant to the federal Recovery Rebates and Economic Stimulus for the American People Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-185, and the amount of such income tax rebate shall not be subject to taxation under this division.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §4, 17
2009 amendment to subsection 4 applies retroactively to January 1, 2009, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 60, §17
Subsection 4 amended

422.10 Research activities credit.

1. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state.

a. (1) For individuals, the credit equals the sum of the following:

(a) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(b) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) The state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer’s federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph “b”, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

2. For purposes of this section, an individual may claim a research credit incurred by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust.

3. a. For purposes of this section, “base amount”, “basic research payment”, and “qualified research expense” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

b. For purposes of this section, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2009.

4. Any credit in excess of the tax liability imposed by section 422.5 less the amounts of nonrefundable credits allowed under this division for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

5. An individual may claim an additional research activities credit authorized pursuant to section 15.335 if the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust which elects to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount of the credit shall be as provided in section 15.335.

6. The department shall by February 15 of each year issue an annual report to the general assembly containing the total amount of all claims made by employers under this section and the portion of the claims issued as refunds, for all claims processed during the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the name of each claimant for whom a tax credit in excess of five hundred thousand dollars was issued and the amount of the credit received.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §131, 153, 233
2009 amendment to subsection 3 takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153
Partial item veto applied

Subsection 1, paragraph a editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as paragraph a

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and editorially designated as paragraph b
NEW subsection 6

422.11B Minimum tax credit.

1. a. There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in section 422.5, subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “j” for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

b. The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this section for those prior tax years.

2. a. The allowable credit under subsection 1 for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in section 422.5, subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “j” over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in section 422.5, subsection 2.

b. The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in section 422.5, subsection 2, for the tax year over the tax determined in section 422.5, subsection 1, paragraphs “a” through “j” for the tax year.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §243
Section amended

422.11E Assistive device tax credit — small business. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 179, § 151.

422.11R Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. Repealed by its own terms; 2008 Acts, ch 1004, § 1, 7.

Section repeal is effective December 31, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1004, § 1, 7

422.11V Redevelopment tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under section 422.12, shall be reduced by a redevelopment tax credit allowed under chapter 15, subchapter II, part 9.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §124
Section amended

422.11X Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this division, less the credits allowed under section 422.12, shall be reduced by a disaster recovery housing project tax credit allowed under section 16.211.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §33, 35
Section takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and before July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §35
NEW section

422.12 Deductions from computed tax.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Dependent*” has the same meaning as provided by the Internal Revenue Code.

b. “*Textbooks*” means books and other instructional materials and equipment used in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state and does not include instructional books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to inculcate those tenets, doctrines, or worship. “*Textbooks*” includes books or materials used for extracurricular activities including sporting events,

musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver’s education, or programs of a similar nature.

c. “*Tuition*” means any charges for the expenses of personnel, buildings, equipment, and materials other than textbooks, and other expenses of elementary or secondary schools which relate to the teaching only of those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state and which do not relate to the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to inculcate those tenets, doctrines, or worship. “*Tuition*” includes those expenses which relate to extracurricular activities including sporting events, musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver’s education, or programs of a similar nature.

2. There shall be deducted from but not to exceed the tax, after the same shall have been computed as provided in this division, the following:

a. A personal exemption credit in the following amounts:

(1) For an estate or trust, a single individual, or a married person filing a separate return, forty dollars.

(2) For a head of household, or a husband and wife filing a joint return, eighty dollars.

(3) For each dependent, an additional forty dollars.

(4) For a single individual, husband, wife, or head of household, an additional exemption of twenty dollars for each of said individuals who has attained the age of sixty-five years before the close of the tax year or on the first day following the end of the tax year.

(5) For a single individual, husband, wife, or head of household, an additional exemption of twenty dollars for each of said individuals who is blind at the close of the tax year. For the purposes of this subparagraph, an individual is blind only if the individual’s central visual acuity does not exceed twenty-two hundredths in the better eye with correcting lenses, or if the individual’s visual acuity is greater than twenty-two hundredths but is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than twenty degrees.

b. A tuition credit equal to twenty-five percent of the first one thousand dollars which the taxpayer has paid to others for each dependent in grades kindergarten through twelve, for tuition and textbooks of each dependent in attending an elementary or secondary school situated in Iowa, which school is accredited or approved under section 256.11, which is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 216. Notwithstanding any other provision, all other credits allowed under this subsection shall be deducted before the tuition credit under this paragraph. The department, when conducting an audit of a tax-

payer's return, shall also audit the tuition tax credit portion of the tax return.

3. For the purpose of this section, the determination of whether an individual is married shall be made in accordance with section 7703 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §140
2007 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph b, takes effect May 15, 2007, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2007, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2007 Acts, ch 161, §22
Section amended

422.12K Income tax checkoff for child abuse prevention program fund.

1. A person who files an individual or a joint income tax return with the department of revenue under section 422.13 may designate one dollar or more to be paid to the child abuse prevention program fund created in section 235A.2. If the refund due on the return or the payment remitted with the return is insufficient to pay the additional amount designated by the taxpayer to the child abuse prevention program fund, the amount designated shall be reduced to the remaining amount remitted with the return. The designation of a contribution to the child abuse prevention program fund under this section is irrevocable.

2. The director of revenue shall draft the income tax form to allow the designation of contributions to the child abuse prevention program fund on the tax return. The department of revenue, on or before January 31, shall transfer the total amount designated on the tax return forms due in the preceding calendar year to the child abuse prevention program fund. However, before a checkoff pursuant to this section shall be permitted, all liabilities on the books of the department of administrative services and accounts identified as owing under section 8A.504 and the political contribution allowed under section 68A.601 shall be satisfied.

3. The department of human services may authorize payment of moneys from the child abuse prevention program fund, in accordance with section 235A.2.

4. The department of revenue shall adopt rules to administer this section.

5. This section is subject to repeal under section 422.12E.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §5
Subsection 2 amended

422.12M Income tax form — indication of dependent child health care coverage.

1. The director shall draft the income tax form to allow beginning with the tax returns for tax year 2008, a person who files an individual or joint income tax return with the department under section 422.13 to indicate the presence or absence of health care coverage for each dependent child for whom an exemption is claimed.

2. Beginning with the income tax return for

tax year 2008, a person who files an individual or joint income tax return with the department under section 422.13, may report on the income tax return, in the form required, the presence or absence of health care coverage for each dependent child for whom an exemption is claimed.

a. If the taxpayer indicates on the income tax return that a dependent child does not have health care coverage, and the income of the taxpayer's tax return does not exceed the highest level of income eligibility standard for the medical assistance program pursuant to chapter 249A or the hawk-i program pursuant to chapter 514I, the department shall send a notice to the taxpayer indicating that the dependent child may be eligible for the medical assistance program or the hawk-i program and providing information about how to enroll in the programs.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a taxpayer shall not be subject to a penalty for not providing the information required under this section.

c. The department shall consult with the department of human services in developing the tax return form and the information to be provided to tax filers under this section.

3. The department, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section, including rules defining "health care coverage" for the purpose of indicating its presence or absence on the tax form.

4. The department, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall report, annually, to the governor and the general assembly all of the following:

a. The number of Iowa families, by income level, claiming the state income tax exemption for dependent children.

b. The number of Iowa families, by income level, claiming the state income tax exemption for dependent children who also indicate the presence or absence of health care coverage for the dependent children.

c. The effect of the reporting requirements and provision of information requirements under this section on the number and percentage of children in the state who are uninsured.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 118, §15, 42

Section not amended; footnote added

422.13 Return by individual.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a resident or nonresident of this state shall make a return, signed in accordance with forms and rules prescribed by the director, if any of the following are applicable:

a. The individual has net income of nine thousand dollars or more for the tax year from sources taxable under this division.

b. The individual is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and has net income of five thousand dollars or more for the tax year from sources taxable under this division.

c. However, if that part of the net income of a nonresident which is allocated to Iowa pursuant to section 422.8, subsection 2, is less than one thousand dollars the nonresident is not required to make and sign a return except when the nonresident is subject to the state alternative minimum tax imposed pursuant to section 422.5, subsection 2.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, a resident of this state is not required to make and file a return if the person's net income is equal to or less than the appropriate dollar amount listed in section 422.5, subsection 3, upon which tax is not imposed. A nonresident of this state is not required to make and file a return if the person's total net income in section 422.5, subsection 1, paragraph "j", is equal to or less than the appropriate dollar amount provided in section 422.5, subsection 3, upon which tax is not imposed. For purposes of this subsection, the amount of a lump sum distribution subject to separate federal tax shall be included in net income for purposes of determining if a resident is required to file a return and the portion of the lump sum distribution that is allocable to Iowa is included in total net income for purposes of determining if a nonresident is required to make and file a return.

3. For purposes of determining the requirement for filing a return under subsection 1, the combined net income of a husband and wife from sources taxable under this division shall be considered.

4. If the taxpayer is unable to make the return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by a guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of the taxpayer.

5. A nonresident taxpayer shall file a copy of the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the current tax year with the return required by this section.

6. a. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 5 and sections 422.15 and 422.36, a partnership, a limited liability company whose members are taxed on the company's income under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, trust, or corporation whose stockholders are taxed on the corporation's income under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may, not later than the due date for filing its return for the taxable year, including any extension thereof, elect to file a composite return for the nonresident partners, members, beneficiaries, or shareholders. Nonresident trusts or estates which are partners, members, beneficiaries, or shareholders in partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, or S corporations may also be included on a composite return. The director may

require that a composite return be filed under the conditions deemed appropriate by the director. A partnership, limited liability company, trust, or corporation filing a composite return is liable for tax required to be shown due on the return.

b. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 5 and sections 422.15 and 422.36, if the director determines that it is necessary for the efficient administration of this chapter, the director may require that a composite return be filed for nonresidents other than nonresident partners, members, beneficiaries or shareholders in partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, or S corporations.

c. All powers of the director and requirements of the director apply to returns filed under this subsection including but not limited to the provisions of this division and division VI of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §244, 245; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §132

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

Subsection 1A amended and renumbered as 2 and former subsections 2

- 5 renumbered as 3 - 6

Subsection 6 amended

422.21 Form and time of return.

1. Returns shall be in the form the director prescribes, and shall be filed with the department on or before the last day of the fourth month after the expiration of the tax year. However, cooperative associations as defined in section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code shall file their returns on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of the taxable year and nonprofit corporations subject to the unrelated business income tax imposed by section 422.33, subsection 1A, shall file their returns on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of the taxable year. If, under the Internal Revenue Code, a corporation is required to file a return covering a tax period of less than twelve months, the state return shall be for the same period and is due forty-five days after the due date of the federal tax return, excluding any extension of time to file. In case of sickness, absence, or other disability, or if good cause exists, the director may allow further time for filing returns. The director shall cause to be prepared blank forms for the returns and shall cause them to be distributed throughout the state and to be furnished upon application, but failure to receive or secure the form does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making a return that is required. The department may as far as consistent with the Code draft income tax forms to conform to the income tax forms of the internal revenue department of the United States government. Each return by a taxpayer upon whom a tax is imposed by section 422.5 shall show the county of the residence of the taxpayer.

2. An individual in the armed forces of the United States serving in an area designated by the president of the United States or the United States Congress as a combat zone or as a qualified

hazardous duty area, or deployed outside the United States away from the individual's permanent duty station while participating in an operation designated by the United States secretary of defense as a contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(13), or which became such a contingency operation by the operation of law, or an individual serving in support of those forces, is allowed the same additional time period after leaving the combat zone or the qualified hazardous duty area, or ceasing to participate in such contingency operation, or after a period of continuous hospitalization, to file a state income tax return or perform other acts related to the department, as would constitute timely filing of the return or timely performance of other acts described in section 7508(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. An individual on active duty federal military service in the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, or national guard who is deployed outside the United States in other than a combat zone, qualified hazardous duty area, or contingency operation is allowed the same additional period of time described in section 7508(a) of the Internal Revenue Code to file a state income tax return or perform other acts related to the department. For the purposes of this subsection, "*other acts related to the department*" includes filing claims for refund for any tax administered by the department, making tax payments other than withholding payments, filing appeals on the tax matters, filing other tax returns, and performing other acts described in the department's rules. The additional time period allowed applies to the spouse of the individual described in this subsection to the extent the spouse files jointly or separately on the combined return form with the individual or when the spouse is a party with the individual to any matter for which the additional time period is allowed.

3. The department shall make available to persons required to make personal income tax returns under the provisions of this chapter, and when such income is derived mainly from salaries and wages or from the operation of a business or profession, a form which shall take into consideration the normal deductions and credits allowable to any such taxpayer, and which will permit the computation of the tax payable without requiring the listing of specific deductions and credits. In arriving at schedules for payment of taxation under such forms the department shall as nearly as possible base such schedules upon a total of deductions and credits which will result in substantially the same payment as would have been made by such taxpayer were the taxpayer to specifically list the taxpayer's allowable deductions and credits. In lieu of such return any taxpayer may elect to list permissible deductions and credits as provided by law. It is the intent and purpose of this provision

to simplify the procedure of collection of personal income tax, and the director shall have the power in any case when deemed necessary or advisable to require any taxpayer, who has made a return in accordance with the schedule herein provided for, to make an additional return in which all deductions and credits are specifically listed. The department may revise the schedules adopted in connection with such simplified form whenever such revision is necessitated by changes in federal income tax laws, or to maintain the collection of substantially the same amounts from taxpayers as would be received were the specific listing of deductions and credits required.

4. The department shall provide space on the prescribed income tax form, wherein the taxpayer shall enter the name of the school district of the taxpayer's residence. Such place shall be indicated by prominent type. A nonresident taxpayer shall so indicate. If such information is not supplied on the tax return it shall be deemed an incomplete return.

5. The director shall determine for the 1989 and each subsequent calendar year the annual and cumulative inflation factors for each calendar year to be applied to tax years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year. The director shall compute the new dollar amounts as specified to be adjusted in section 422.5 by the latest cumulative inflation factor and round off the result to the nearest one dollar. The annual and cumulative inflation factors determined by the director are not rules as defined in section 17A.2, subsection 11. The director shall determine for the 1990 calendar year and each subsequent calendar year the annual and cumulative standard deduction factors to be applied to tax years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year. The director shall compute the new dollar amounts of the standard deductions specified in section 422.9, subsection 1, by the latest cumulative standard deduction factor and round off the result to the nearest ten dollars. The annual and cumulative standard deduction factors determined by the director are not rules as defined in section 17A.2, subsection 11.

6. The department shall provide on income tax forms or in the instruction booklets in a manner that will be noticeable to the taxpayers a statement that, even though the taxpayer may not have any federal or state income tax liability, the taxpayer may be eligible for the federal earned income tax credit or state child and dependent care credit. The statement shall also contain notice of where the taxpayer may check on the taxpayer's eligibility for these credits.

7. If married taxpayers file a joint return or file separately on a combined return in accordance with rules prescribed by the director, both spouses are jointly and severally liable for the total tax due

on the return, except when one spouse is considered to be an innocent spouse under criteria established pursuant to section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2009 Acts, ch 47, §1, 2
2009 amendment to subsection 2 applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 47, §2
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 7 editorially numbered as subsections 1 – 7
Subsection 2 amended

422.26 Lien of tax — collection — action authorized.

1. Whenever any taxpayer liable to pay a tax and penalty imposed refuses or neglects to pay the same, the amount, including any interest, penalty, or addition to such tax, together with the costs that may accrue in addition thereto, shall be a lien in favor of the state upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to said taxpayer.

2. The lien shall attach at the time the tax becomes due and payable and shall continue for ten years from the date an assessment is issued unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may, within ten years from the date an assessment is issued, be extended by filing for record a notice with the appropriate county official of any county and from the time of such filing, the lien shall be extended to the property in such county for ten years, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged, with no limit on the number of extensions. The director shall charge off any account whose lien is allowed to lapse and may charge off any account and release the corresponding lien before the lien has lapsed if the director determines under uniform rules prescribed by the director that the account is uncollectible or collection costs involved would not warrant collection of the amount due.

3. In order to preserve the aforesaid lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property situated in a county, the director shall file with the recorder of the county, in which said property is located, a notice of said lien.

4. *a.* The county recorder of each county shall keep in the recorder's office an index containing the applicable entries in sections 558.49 and 558.52 and showing the following data, under the names of taxpayers, arranged alphabetically:

- (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The name "State of Iowa" as claimant.
- (3) Time notice of lien was filed for recording.
- (4) Date of notice.
- (5) Amount of lien then due.
- (6) Date of assessment.
- (7) When satisfied.

b. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, shall

preserve the same, and shall index the notice in the index and shall record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing of the lien.

5. The department shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

6. Upon the payment of a tax as to which the director has filed notice with a county recorder, the director shall forthwith file with said recorder a satisfaction of said tax and the recorder shall enter said satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder's office and indicate said fact on the index aforesaid.

7. *a.* The department shall, substantially as provided in this chapter and chapter 626, proceed to collect all taxes and penalties as soon as practicable after they become delinquent, except that no property of the taxpayer is exempt from payment of the tax. If service has not been made on a distress warrant by the officer to whom addressed within five days from the date the distress warrant was received by the officer, the authorized revenue agents of the department may serve and make return of the warrant to the clerk of the district court of the county named in the distress warrant, and all subsequent procedure shall be in compliance with chapter 626.

b. The distress warrant shall be in a form as prescribed by the director. It shall be directed to the sheriff of the appropriate county and it shall identify the taxpayer, the tax type, and the delinquent amount. It shall direct the sheriff to distrain, seize, garnish, or levy upon, and sell, as provided by law, any real or personal property belonging to the taxpayer to satisfy the amount of the delinquency plus costs. It shall also direct the sheriff to make due and prompt return to the department or to the district court under chapters 626 and 642 of all amounts collected.

8. The attorney general shall, upon the request of the director, bring an action at law or in equity, as the facts may justify, without bond, to enforce payment of any taxes and penalties, and in such action the attorney general shall have the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending.

9. It is expressly provided that the foregoing remedies of the state shall be cumulative and that no action taken by the director or attorney general shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy hereunder to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

10. For purposes of this section, "assessment issued" means the most recent assessment against the taxpayer for the tax type and tax period.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §14
Subsection 4 amended and editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 5 amended
Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b

422.32 Definitions.

For the purpose of this division and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. The term “*affiliated group*” means a group of corporations as defined in section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. “*Business income*” means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer’s trade or business; or income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer’s regular trade or business operations; or gain or loss resulting from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property, if the property while owned by the taxpayer was operationally related to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa or operationally related to sources within Iowa, or the property was operationally related to sources outside this state and to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa; or gain or loss resulting from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock in another corporation if the activities of the other corporation were operationally related to the taxpayer’s trade or business carried on in Iowa while the stock was owned by the taxpayer. A taxpayer may have more than one regular trade or business in determining whether income is business income.

It is the intent of the general assembly to treat as apportionable business income all income that may be treated as apportionable business income under the Constitution of the United States.

The filing of an Iowa income tax return on a combined report basis is neither allowed nor required by this subsection.

3. “*Commercial domicile*” means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

4. “*Corporation*” includes joint stock companies, and associations organized for pecuniary profit, and partnerships and limited liability companies taxed as corporations under the Internal Revenue Code.

5. The words “*domestic corporation*” mean any corporation organized under the laws of this state.

6. The words “*foreign corporation*” mean any corporation other than a domestic corporation.

7. “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, prior to the date of its redesignation as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, or means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended to and including January 1, 2008.

8. “*Nonbusiness income*” means all income other than business income.

9. “*State*” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country or

political subdivision thereof.

10. “*Taxable in another state*”. For purposes of allocation and apportionment of income under this division, a taxpayer is taxable in another state if:

a. In that state the taxpayer is subject to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax; or

b. That state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a net income tax regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

11. The term “*unitary business*” means a business carried on partly within and partly without a state where the portion of the business carried on within the state depends on or contributes to the business outside the state.

The words, terms, and phrases defined in division II, section 422.4, subsections 4 to 6, 8, 9, 13, and 15 to 17, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in said section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §6
Subsection 3 amended

422.33 Corporate tax imposed — credit.

1. A tax is imposed annually upon each corporation doing business in this state, or deriving income from sources within this state, in an amount computed by applying the following rates of taxation to the net income received by the corporation during the income year:

a. On the first twenty-five thousand dollars of taxable income, or any part thereof, the rate of six percent.

b. On taxable income between twenty-five thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of eight percent.

c. On taxable income between one hundred thousand dollars and two hundred fifty thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of ten percent.

d. On taxable income of two hundred fifty thousand dollars or more, the rate of twelve percent.

“*Income from sources within this state*” means income from real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs in this state.

1A. There is imposed upon each corporation exempt from the general business tax on corporations by section 422.34, subsection 2, a tax at the rates in subsection 1 upon the state’s apportioned share computed in accordance with subsections 2 and 3 of the unrelated business income computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and with the adjustments set forth in section 422.35.

2. If the trade or business of the corporation is carried on entirely within the state, the tax shall be imposed on the entire net income, but if the trade or business is carried on partly within and partly without the state or if income is derived

from sources partly within and partly without the state, or if income is derived from trade or business and sources, all of which are not entirely in the state, the tax shall be imposed only on the portion of the net income reasonably attributable to the trade or business or sources within the state, with the net income attributable to the state to be determined as follows:

a. Nonbusiness interest, dividends, rents and royalties, less related expenses, shall be allocated within and without the state in the following manner:

(1) Nonbusiness interest, dividends, and royalties from patents and copyrights shall be allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(2) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

(3) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from tangible personal property are allocable to this state to the extent that the property is utilized in this state; or in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property is utilized. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown, or unascertainable by the taxpayer tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payor obtained possession.

(4) Nonbusiness capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated as follows:

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale or disposition or if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

Gains and losses from the sale or disposition of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

b. Net nonbusiness income of the above class having been separately allocated and deducted as above provided, the remaining net business income of the taxpayer shall be allocated and apportioned as follows:

(1) Business interest, dividends, rents, and royalties shall be reasonably apportioned within and without the state under rules adopted by the director.

(2) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be apportioned to the state based upon the business activity ratio applicable to the year the gain or loss is determined if the corporation determines Iowa taxable income by a sales, gross receipts or other business activity ratio. If the corporation has only allocable income, capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated in accordance with paragraph "a", subparagraph (4).

(3) Where income is derived from business other than the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the income shall be specifically allocated or equitably apportioned within and without the state under rules of the director.

(4) Where income is derived from the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the part attributable to business within the state shall be in that proportion which the gross sales made within the state bear to the total gross sales.

(5) Where income consists of more than one class of income as provided in subparagraphs (1) to (4) of this paragraph, it shall be reasonably apportioned by the business activity ratio provided in rules adopted by the director.

(6) The gross sales of the corporation within the state shall be taken to be the gross sales from goods delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the state regardless of the F.O.B. point or other conditions of the sale, excluding deliveries for transportation out of the state.

For the purpose of this section, the word "sale" shall include exchange, and the word "manufacture" shall include the extraction and recovery of natural resources and all processes of fabricating and curing. The words "tangible personal property" shall be taken to mean corporeal personal property, such as machinery, tools, implements, goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall not be taken to mean money deposits in banks, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, or evidence of an interest in property and evidences of debt.

3. If any taxpayer believes that the method of allocation and apportionment hereinbefore prescribed, as administered by the director and applied to the taxpayer's business, has operated or will so operate as to subject the taxpayer to taxation on a greater portion of the taxpayer's net income than is reasonably attributable to business or sources within the state, the taxpayer shall be entitled to file with the director a statement of the taxpayer's objections and of such alternative method of allocation and apportionment as the taxpayer believes to be proper under the circumstances with such detail and proof and within such time as the director may reasonably prescribe; and if the director shall conclude that the method of allocation and apportionment theretofore employed

is in fact inapplicable and inequitable, the director shall redetermine the taxable income by such other method of allocation and apportionment as seems best calculated to assign to the state for taxation the portion of the income reasonably attributable to business and sources within the state, not exceeding, however, the amount which would be arrived at by application of the statutory rules for apportionment.

4. In addition to all taxes imposed under this division, there is imposed upon each corporation doing business within the state the greater of the tax determined in subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d" or the state alternative minimum tax equal to sixty percent of the maximum state corporate income tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer computed under this subsection.

The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer's state taxable income as computed with the adjustments in section 422.35 and with the following adjustments:

a. Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4) and (d), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code. In making the adjustment under section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities and interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code, net of amortization of any discount or premium, shall be subtracted.

b. Apply the allocation and apportionment provisions of subsection 2.

c. Subtract an exemption amount of forty thousand dollars. This exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this paragraph, exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

d. In the case of a net operating loss computed for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount of items of tax preference and adjustments arising in the tax year which is taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.35, subsection 11. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year

shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

5. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to the total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), a corporation may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph "b", the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subsection, "base amount", "basic research payment", and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

For purposes of this subsection, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2009.

e. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

f. A corporation which is a primary business or a supporting business in a quality jobs enterprise zone may claim the research activities credit authorized pursuant to section 15A.9, subsection 8, in lieu of the credit computed in paragraph “a” or “b”.

g. A corporation which is an eligible business may claim an additional research activities credit authorized pursuant to section 15.335.

h. The department shall by February 15 of each year issue an annual report to the general assembly containing the total amount of all claims made by employers under this subsection and the portion of the claims issued as refunds, for all claims processed during the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the name of each claimant for whom a tax credit in excess of five hundred thousand dollars was issued and the amount of the credit received.

6. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a new jobs tax credit. An industry which has entered into an agreement under chapter 260E and which has increased its base employment level by at least ten percent within the time set in the agreement or, in the case of an industry without a base employment level, adds new jobs within the time set in the agreement is entitled to this new jobs tax credit for the tax year selected by the industry. In determining if the industry has increased its base employment level by ten percent or added new jobs, only those new jobs directly resulting from the project covered by the agreement and those directly related to those new jobs shall be counted. The amount of this credit is equal to the product of six percent of the taxable wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 37, times the number of new jobs existing in the tax year that directly result from the project covered by the agreement or new jobs that directly result from those new jobs. The tax year chosen by the industry shall either begin or end during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten tax years or until depleted in less than the ten years. For purposes of this section, “agreement”, “industry”, “new job” and “project” mean the same as defined in section 260E.2 and “base employment level” means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at the plant site which is covered by an agreement under chapter 260E on the date of that agreement.

7. a. There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in subsection 1 for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the ex-

cess, if any, of the net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this subsection for those prior tax years.

b. The allowable credit under paragraph “a” for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 1 over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in subsection 4.

The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 4 for the tax year over the tax determined in subsection 1 for the tax year.

8. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a franchise tax credit. A taxpayer who is a shareholder in a financial institution, as defined in section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code, which has in effect for the tax year an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code shall compute the amount of the tax credit by recomputing the amount of tax under this division by reducing the taxable income of the taxpayer by the taxpayer’s pro rata share of the items of income and expense of the financial institution. This recomputed tax shall be subtracted from the tax computed under this division and the resulting amount, which shall not exceed the taxpayer’s pro rata share of franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of the franchise tax credit allowed.

9. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an assistive device tax credit. A small business purchasing, renting, or modifying an assistive device or making workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the small business is eligible, subject to availability of credits, to receive this assistive device tax credit which is equal to fifty percent of the first five thousand dollars paid during the tax year for the purchase, rental, or modification of the assistive device or for making the workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. If the small business elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the small business shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the cost of an assistive device or workplace modifications which is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

b. To receive the assistive device tax credit, the eligible small business must submit an application to the department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for eligibility, the department of economic development shall issue to the taxpayer a certification of entitlement for the assistive device tax credit. However, the combined amount of tax credits that may be approved

for a fiscal year under this subsection and section 422.11E* shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Tax credit certificates shall be issued on an earliest filed basis. The certification shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the credit, and tax year for which the certificate applies. The taxpayer must file the tax credit certificate with the taxpayer's corporate income tax return in order to claim the tax credit. The departments of economic development and revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this subsection and shall provide by rule for the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are approved.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Assistive device*" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. "*Assistive device*" does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. "*Assistive device*" does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of "*assistive device*" that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

(2) "*Disability*" means the same as defined in section 15.102, except that it does not include alcoholism.

(3) "*Small business*" means a business that either had gross receipts for its preceding tax year of three million dollars or less or employed not more than fourteen full-time employees during its preceding tax year.

(4) "*Workplace modifications*" means physical alterations to the work environment.

10. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded or credited to the following year, as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

b. For purposes of this subsection, "*eligible property*" means the same as used in section 404A.1.

11. Reserved.

11A. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an ethanol promotion tax credit for each tax year that the taxpayer is eligible to claim the tax credit under this subsection.

a. The taxpayer shall claim the tax credit in the same manner as provided in section 422.11N. The taxpayer may claim the tax credit according to the same requirements, for the same amount,

and calculated in the same manner, as provided for the ethanol promotion tax credit pursuant to section 422.11N.

b. Any ethanol promotion tax credit which is in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability shall be refunded or may be shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year in the same manner as provided in section 422.11N.

c. This subsection is repealed on January 1, 2021.

11B. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit for each tax year that the taxpayer is eligible to claim the tax credit under this subsection.

a. The taxpayer shall claim the tax credit in the same manner as provided in section 422.11O. The taxpayer may claim the tax credit according to the same requirements, for the same amount, and calculated in the same manner, as provided for the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit pursuant to section 422.11O.

b. Any E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit which is in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability shall be refunded or may be shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year in the same manner as provided in section 422.11O.

c. This subsection is repealed on January 1, 2021.

11C. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for each tax year that the taxpayer is eligible to claim the tax credit under this subsection.

a. The taxpayer may claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit according to the same requirements, for the same amount, and calculated in the same manner, as provided for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit pursuant to section 422.11P.

b. Any biodiesel blended fuel tax credit which is in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability shall be refunded or may be shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year in the same manner as provided in section 422.11P.

c. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer in the same manner as provided in section 422.11P.

d. This subsection is repealed on January 1, 2012.

12. a. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43 for an investment in a qualifying business or a community-based seed capital fund.

b. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by investment tax credits authorized pursuant to sections 15.333, 15A.9, subsection 4, and section 15E.193B, subsection 6.

13. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a venture capital fund investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

14. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

15. Reserved.

16. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

17. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

18. Reserved.

19. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a corporate tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.331C for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

20. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.66, if redeemed, for investments in the Iowa fund of funds.

21. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an agricultural assets transfer tax credit as allowed under section 175.37.

22. Reserved.

23. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a qualified expenditure tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "a".

24. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

25. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a charitable conservation contribution tax credit equal to fifty percent of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in the state that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by the taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes. The maximum amount of tax credit is one hundred thousand dollars. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be deductible in determining taxable income for state tax purposes.

b. For purposes of this section, "conservation purpose", "qualified organization", and "qualified real property interest" mean the same as defined for the qualified conservation contribution under section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that a conveyance of land for open space for the purpose of fulfilling density requirements to obtain subdivision or building permits shall not be considered a conveyance for a conservation purpose.

c. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but the excess for the tax year may be

credited to the tax liability for the following twenty tax years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier.

26. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a redevelopment tax credit allowed under chapter 15, subchapter II, part 9.

27. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a disaster recovery housing project tax credit allowed under section 16.211.

28. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a school tuition organization tax credit allowed under section 422.11S. The maximum amount of tax credits that may be approved under this subsection for a tax year equals twenty-five percent of the school tuition organization's tax credits that may be approved pursuant to section 422.11S, subsection 7, for a tax year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §125; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §34, 35; 2009 Acts, ch 177, §44; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §133, 153, 234

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

*§422.11E is repealed; corrective legislation is pending

Subsection 19 applies to tax years ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §3

For provisions relating to availability and calculation of an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit under former subsection 11 in calendar year 2008 for a retail dealer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2008, see 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §49

For provisions relating to availability and calculation of an ethanol promotion tax credit under subsection 11A in calendar year 2020 for a retail dealer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, see 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §49; 2006 Acts, ch 1175, §17

Subsection 11B applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §48; for provisions relating to availability and calculation of an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit in calendar year 2020 for a retail dealer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, see 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §49

Subsection 11C applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §48; for provisions relating to requirements for claiming a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit in calendar year 2006 for a retail dealer whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, and for availability and calculation of the tax credit for calendar year 2011 for a retail dealer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2011, see 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §49

Subsection 21 takes effect January 1, 2007, and applies to tax years beginning on or after that date; 2006 Acts, ch 1161, §7

2007 amendment to subsection 10, paragraph a, applies to historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits applied for or reserved prior to July 1, 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 165, §9

2007 amendments adding subsections 23 and 24 take effect May 17, 2007, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2007, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2007 Acts, ch 162, §13

2008 amendment to subsection 11C takes effect January 1, 2009, and applies to tax years beginning on or after that date; 2008 Acts, ch 1169, §34, 35; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §137

Continuation of wage-benefits tax credits under former subsection 18 for qualified new jobs in existence on June 30, 2008; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §168

Subsection 25 applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §107

Subsection 27 takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after that date and before July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §35

2009 amendment to subsection 5, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraph 2, takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2008, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153

Subsection 22 stricken effective December 31, 2009, pursuant to its own terms

Partial item veto and item veto applied

Subsection 5, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

Subsection 5, NEW paragraph h

Subsection 22 stricken

Subsection 26 amended

NEW subsections 27 and 28

422.35 Net income of corporation — how computed.

The term "net income" means the taxable in-

come before the net operating loss deduction, as properly computed for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, with the following adjustments:

1. Subtract interest and dividends from federal securities.

2. Add interest and dividends from foreign securities, from securities of state and other political subdivisions, and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

3. Where the net income includes capital gains or losses, or gains or losses from property other than capital assets, and such gains or losses have been determined by using a basis established prior to January 1, 1934, an adjustment may be made, under rules and regulations prescribed by the director, to reflect the difference resulting from the use of a basis of cost or January 1, 1934, fair market value, less depreciation allowed or allowable, whichever is higher. Provided that the basis shall be fair market value as of January 1, 1955, less depreciation allowed or allowable, in the case of property acquired prior to that date if use of a prior basis is declared to be invalid.

4. Subtract fifty percent of the federal income taxes paid or accrued, as the case may be, during the tax year, adjusted by any federal income tax refunds; and add the Iowa income tax deducted in computing said taxable income.

5. Subtract the amount of the work opportunity tax credit allowable for the tax year under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal taxable income.

6. *a.* If the taxpayer is a small business corporation, subtract an amount equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but not to exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) who were hired for the first time by the taxpayer during the tax year for work done in this state:

(1) An individual with a disability domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(b) Has a record of that impairment.

(c) Is regarded as having that impairment.

(2) An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(b) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(c) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(d) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

(3) An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole

or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

b. This deduction is allowed for the wages paid to the individuals successfully completing a probationary period named in paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the taxpayer and shall be deducted in the tax years when paid.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Physical or mental impairment*” means any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the body systems or any mental or psychological disorder, including mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

(2) (a) “*Small business*” means a profit or non-profit business, including but not limited to an individual, partnership, corporation, joint venture, association, or cooperative, to which the following apply:

(i) It is not an affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation.

(ii) It has either twenty or fewer full-time equivalent positions or not more than the equivalent of three million dollars in annual gross revenues as computed for the preceding fiscal year or as the average of the three preceding fiscal years.

(iii) It does not include the practice of a profession.

(b) “*Small business*” includes an employee-owned business which has been an employee-owned business for less than three years or which meets the conditions of subparagraph division (a), subparagraph subdivisions (i) through (iii).

(c) For purposes of this definition, “*dominant in its field of operation*” means having more than twenty full-time equivalent positions and more than three million dollars in annual gross revenues, and “*affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation*” means a business which is at least twenty percent owned by a business dominant in its field of operation, or by partners, officers, directors, majority stockholders, or their equivalents, of a business dominant in that field of operation.

6A. *a.* If the taxpayer is a business corporation and does not qualify for the adjustment under subsection 6, subtract an amount equal to sixty-five percent of the wages paid to individuals, but shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per individual, named in subparagraphs (1) and (2) who were hired for the first time by the taxpayer during the tax year for work done in this state:

(1) An individual domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring who meets any of the following conditions:

(a) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state or the District of Columbia.

(b) Is on parole pursuant to chapter 906.

(c) Is on probation pursuant to chapter 907, for an offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

(d) Is in a work release program pursuant to chapter 904, division IX.

(2) An individual, whether or not domiciled in this state at the time of the hiring, who is on parole or probation and to whom the interstate probation and parole compact under section 907A.1, Code 2001, applies, or to whom the interstate compact for adult offender supervision under chapter 907B applies.

b. This deduction is allowed for the wages paid to the individuals successfully completing a probationary period named in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) and (2) during the twelve months following the date of first employment by the taxpayer and shall be deducted in the tax years when paid.

c. The department shall develop and distribute information concerning the deduction available for businesses employing persons named in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) and (2).

7. Subtract the amount of the alcohol fuel credit allowable for the tax year under section 40 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increased federal taxable income.

8. Add the amounts deducted and subtract the amounts included in income as a result of the treatment provided sale-leaseback agreements under section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code for property placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, to the extent that the amounts deducted and the amounts included in income are not otherwise deductible or included in income under the other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985. Entitlement to depreciation on any property involved in a sale-leaseback agreement which is placed in service by the transferee prior to January 1, 1986, shall be determined under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including December 31, 1985, excluding section 168(f)(8) in making the determination.

9. Reserved.

10. Add the percentage depletion amount determined with respect to an oil, gas, or geothermal well using methods in section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code that is in excess of the cost depletion amount determined under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code.

11. If after applying all of the adjustments provided for in this section and the allocation and apportionment provisions of section 422.33, the Iowa taxable income results in a net operating loss, such net operating loss shall be deducted as follows:

a. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009, the Iowa net operating loss shall be carried back three taxable years for a net operating loss

incurred in a presidentially declared disaster area by a taxpayer engaged in a small business or in the trade or business of farming. For all other Iowa net operating losses for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009, the net operating loss shall be carried back two taxable years or to the taxable year in which the corporation first commenced doing business in this state, whichever is later.

b. An Iowa net operating loss for a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2009, or an Iowa net operating loss remaining after being carried back as required in paragraph "a" or "f" shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

c. If the election under section 172(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is made, the Iowa net operating loss shall be carried forward twenty taxable years.

d. No portion of a net operating loss which was sustained from that portion of the trade or business carried on outside the state of Iowa shall be deducted.

e. The limitations on net operating loss carryback and carryforward under sections 172(b)(1)(E) and 172(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply.

f. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", for a taxpayer who is engaged in the trade or business of farming as defined in section 263A(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and has a loss from farming as defined in section 172(b)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code including modifications prescribed by rule by the director, the Iowa loss from the trade or business of farming, for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009, is a net operating loss which may be carried back five taxable years prior to the taxable year of the loss.

g. The deductions described in paragraphs "a" through "f" of this subsection are allowed subject to the requirement that a corporation affected by the allocation provisions of section 422.33 shall be permitted to deduct only that portion of the deductions for net operating loss and federal income taxes that is fairly and equitably allocable to Iowa, under rules prescribed by the director.

12. Subtract the loss on the sale or exchange of a share of a regulated investment company held for six months or less to the extent the loss was disallowed under section 852(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

13. Subtract the interest earned from bonds and notes issued by the agricultural development authority as provided in section 175.17, subsection 10.

14. Reserved.

15. Reserved.

16. Add depreciation taken for federal income tax purposes on a speculative shell building defined in section 427.1, subsection 27, which is owned by a for-profit entity and the for-profit entity is receiving the proper tax exemption. Subtract depreciation computed as if the speculative shell building were classified as fifteen-year property

during the period during which it is owned by the taxpayer and is receiving the property tax exemption. However, this subsection does not apply to a speculative shell building which is used by the taxpayer, subsidiary of the taxpayer, or majority owners of the taxpayer, for other than as a speculative shell building, as defined in section 427.1, subsection 27.

17. Subtract the amount of the employer social security credit allowable for the tax year under section 45B of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the credit increases federal taxable income.

18. Add, to the extent not already included, income from the sale of obligations of the state and its political subdivisions. Income from the sale of these obligations is exempt from the taxes imposed by this division only if the law authorizing these obligations specifically exempts the income from the sale from the state corporate income tax.

19. *a.* The additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 107-147, § 101, does not apply in computing net income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer has taken such deduction in computing taxable income, the following adjustments shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

b. A taxpayer may elect to apply the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by Pub. L. No. 108-27, in computing net income for state tax purposes, for qualified property acquired after May 5, 2003, and before January 1, 2005. If the taxpayer elects to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the deduction may be taken on amended state tax returns, if necessary. If the taxpayer does not elect to take the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustment shall be made:

(1) Add the total amount of depreciation taken on all property for which the election under section 168(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code was made for the tax year.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to depreciation

allowed on such property for the tax year using the modified accelerated cost recovery system depreciation method applicable under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to section 168(k)(4).

(3) Any other adjustments to gains or losses to reflect the adjustments made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

20. A taxpayer may elect not to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No. 108-27, § 202, in computing taxable income for state tax purposes. If the taxpayer does not take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for state tax purposes, the following adjustments shall be made:

a. Add the total amount of expense deduction taken on section 179 property for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Subtract the amount of expense deduction on section 179 property allowable for federal tax purposes under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to enactment of Pub. L. No. 108-27, § 202.

c. Any other adjustments to gains and losses to the adjustments made in paragraphs “*a*” and “*b*” pursuant to rules adopted by the director.

21. Subtract the amount of foreign dividend income, including subpart F income as defined in section 952 of the Internal Revenue Code, based upon the percentage of ownership as set forth in section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code.

22. Subtract, to the extent included, the amount of ordinary or capital gain realized by the taxpayer as a result of the involuntary conversion of property due to eminent domain. However, if the total amount of such realized ordinary or capital gain is not recognized because the converted property is replaced with property that is similar to, or related in use to, the converted property, the amount of such realized ordinary or capital gain shall not be subtracted under this subsection until the remaining realized ordinary or capital gain is subject to federal taxation or until the time of disposition of the replacement property as provided under rules of the director. The subtraction allowed under this subsection shall not alter the basis as established for federal tax purposes of any property owned by the taxpayer.

23. Subtract, to the extent included, an amount equal to any income received from the sale, rental, or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the production of a project registered under section 15.393 which meets the criteria of a qualified expenditure under section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (2).

24. A taxpayer is allowed to take the increased expensing allowance under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Pub. L. No.

110-185, in computing taxable income for state tax purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §141 – 143; 2009 Acts, ch 135, §4, 5
 2009 amendment to subsection 11 applies retroactively to January 1, 2009, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 135, §5
 Subsections 6 and 6A amended
 Subsection 11 amended
 Subsection 20, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 24 amended

422.60 Imposition of tax — credit.

1. A franchise tax according to and measured by net income is imposed on financial institutions for the privilege of doing business in this state as financial institutions.

2. In addition to all taxes imposed under this division, there is imposed upon each financial institution doing business within the state the greater of the tax determined in section 422.63 or the state alternative minimum tax equal to sixty percent of the maximum state franchise tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer computed under this subsection.

The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer's state taxable income as computed with the adjustments in section 422.61, subsection 3, and with the following adjustments:

a. Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4), (c)(1), (d), and (g), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Make the adjustments provided in section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that in making the calculation under section 56(g)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code the state alternative minimum taxable income, computed without regard to the adjustments made by this paragraph, the exemption provided for in paragraph “*d*”, and the state alternative tax net operating loss described in paragraph “*e*”, shall be substituted for the items described in section 56(g)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

c. Apply the allocation and apportionment provisions of section 422.63.

d. Subtract an exemption amount of forty thousand dollars. This exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this paragraph, exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

e. In the case of a net operating loss beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount

of items of tax preference and adjustments arising in the tax year which was taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.35, subsection 11. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

3. *a.* There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in section 422.63 for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this subsection for those prior tax years.

b. The allowable credit under paragraph “*a*” for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in section 422.63 over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in subsection 2.

The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 2 for the tax year over the tax determined in section 422.63 for the tax year.

4. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded or credited to the following year, as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “*eligible property*” means the same as used in section 404A.1.

5. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43 for an investment in a qualifying business or a community-based seed capital fund.

b. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by investment tax credits authorized pursuant to sections 15.333 and 15E.193B, subsection 6.

6. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a venture capital fund investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

7. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

8. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

9. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized

pursuant to section 15E.232.

10. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a corporate tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.331C for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

11. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.66, if redeemed, for investments in the Iowa fund of funds.

12. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a qualified expenditure tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "a".

13. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

14. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a redevelopment tax credit allowed under chapter 15, subchapter II, part 9.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §126
Subsection 14 amended

422.88 Failure to pay estimated tax.

1. If the taxpayer submits an underpayment of the estimated tax, the taxpayer is subject to an underpayment penalty at the rate established under section 421.7 upon the amount of the underpayment for the period of the underpayment.

2. The amount of the underpayment shall be the excess of the amount of the installment which would be required to be paid if the estimated tax was equal to one hundred percent of the tax shown on the return of the taxpayer for the taxable year

over the amount of installments paid on or before the date prescribed for payment.

3. If the taxpayer did not file a return during the taxable year, the amount of the underpayment shall be equal to one hundred percent of the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year over the amount of installments paid on or before the date prescribed for payment.

4. The period of the underpayment shall run from the date the installment was required to be paid to the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year or the date on which such portion is paid, whichever date first occurs.

5. A payment of estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment only to the extent such payment exceeds the amount of the installment determined under subsection 2 or 3 of this section for such installment date.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §135, 153
2009 amendments to subsections 2 and 3 apply retroactively to January 1, 2009, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

422.100 Allocation to the child care credit fund. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 182, § 138.

DIVISION X

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

422.120 through 422.122 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 179, § 152, 153.

Repeal takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to November 1, 2008, for refund claims filed on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153

CHAPTER 423

STREAMLINED SALES AND USE TAX ACT

423.3 Exemptions.

There is exempted from the provisions of this subchapter and from the computation of the amount of tax imposed by it the following:

1. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property and services furnished which this state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States or under the Constitution of this state.

2. The sales price of sales for resale of tangible personal property or taxable services, or for resale of tangible personal property in connection with the furnishing of taxable services except for sales, other than leases or rentals, which are sales of machinery, equipment, attachments, and replacement parts specifically enumerated in subsection 37 and used in the manner described in subsection 37 or the purchase of tangible personal property, the leasing or rental of which is exempted from tax by subsection 49.

3. The sales price of agricultural breeding livestock and domesticated fowl.

4. The sales price of commercial fertilizer.

5. a. The sales price of agricultural limestone, herbicide, pesticide, insecticide, including adjuvants, surfactants, and other products directly related to the application enhancement of those products, food, medication, or agricultural drain tile, including installation of agricultural drain tile, any of which are to be used in disease control, weed control, insect control, or health promotion of plants or livestock produced as part of agricultural production for market.

b. The following enumerated materials associated with the installation of agricultural drain tile which is exempt pursuant to paragraph "a" shall also be exempt under paragraph "a":

- (1) Tile intakes.
- (2) Outlet pipes and guards.
- (3) Aluminum and gabion structures.

- (4) Erosion control fabric.
- (5) Water control structures.
- (6) Miscellaneous tile fittings.
- 6. The sales price of tangible personal property which will be consumed as fuel in creating heat, power, or steam for grain drying, or for providing heat or cooling for livestock buildings or for greenhouses or buildings or parts of buildings dedicated to the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants intended for sale in the ordinary course of business, or for use in cultivation of agricultural products by aquaculture, or in implements of husbandry engaged in agricultural production.
- 7. The sales price of services furnished by specialized flying implements of husbandry used for agricultural aerial spraying.
- 8. The sales price exclusive of services of farm machinery and equipment, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery and equipment and replacement parts, if the following conditions are met:
 - a. The farm machinery and equipment shall be directly and primarily used in production of agricultural products.
 - b. The farm machinery and equipment shall constitute self-propelled implements or implements customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled implements or the farm machinery or equipment is a grain dryer.
 - c. The replacement part is used in any repair or reconstruction necessary to the farm machinery's or equipment's exempt use in the production of agricultural products.
- Vehicles subject to registration, as defined in section 423.1, or replacement parts for such vehicles, are not eligible for this exemption.
- 9. The sales price of wood chips, sawdust, hay, straw, paper, or other materials used for bedding in the production of agricultural livestock or fowl.
- 10. The sales price of gas, electricity, water, or heat to be used in implements of husbandry engaged in agricultural production.
- 11. The sales price exclusive of services of farm machinery and equipment, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery and equipment, and including auger systems, curtains and curtain systems, drip systems, fan and fan systems, shutters, inlets and shutter or inlet systems, and refrigerators, and replacement parts, if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The implement, machinery, or equipment is directly and primarily used in livestock or dairy production, aquaculture production, or the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants.
 - b. The implement is not a self-propelled implement or implement customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled implements.
 - c. The replacement part is used in any repair

or reconstruction necessary to the farm machinery's or equipment's exempt use in livestock or dairy production, aquaculture production, or the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants.

12. The sales price, exclusive of services, from sales of irrigation equipment used in farming operations.

13. The sales price from the sale or rental of irrigation equipment, whether installed above or below ground, to a contractor or farmer if the equipment will be primarily used in agricultural operations.

14. The sales price from the sales of horses, commonly known as draft horses, when purchased for use and so used as draft horses.

15. The sales price from the sale of property which is a container, label, carton, pallet, packing case, wrapping, baling wire, twine, bag, bottle, shipping case, or other similar article or receptacle sold for use in agricultural, livestock, or dairy production.

16. The sales price from the sale of feed and feed supplements and additives when used for consumption by farm deer or bison.

17. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise, or services, used for educational purposes sold to any private nonprofit educational institution in this state. For the purpose of this subsection, "educational institution" means an institution which primarily functions as a school, college, or university with students, faculty, and an established curriculum. The faculty of an educational institution must be associated with the institution and the curriculum must include basic courses which are offered every year. "Educational institution" includes an institution primarily functioning as a library.

18. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to the following nonprofit corporations:

a. Residential care facilities and intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation and residential care facilities for persons with mental illness licensed by the department of inspections and appeals under chapter 135C.

b. Residential facilities licensed by the department of human services pursuant to chapter 237, other than those maintained by individuals as defined in section 237.1, subsection 7.

c. Rehabilitation facilities that provide accredited rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities which are accredited by the commission on accreditation of rehabilitation facilities or the accreditation council for services for persons with mental retardation and other persons with developmental disabilities and adult day care services approved for reimbursement by the state department of human services.

d. Community mental health centers accredited by the department of human services pursuant to chapter 225C.

e. Community health centers as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 254(c) and migrant health centers as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 254(b).

f. Home and community-based services providers certified to offer Medicaid waiver services by the department of human services that are any of the following:

(1) Ill and handicapped waiver service providers, described in 441 IAC 77.30.

(2) Hospice providers, described in 441 IAC 77.32.

(3) Elderly waiver service providers, described in 441 IAC 77.33.

(4) AIDS/HIV waiver service providers, described in 441 IAC 77.34.

(5) Federally qualified health centers, described in 441 IAC 77.35.

(6) MR waiver service providers, described in 441 IAC 77.37.

(7) Brain injury waiver service providers, described in 441 IAC 77.39.

19. The sales price of tangible personal property sold to a nonprofit organization which was organized for the purpose of lending the tangible personal property to the general public for use by them for nonprofit purposes.

20. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to nonprofit legal aid organizations.

21. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise, or of services, used for educational, scientific, historic preservation, or aesthetic purpose sold to a nonprofit private museum.

22. The sales price from sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or from services furnished, to a nonprofit private art center to be used in the operation of the art center.

23. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, by a fair organized under chapter 174.

24. The sales price from services furnished by the notification center established pursuant to section 480.3, and the vendor selected pursuant to section 480.3 to provide the notification service.

25. The sales price of food and beverages sold for human consumption by a nonprofit organization which principally promotes a food or beverage product for human consumption produced, grown, or raised in this state and whose income is exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

26. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a statewide nonprofit organ procurement organization, as defined in section 142C.2.

27. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a nonprofit hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B to be used in the operation of the hospital.

28. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, to a freestanding nonprofit hospice facility which operates a hospice

program as defined in 42 C.F.R., ch. IV, § 418.3, which property or services are to be used in the hospice program.

29. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise sold, or of services furnished, which are used in the fulfillment of a written construction contract with a nonprofit hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B if all of the following apply:

a. The sales and delivery of the goods, wares, or merchandise, or the services furnished occurred between July 1, 1998, and December 31, 2001.

b. The written construction contract was entered into prior to December 31, 1999, or bonds to fund the construction were issued prior to December 31, 1999.

c. The sales or services were purchased by a contractor as the agent for the hospital or were purchased directly by the hospital.

30. The sales price of livestock ear tags sold by a nonprofit organization whose income is exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code where the proceeds are used in bovine research programs selected or approved by such organization.

31. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise sold to and of services furnished, and used for public purposes sold to a tax-certifying or tax-levying body of the state or a governmental subdivision of the state, including regional transit systems, as defined in section 324A.1, the state board of regents, department of human services, state department of transportation, any municipally owned solid waste facility which sells all or part of its processed waste as fuel to a municipally owned public utility, and all divisions, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities of state, federal, county, or municipal government which have no earnings going to the benefit of an equity investor or stockholder, except any of the following:

a. The sales price of goods, wares, or merchandise sold to, or of services furnished, and used by or in connection with the operation of any municipally owned public utility engaged in selling gas, electricity, heat, pay television service, or communication service to the general public.

b. The sales price of furnishing of sewage services to a county or municipality on behalf of non-residential commercial operations.

c. The furnishing of solid waste collection and disposal service to a county or municipality on behalf of nonresidential commercial operations located within the county or municipality.

The exemption provided by this subsection shall also apply to all such sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or of services furnished and subject to use tax.

32. The sales price of tangible personal property sold, or of services furnished, by a county or city. This exemption does not apply to any of the following:

a. The tax specifically imposed under section 423.2 on the sales price from sales or furnishing of gas, electricity, water, heat, pay television service, or communication service to the public by a municipal corporation in its proprietary capacity.

b. The sale or furnishing of solid waste collection and disposal service to nonresidential commercial operations.

c. The sale or furnishing of sewage service for nonresidential commercial operations.

d. Fees paid to cities and counties for the privilege of participating in any athletic sports.

33. a. The sales price of mementos and other items relating to Iowa history and historic sites, the general assembly, and the state capitol, sold by the legislative services agency and its legislative information office on the premises of property under the control of the legislative council, at the state capitol, and on other state property.

b. The legislative services agency is not a retailer under this chapter and the sale of items or provision of services by the legislative services agency is not a retail sale under this chapter and is exempt from the sales tax.

34. The sales price from sales of mementos and other items relating to Iowa history and historic sites by the department of cultural affairs on the premises of property under its control and at the state capitol.

35. The sales price from sales or services furnished by the state fair organized under chapter 173.

36. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property or of the sale or furnishing of electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, or communication service to another state or political subdivision of another state if the other state provides a similar reciprocal exemption for this state and political subdivision of this state.

37. The sales price of services on or connected with new construction, reconstruction, alteration, expansion, remodeling, or the services of a general building contractor, architect, or engineer. The exemption in this subsection also applies to the sales price on the lease or rental of all machinery, equipment, and replacement parts directly and primarily used by owners, contractors, subcontractors, and builders for new construction, reconstruction, alteration, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures and of all machinery, equipment, and replacement parts which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the machinery, equipment, and replacement parts so used.

38. The sales price from the sale of building materials, supplies, or equipment sold to rural water districts organized under chapter 504 as provided in chapter 357A and used for the construction of facilities of a rural water district.

39. The sales price from "casual sales".

a. "Casual sales" means:

(1) Sales of tangible personal property, or the furnishing of services, of a nonrecurring nature, by the owner, if the seller, at the time of the sale, is not engaged for profit in the business of selling tangible personal property or services taxed under section 423.2.

(2) The sale of all or substantially all of the tangible personal property or services held or used by a seller in the course of the seller's trade or business for which the seller is required to hold a sales tax permit when the seller sells or otherwise transfers the trade or business to another person who shall engage in a similar trade or business.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), the sale, furnishing, or performance of a service that is of a recurring nature by the owner if, at the time of the sale, all of the following apply:

(a) The seller is not engaged for profit in the business of the selling, furnishing, or performance of services taxed under section 423.2. For purposes of this subparagraph, the fact of the recurring nature of selling, furnishing, or performance of services does not constitute by itself engaging for profit in the business of selling, furnishing, or performance of services.

(b) The owner of the business is the only person performing the service.

(c) The owner of the business is a full-time student.

(d) The total gross receipts from the sales, furnishing, or performance of services during the calendar year does not exceed five thousand dollars.

b. The exemption under this subsection does not apply to vehicles subject to registration, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, off-road motorcycles, off-road utility vehicles, aircraft, or commercial or pleasure watercraft or water vessels.

40. The sales price from the sale of automotive fluids to a retailer to be used either in providing a service which includes the installation or application of the fluids in or on a motor vehicle, which service is subject to section 423.2, subsection 6, or to be installed in or applied to a motor vehicle which the retailer intends to sell, which sale is subject to section 423.26. For purposes of this subsection, automotive fluids are all those which are refined, manufactured, or otherwise processed and packaged for sale prior to their installation in or application to a motor vehicle. They include but are not limited to motor oil and other lubricants, hydraulic fluids, brake fluid, transmission fluid, sealants, undercoatings, antifreeze, and gasoline additives.

41. The sales price from the rental of motion picture films, video and audio tapes, video and audio discs, records, photos, copy, scripts, or other media used for the purpose of transmitting that which can be seen, heard, or read, if either of the following conditions are met:

a. The lessee imposes a charge for the viewing of such media and the charge for the viewing is

subject to taxation under this subchapter or is subject to use tax.

b. The lessee broadcasts the contents of such media for public viewing or listening.

42. The sales price from the sale of tangible personal property consisting of advertising material including paper to a person in Iowa if that person or that person's agent will, subsequent to the sale, send that advertising material outside this state and the material is subsequently used solely outside of Iowa. For the purpose of this subsection, "advertising material" means any brochure, catalog, leaflet, flyer, order form, return envelope, or similar item used to promote sales of property or services.

43. The sales price from the sale of property or of services performed on property which the retailer transfers to a carrier for shipment to a point outside of Iowa, places in the United States mail or parcel post directed to a point outside of Iowa, or transports to a point outside of Iowa by means of the retailer's own vehicles, and which is not thereafter returned to a point within Iowa, except solely in the course of interstate commerce or transportation. This exemption shall not apply if the purchaser, consumer, or their agent, other than a carrier, takes physical possession of the property in Iowa.

44. The sales price from the sale of wine which is shipped from outside Iowa and which meets the requirements for sales and use tax exemption pursuant to section 123.187.

45. The sales price from the sale of property which is a container, label, carton, pallet, packing case, wrapping paper, twine, bag, bottle, shipping case, or other similar article or receptacle sold to retailers or manufacturers for the purpose of packaging or facilitating the transportation of tangible personal property sold at retail or transferred in association with the maintenance or repair of fabric or clothing.

46. The sales price from sales or rentals to a printer or publisher of the following: acetate; anti-halation backing; antistatic spray; back lining; base material used as a carrier for light sensitive emulsions; blankets; blow-ups; bronze powder; carbon tissue; codas; color filters; color separations; contacts; continuous tone separations; creative art; custom dies and die cutting materials; dampener sleeves; dampening solution; design and styling; diazo coating; dot etching; dot etching solutions; drawings; drawsheets; driers; duplicate films or prints; electronically digitized images; electrotypes; end product of image modulation; engravings; etch solutions; film; finished art or final art; fix; fixative spray; flats; flying pasters; foils; goldenrod paper; gum; halftones; illustrations; ink; ink paste; keylines; lacquer; laser images; layouts; lettering; line negatives and positives; linotypes; lithographic offset plates; magnesium and zinc etchings; masking paper; masks; masters; mats; mat service; metal toner;

models and modeling; mylar; negatives; nonoffset spray; opaque film process paper; opaquing; padding compound; paper stock; photographic materials: acids, plastic film, desensitizer emulsion, exposure chemicals, fix, developers, and paper; photography, day rate; photopolymer coating; photographs; photostats; photo-display tape; phototypesetter materials; ph-indicator sticks; positives; press pack; printing cylinders; printing plates, all types; process lettering; proof paper; proofs and proof processes, all types; pumice powder; purchased author alterations; purchased composition; purchased phototypesetting; purchased stripping and pasteups; red litho tape; reducers; roller covering; screen tints; sketches; stepped plates; stereotypes; strip types; substrate; tints; tissue overlays; toners; transparencies; tympan; typesetting; typography; varnishes; veloxes; wood mounts; and any other items used in a like capacity to any of the above enumerated items by the printer or publisher to complete a finished product for sale at retail. Expendable tools and supplies which are not enumerated in this subsection are excluded from the exemption. "Printer" means that portion of a person's business engaged in printing that completes a finished product for ultimate sale at retail or means that portion of a person's business used to complete a finished printed packaging material used to package a product for ultimate sale at retail. "Printer" does not mean an in-house printer who prints or copyrights its own materials.

47. a. The sales price from the sale or rental of computers, machinery, and equipment, including replacement parts, and materials used to construct or self-construct computers, machinery, and equipment if such items are any of the following:

(1) Directly and primarily used in processing by a manufacturer.

(2) Directly and primarily used to maintain the integrity of the product or to maintain unique environmental conditions required for either the product or the computers, machinery, and equipment used in processing by a manufacturer, including test equipment used to control quality and specifications of the product.

(3) Directly and primarily used in research and development of new products or processes of processing.

(4) Computers used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise.

(5) Directly and primarily used in recycling or reprocessing of waste products.

(6) Pollution-control equipment used by a manufacturer, including but not limited to that required or certified by an agency of this state or of the United States government.

b. The sales price from the sale of fuel used in creating heat, power, steam, or for generating electrical current, or from the sale of electricity,

consumed by computers, machinery, or equipment used in an exempt manner described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), (2), (3), (5), or (6).

c. The sales price from the sale or rental of the following shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this subchapter:

- (1) Hand tools.
- (2) Point-of-sale equipment and computers.
- (3) Industrial machinery, equipment, and computers, including pollution-control equipment within the scope of section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “h” and “i”.
- (4) Vehicles subject to registration, except vehicles subject to registration which are directly and primarily used in recycling or reprocessing of waste products.

d. As used in this subsection:

(1) “*Commercial enterprise*” includes businesses and manufacturers conducted for profit and centers for data processing services to insurance companies, financial institutions, businesses, and manufacturers, but excludes professions and occupations and nonprofit organizations.

(2) “*Financial institution*” means as defined in section 527.2.

(3) “*Insurance company*” means an insurer organized or operating under chapter 508, 514, 515, 518, 518A, 519, or 520, or authorized to do business in Iowa as an insurer or an insurance producer under chapter 522B.

(4) “*Manufacturer*” means as defined in section 428.20, but also includes contract manufacturers. A contract manufacturer is a manufacturer that otherwise falls within the definition of manufacturer under section 428.20, except that a contract manufacturer does not sell the tangible personal property the contract manufacturer processes on behalf of other manufacturers. A business engaged in activities subsequent to the extractive process of quarrying or mining, such as crushing, washing, sizing, or blending of aggregate materials, is a manufacturer with respect to these activities.

(5) “*Processing*” means a series of operations in which materials are manufactured, refined, purified, created, combined, or transformed by a manufacturer, ultimately into tangible personal property. Processing encompasses all activities commencing with the receipt or producing of raw materials by the manufacturer and ending at the point products are delivered for shipment or transferred from the manufacturer. Processing includes but is not limited to refinement or purification of materials; treatment of materials to change their form, context, or condition; maintenance of the quality or integrity of materials, components, or products; maintenance of environmental conditions necessary for materials, components, or products; quality control activities; and construction of packaging and shipping devices, placement into shipping containers or any type of shipping devices or medium, and the movement of

materials, components, or products until shipment from the processor.

(6) “*Receipt or producing of raw materials*” means activities performed upon tangible personal property only. With respect to raw materials produced from or upon real estate, the receipt or producing of raw materials is deemed to occur immediately following the severance of the raw materials from the real estate.

47A. a. Subject to paragraph “b”, the sales price from the sale or rental of central office equipment or transmission equipment primarily used by local exchange carriers and competitive local exchange service providers as defined in section 476.96; by franchised cable television operators, mutual companies, municipal utilities, cooperatives, and companies furnishing communications services that are not subject to rate regulation as provided in chapter 476; by long distance companies as defined in section 477.10; or for a commercial mobile radio service as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 20.3 in the furnishing of telecommunications services on a commercial basis. For the purposes of this subsection, “*central office equipment*” means equipment utilized in the initiating, processing, amplifying, switching, or monitoring of telecommunications services. “*Transmission equipment*” means equipment utilized in the process of sending information from one location to another location. “*Central office equipment*” and “*transmission equipment*” also include ancillary equipment and apparatus which support, regulate, control, repair, test, or enable such equipment to accomplish its function.

b. The exemption in this subsection shall be phased in by means of tax refunds as follows:

(1) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, one-seventh of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(2) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008, two-sevenths of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(3) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009, three-sevenths of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(4) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, four-sevenths of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(5) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011, five-sevenths of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(6) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012, six-sevenths of the state tax on the sales price shall be refunded.

(7) If the sale or rental occurs on or after July 1, 2012, the sales price is exempt and no payment of tax and subsequent refund are required.

c. For sales or rentals occurring on or after July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2012, a refund of the tax paid as provided in paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6), must be applied for, not later than six months after the month

in which the sale or rental occurred, in the manner and on the forms provided by the department. Refunds shall only be of the state tax collected. Refunds authorized shall accrue interest at the rate in effect under section 421.7 from the first day of the second calendar month following the date the refund claim is received by the department.

48. The sales price from the furnishing of the design and installation of new industrial machinery or equipment, including electrical and electronic installation.

49. The sales price from the sale of carbon dioxide in a liquid, solid, or gaseous form, electricity, steam, and other taxable services and the lease or rental of tangible personal property when used by a manufacturer of food products to produce marketable food products for human consumption, including but not limited to treatment of material to change its form, context, or condition, in order to produce the food product, maintenance of quality or integrity of the food product, changing or maintenance of temperature levels necessary to avoid spoilage or to hold the food product in marketable condition, maintenance of environmental conditions necessary for the safe or efficient use of machinery and material used to produce the food product, sanitation and quality control activities, formation of packaging, placement into shipping containers, and movement of the material or food product until shipment from the building of manufacture.

50. The sales price of sales of electricity, steam, or any taxable service when purchased and used in the processing of tangible personal property intended to be sold ultimately at retail or of any fuel which is consumed in creating power, heat, or steam for processing or for generating electric current.

51. The sales price of tangible personal property sold for processing. Tangible personal property is sold for processing within the meaning of this subsection only when it is intended that the property will, by means of fabrication, compounding, manufacturing, or germination, become an integral part of other tangible personal property intended to be sold ultimately at retail; or for generating electric current; or the property is a chemical, solvent, sorbent, or reagent, which is directly used and is consumed, dissipated, or depleted, in processing tangible personal property which is intended to be sold ultimately at retail or consumed in the maintenance or repair of fabric or clothing, and which may not become a component or integral part of the finished product. The distribution to the public of free newspapers or shoppers guides is a retail sale for purposes of the processing exemption set out in this subsection and in subsection 50.

52. The sales price from the sale of argon and other similar gases to be used in the manufacturing process.

53. The sales price from the sale of electricity to water companies assessed for property tax pursuant to sections 428.24, 428.26, and 428.28 which is used solely for the purpose of pumping water from a river or well.

54. The sales price from the sale of wind energy conversion property to be used as an electric power source and the sale of the materials used to manufacture, install, or construct wind energy conversion property used or to be used as an electric power source.

For purposes of this subsection, "*wind energy conversion property*" means any device, including but not limited to a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines, and substation, which converts wind energy to a form of usable energy.

55. The sales price from the sales of newspapers, free newspapers, or shoppers guides and the printing and publishing of such newspapers and shoppers guides, and envelopes for advertising.

56. The sales price from the sale of motor fuel and special fuel consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft where the fuel tax has been imposed and paid and no refund has been or will be allowed and the sales price from the sales of ethanol blended gasoline, as defined in section 214A.1.

57. The sales price from all sales of food and food ingredients. However, as used in this subsection, a sale of "*food and food ingredients*" does not include a sale of alcoholic beverages, candy, or dietary supplements; food sold through vending machines; or sales of prepared food, soft drinks, or tobacco. For the purposes of this subsection:

a. "*Alcoholic beverages*" means beverages that are suitable for human consumption and contain one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.

b. "*Candy*" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. Candy shall not include any preparation containing flour and shall require no refrigeration.

c. "*Dietary supplement*" means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement the diet that contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients:

(1) A vitamin.

(2) A mineral.

(3) An herb or other botanical.

(4) An amino acid.

(5) A dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake.

(6) A concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any of the ingredients in subparagraphs (1) through (5) that is intended for

ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gel-cap, or liquid form, or if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is not represented as conventional food and is not represented for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet; and is required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the “supplement facts” box found on the label and as required pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 101.36.

d. “Food and food ingredients” means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value.

e. “Food sold through vending machines” means food dispensed from a machine or other mechanical device that accepts payment, other than food which would be qualified for exemption under subsection 58 if purchased with a coupon described in subsection 58.

f. “Prepared food” means any of following:

(1) Food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller, including food sold by a caterer.

(2) Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item.

(3) “*Prepared food*”, for the purposes of this paragraph, does not include food that is any of the following:

(a) Only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller.

(b) Eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the United States food and drug administration, ch. 3, part 401.11 of its food code, so as to prevent foodborne illnesses.

(c) Bakery items sold by the seller which baked them. The words “*bakery items*” includes but is not limited to breads, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, donuts, Danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas.

(d) Food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller in an unheated state as a single item which is priced by weight or volume.

(4) Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does not include a container or packaging used to transport food.

g. “Soft drinks” means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. “*Soft drinks*” does not include beverages that contain milk or milk products; soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes; or greater than fifty percent of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

h. “Tobacco” means cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco.

58. The sales price from the sale of items purchased with coupons issued under the federal Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.

59. In transactions in which tangible personal property is traded toward the sales price of other tangible personal property, that portion of the sales price which is not payable in money to the retailer is exempted from the taxable amount if the following conditions are met:

a. The tangible personal property traded to the retailer is the type of property normally sold in the regular course of the retailer’s business.

b. The tangible personal property traded to the retailer is intended by the retailer to be ultimately sold at retail or is intended to be used by the retailer or another in the remanufacturing of a like item.

60. The sales price from the sale or rental of prescription drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, prosthetic devices, and other medical devices intended for human use or consumption.

For the purposes of this subsection:

a. “Drug” means a compound, substance, or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food and food ingredients, dietary supplements, or alcoholic beverages, which is any of the following:

(1) Recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, and supplement to any of them.

(2) Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease.

(3) Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.

b. “Durable medical equipment” means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include mobility enhancing equipment, to which all of the following apply:

(1) Can withstand repeated use.

(2) Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose.

(3) Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury.

(4) Is not worn in or on the body.

(5) Is for home use only.

(6) Is prescribed by a practitioner.

c. “Mobility enhancing equipment” means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include durable medical equipment, to which all of the following apply:

(1) Is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle.

(2) Is not generally used by persons with normal mobility.

(3) Does not include any motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.

(4) Is prescribed by a practitioner.

d. “Other medical device” means equipment or a supply that is not a drug, durable medical equip-

ment, mobility enhancing equipment, or prosthetic device. “*Other medical devices*” includes but is not limited to ostomy, urological, and tracheostomy supplies, diabetic testing materials, hypodermic syringes and needles, anesthesia trays, biopsy trays and biopsy needles, cannula systems, catheter trays and invasive catheters, fistula sets, irrigation solutions, intravenous administering solutions and stopcocks, myelogram trays, small vein infusion kits, spinal puncture trays, and venous blood sets intended to be dispensed for human use with or without a prescription to an ultimate user.

e. “*Practitioner*” means a practitioner as defined in section 155A.3, or a person licensed to prescribe drugs.

f. “*Prescription*” means an order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a practitioner.

g. “*Prescription drug*” means a drug intended to be dispensed to an ultimate user pursuant to a prescription drug order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner, or oxygen or insulin dispensed for human consumption with or without a prescription drug order or medication order.

h. “*Prosthetic device*” means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device including repair and replacement parts for the same worn on or in the body to do any of the following:

- (1) Artificially replace a missing portion of the body.
- (2) Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction.
- (3) Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

“*Prosthetic device*” includes but is not limited to orthopedic or orthotic devices, ostomy equipment, urological equipment, tracheostomy equipment, and intraocular lenses.

i. “*Ultimate user*” means an individual who has lawfully obtained and possesses a prescription drug or medical device for the individual’s own use or for the use of a member of the individual’s household, or an individual to whom a prescription drug or medical device has been lawfully supplied, administered, dispensed, or prescribed.

61. The sales price from services furnished by aerial commercial and charter transportation services.

62. The sales price from the sale of raffle tickets for a raffle licensed pursuant to section 99B.5.

63. The sales price from the sale of tangible personal property which will be given as prizes to players in games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B.

64. The sales price from the sale of a modular home, as defined in section 435.1, to the extent of the portion of the purchase price of the modular

home which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the modular home. For purposes of this exemption, the portion of the purchase price which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the modular home is forty percent.

65. The sales price from charges paid to a provider for access to on-line computer services. For purposes of this subsection, “*on-line computer service*” means a service that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to the internet or to other information made available through a computer server or other device.

66. The sales price from the sale or rental of information services. “*Information services*” means every business activity, process, or function by which a seller or its agent accumulates, prepares, organizes, or conveys data, facts, knowledge, procedures, and like services to a buyer or its agent of such information through any tangible or intangible medium. Information accumulated, prepared, or organized for a buyer or its agent is an information service even though it may incorporate pre-existing components of data or other information. “*Information services*” includes but is not limited to database files, mailing lists, subscription files, market research, credit reports, surveys, real estate listings, bond rating reports, abstracts of title, bad check lists, broadcasting rating services, wire services, and scouting reports, or other similar items.

67. The sales price of a sale at retail if the substance of the transaction is delivered to the purchaser digitally, electronically, or utilizing cable, or by radio waves, microwaves, satellites, or fiber optics.

68. a. The sales price from the sale of an article of clothing designed to be worn on or about the human body if all of the following apply:

(1) The sales price of the article is less than one hundred dollars.

(2) The sale takes place during a period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and ending at midnight on the following Saturday.

b. This subsection does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Sport or recreational equipment and protective equipment.

(2) Clothing accessories or equipment.

(3) The rental of clothing.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Clothing*” means all human wearing apparel suitable for general use. “*Clothing*” includes but is not limited to the following: aprons, household and shop; athletic supporters; baby receiving blankets; bathing suits and caps; beach capes and coats; belts and suspenders; boots; coats and jackets; costumes; diapers (children and adults, including disposable diapers); earmuffs; footlets; formal wear; garters and garter belts; girdles;

gloves and mittens for general use; hats and caps; hosiery; insoles for shoes; lab coats; neckties; overshoes; pantyhose; rainwear; rubber pants; sandals; scarves; shoes and shoelaces; slippers; sneakers; socks and stockings; steel-toed shoes; underwear; uniforms, athletic and nonathletic; and wedding apparel.

“*Clothing*” does not include the following: belt buckles sold separately; costume masks sold separately; patches and emblems sold separately; sewing equipment and supplies (including but not limited to knitting needles, patterns, pins, scissors, sewing machines, sewing needles, tape measures, and thimbles); and sewing materials that become part of clothing (including but not limited to buttons, fabric, lace, thread, yarn, and zippers).

(2) “*Clothing accessories or equipment*” means incidental items worn on the person or in conjunction with clothing. “*Clothing accessories or equipment*” includes but is not limited to the following: briefcases; cosmetics; hair notions (including but not limited to barrettes, hair bows, and hair nets); handbags; handkerchiefs; jewelry; sunglasses, nonprescription; umbrellas; wallets; watches; and wigs and hairpieces.

(3) “*Protective equipment*” means items for human wear and designed as protection for the wearer against injury or disease or as protection against damage or injury of other persons or property but not suitable for general use. “*Protective equipment*” includes but is not limited to the following: breathing masks; clean room apparel and equipment; ear and hearing protectors; face shields; hard hats; helmets; paint or dust respirators; protective gloves; safety glasses and goggles; safety belts; tool belts; and welders gloves and masks.

(4) “*Sport or recreational equipment*” means items designed for human use and worn in conjunction with an athletic or recreational activity that are not suitable for general use. “*Sport or recreational equipment*” includes but is not limited to the following: ballet and tap shoes; cleated or spiked athletic shoes; gloves (including but not limited to baseball, bowling, boxing, hockey, and golf); goggles; hand and elbow guards; life preservers and vests; mouth guards; roller and ice skates; shin guards; shoulder pads; ski boots; waders; and wetsuits and fins.

69. The sales price from charges paid for the delivery of electricity or natural gas if the sale or furnishing of the electricity or natural gas or its use is exempt from the tax on sales prices imposed under this subchapter or from the use tax imposed under subchapter III.

69A. The sales price from surcharges paid for E911 service and wireless E911 service pursuant to chapter 34A.

70. The sales price of delivery charges. This exemption does not apply to the delivery of electric energy or natural gas.

71. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property used or to be used as railroad rolling stock for transporting persons or property, or as materials or parts therefor.

72. The sales price from the sales of special fuel for diesel engines consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire on rivers bordering on the state if the fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser’s barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such a river.

73. The sales price from sales of vehicles subject to registration or subject only to the issuance of a certificate of title and sales of aircraft subject to registration under section 328.20.

74. The sales price from the sale of aircraft for use in a scheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation.

75. The sales price from the sale or rental of aircraft; the sale or rental of tangible personal property permanently affixed or attached as a component part of the aircraft, including but not limited to repair or replacement materials or parts; and the sales price of all services used for aircraft repair, remodeling, and maintenance services when such services are performed on aircraft, aircraft engines, or aircraft component materials or parts. For the purposes of this exemption, “*aircraft*” means aircraft used in a scheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation.

76. The sales price from the sale or rental of tangible personal property permanently affixed or attached as a component part of the aircraft, including but not limited to repair or replacement materials or parts; and the sales price of all services used for aircraft repair, remodeling, and maintenance services when such services are performed on aircraft, aircraft engines, or aircraft component materials or parts. For the purposes of this exemption, “*aircraft*” means aircraft used in nonscheduled interstate federal aviation administration certificated air carrier operation operating under 14 C.F.R. ch. 1, pt. 135.

77. The sales price from the sale of aircraft to an aircraft dealer who in turn rents or leases the aircraft if all of the following apply:

a. The aircraft is kept in the inventory of the dealer for sale at all times.

b. The dealer reserves the right to immediately take the aircraft from the renter or lessee when a buyer is found.

c. The renter or lessee is aware that the dealer will immediately take the aircraft when a buyer is found.

If an aircraft exempt under this subsection is used for any purpose other than leasing or renting, or the conditions in paragraphs “a”, “b”, and “c” are not continuously met, the dealer claiming the ex-

emption under this subsection is liable for the tax that would have been due except for this subsection. The tax shall be computed upon the original purchase price.

78. *a.* The sales price from sales or rental of tangible personal property, or services rendered by any entity where the profits from the sales or rental of the tangible personal property, or services rendered, are used by or donated to a nonprofit entity that is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, a government entity, or a nonprofit private educational institution, and where the entire proceeds from the sales, rental, or services are expended for any of the following purposes:

- (1) Educational.
- (2) Religious.

(3) Charitable. A charitable act is an act done out of goodwill, benevolence, and a desire to add to or to improve the good of humankind in general or any class or portion of humankind, with no pecuniary profit inuring to the person performing the service or giving the gift.

b. For purposes of this exemption, an organization that meets the requirements of paragraph “*a*” and which is created for the sole or primary purpose of providing athletic activities to youth shall be considered created for an educational purpose.

c. This exemption does not apply to the sales price from games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in chapter 99B. This exemption is disallowed on the amount of the sales price only to the extent the profits from the sales, rental, or services are not used by or donated to the appropriate entity and expended for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

79. The sales price from the sale or rental of tangible personal property or from services furnished to a recognized community action agency as provided in section 216A.93 to be used for the purposes of the agency.

80. *a.* For purposes of this subsection, “*designated exempt entity*” means an entity which is designated in section 423.4, subsection 1 or 6.

b. If a contractor, subcontractor, or builder is to use building materials, supplies, and equipment in the performance of a construction contract with a designated exempt entity, the person shall purchase such items of tangible personal property without liability for the tax if such property will be used in the performance of the construction contract and a purchasing agent authorization letter and an exemption certificate, issued by the designated exempt entity, are presented to the retailer. The sales price of building materials, supplies, or equipment is exempt from tax by this subsection only to the extent the building materials, supplies, or equipment are completely consumed in the performance of the construction contract with the designated exempt entity.

c. Where the owner, contractor, subcontractor, or builder is also a retailer holding a retail sales tax permit and transacting retail sales of building materials, supplies, and equipment, the tax shall not be due when materials are withdrawn from inventory for use in construction performed for a designated exempt entity if an exemption certificate is received from such entity.

d. Tax shall not apply to tangible personal property purchased and consumed by a manufacturer as building materials, supplies, or equipment in the performance of a construction contract for a designated exempt entity, if a purchasing agent authorization letter and an exemption certificate are received from such entity and presented to a retailer.

81. The sales price from the sales of lottery tickets or shares pursuant to chapter 99G.

82. *a.* The sales price from the sale or rental of core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment, including replacement parts, directly and primarily used in the mold-making process by a foundry.

b. The sales price from the sale of fuel used in creating heat, power, steam, or for generating electric current, or from the sale of electricity, consumed by core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment used directly and primarily in the mold-making process by a foundry.

c. The sales price from the furnishing of the design and installation, including electrical and electronic installation, of core-making, mold-making, and sand-handling machinery and equipment used directly and primarily in the mold-making process by a foundry.

83. The sales price from noncustomer point of sale or noncustomer automated teller machine access or service charges assessed by a financial institution. For purposes of this subsection, “*financial institution*” means the same as defined in section 527.2.

84. *a.* Subject to paragraph “*b*”, the sales price from the sale or furnishing of metered gas, electricity, and fuel, including propane and heating oil, to residential customers which is used to provide energy for residential dwellings and units of apartment and condominium complexes used for human occupancy.

b. The exemption in this subsection shall be phased in by means of a reduction in the tax rate as follows:

(1) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, or if the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, the rate of tax is two percent of the sales price.

(2) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, or if the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, the rate of tax is one percent of the sales price.

(3) If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2006, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occurs on or after January 1, 2006, the rate of tax is zero percent of the sales price.

c. The exemption in this subsection does not apply to local option sales and services tax imposed pursuant to chapters 423B and 423E.

85. The sales price from the sale of the following items: self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, motorized scaffolding, or attachments customarily drawn or attached to self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, and motorized scaffolding, including auxiliary attachments which improve the performance, safety, operation, or efficiency of the equipment, and replacement parts and are directly and primarily used by contractors, subcontractors, and builders for new construction, reconstruction, alterations, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures.

86. The sales price from services performed on a vessel if all of the following apply:

a. The vessel is a licensed vessel under the laws of the United States coast guard.

b. The service is used to repair or restore a defect in the vessel.

c. The vessel is engaged in interstate commerce and will continue in interstate commerce once the repairs or restoration is completed.

d. The vessel is in navigable water that borders a boundary of this state.

For purposes of this exemption, “vessel” includes a ship, barge, or other waterborne vessel.

87. The sales price from the sales of toys to a nonprofit organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code that purchases the toys from donations collected by the nonprofit organization and distributes the toys to children at no cost.

88. The sales price from the sale of building materials, supplies, goods, wares, or merchandise sold to a nonprofit Iowa affiliate of a nonprofit international organization whose primary activity is the promotion of the construction, remodeling, or rehabilitation of one-family or two-family dwellings for use by low-income families and where the building materials, supplies, goods, wares, or merchandise are used in the construc-

tion, remodeling, or rehabilitation of such dwellings.

89. a. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise sold, or of services furnished, which are used in the fulfillment of a written construction contract for the original construction of a building or structure to be used as a collaborative educational facility.

b. The sales price of all goods, wares, or merchandise sold, or of services furnished, which are used in the fulfillment of a written construction contract for the construction of additions or modifications to a building or structure used as part of a collaborative educational facility.

c. To receive the exemption provided in paragraph “a” or “b”, a collaborative educational facility must meet all of the criteria in paragraph “d” or “e”:

d. (1) The contract for construction of the building or structure is entered into on or after April 1, 2003.

(2) The building or structure is located within the corporate limits of a city in the state with a population in excess of one hundred ninety-five thousand residents.

(3) The sole purpose of the building or structure is to provide facilities for a collaborative of public and private educational institutions that provide education to students.

(4) The owner of the building or structure is a nonprofit corporation governed by chapter 504 or former chapter 504A which is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

e. (1) The contract for construction of the building or structure is entered into on or after May 15, 2007.

(2) The sole purpose of the building or structure is to provide facilities for a regional academy under a collaborative of public and private educational institutions that includes a community college established under chapter 260C that provide education to students.

(3) The owner of the building or structure is a qualified charitable nonprofit corporation governed by chapter 504 or former chapter 504A which is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

f. References to “building” or “structure” in paragraphs “d” and “e” include any additions or modifications to the building or structure.

90. The sales price from the sale of solar energy equipment. For purposes of this subsection, “solar energy equipment” means equipment that is primarily used to collect and convert incident solar radiation into thermal, mechanical, or electrical energy or equipment that is primarily used to transform such converted solar energy to a storage point or to a point of use.

91. a. The sales price from the sale of coins, currency, or bullion.

b. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Bullion*” means bars, ingots, or commemorative medallions of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, or a combination of these where the value of the metal depends on its content and not the form.

(2) “*Coins*” or “*currency*” means a coin or currency made of gold, silver, or other metal or paper which is or has been used as legal tender.

92. a. (1) The sales price from the sale or rental of computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a web search portal and property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity used for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, back-up power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure; and racking systems, cabling, and trays, which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal.

(2) The sales price of back-up power generation fuel, that is purchased by a web search portal business for use in the items listed in subparagraph (1).

(3) The sales price of electricity purchased for use in providing a web search portal.

b. For the purpose of claiming this exemption, all of the following requirements shall be met:

(1) The business of the purchaser or renter shall be as a provider of a web search portal.

(2) The web search portal business shall have a physical location in the state that is used for the operations and maintenance of the web search portal site on the internet including but not limited to research and development to support capabilities to organize information and to provide internet access, navigation, and search.

(3) The web search portal business shall make a minimum investment in an Iowa physical location of two hundred million dollars within the first six years of operation in Iowa beginning with the date the web search portal business initiates site preparation activities. The minimum investment includes the initial investment, including land and subsequent acquisition of additional adjacent land and subsequent investment at the Iowa location.

(4) The web search portal business shall purchase, option, or lease Iowa land not later than December 31, 2008, for any initial investment. However, the December 31, 2008, date shall not affect the future purchases of adjacent land and additional investment in the initial or adjacent land to qualify as part of the minimum investment for purposes of this exemption.

c. This exemption applies from the date of the initial investment in or the initiation of site preparation activities for the web search portal facility

as described in paragraph “b”. For purposes of claiming this exemption, the requirements may be met by aggregating the various Iowa investments and other requirements of the web search portal business’s affiliates. This exemption applies to affiliates of the web search portal business.

d. Failure to meet eighty percent of the minimum investment amount requirement specified in paragraph “b” within the first six years of operation from the date the web search portal business initiates site preparation activities will result in the web search portal business losing the right to claim this exemption and the web search portal business shall pay all sales or use tax that would have been due on the purchase or rental or use of the items listed in this exemption, plus any applicable penalty and interest imposed by statute.

e. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Affiliate*” means an entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled with or by, or is under common control with another entity.

(2) “*Control*” means any of the following:

(a) In the case of a United States corporation, the ownership, directly or indirectly, of fifty percent or more of the voting power to elect directors.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation, if the voting power to elect the directors is less than fifty percent, the maximum amount allowed by applicable law.

(c) In the case of an entity other than a corporation, fifty percent or more ownership interest in the entity, or the power to direct the management of the entity.

(3) “*Web search portal business*” means an entity among whose primary businesses is to provide a search portal to organize information; to access, search, and navigate the internet, including research and development to support capabilities to organize information; and to provide internet access, navigation, and search functionalities.

93. a. (1) The sales price from the sale or rental of computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a web search portal business and property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity used for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal business, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, back-up power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure; and racking systems, cabling, and trays, which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal business.

(2) The sales price of back-up power generation fuel, that is purchased by a web search portal business for use in the items listed in subparagraph (1).

(3) The sales price of electricity purchased for

use by a web search portal business.

b. For the purpose of claiming this exemption, all of the following requirements shall be met:

(1) The purchaser or renter shall be a web search portal business.

(2) The web search portal business shall have a physical location in the state that is used for the operations and maintenance of the web search portal business.

(3) The web search portal business shall make a minimum investment in an Iowa physical location of two hundred million dollars within the first six years of operation in Iowa beginning with the date the web search portal business initiates site preparation activities. The minimum investment includes the initial investment, including land and subsequent acquisition of additional adjacent land and subsequent investment at the Iowa location.

(4) The web search portal business shall purchase, option, or lease Iowa land not later than December 31, 2008, for any initial investment. However, the December 31, 2008, date shall not affect the future purchases of adjacent land and additional investment in the initial or adjacent land to qualify as part of the minimum investment for purposes of this exemption.

c. This exemption applies from the date of the initial investment in or the initiation of site preparation activities for the web search portal facility as described in paragraph "b". For purposes of claiming this exemption, the requirements may be met by aggregating the various Iowa investments and other requirements of the web search portal business's affiliates. This exemption applies to affiliates of the web search portal business.

d. Failure to meet eighty percent of the minimum investment amount requirement specified in paragraph "b" within the first six years of operation from the date the web search portal business initiates site preparation activities will result in the web search portal business losing the right to claim this web search portal business exemption and the web search portal business shall pay all sales or use tax that would have been due on the purchase or rental or use of the items listed in this exemption, plus any applicable penalty and interest imposed by statute.

e. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Affiliate*" means an entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled with or by, or is under common control with another entity.

(2) "*Control*" means any of the following:

(a) In the case of a United States corporation, the ownership, directly or indirectly, of fifty percent or more of the voting power to elect directors.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation, if the voting power to elect the directors is less than fifty percent, the maximum amount allowed by applicable law.

(c) In the case of an entity other than a corpo-

ration, fifty percent or more ownership interest in the entity, or the power to direct the management of the entity.

(3) "*Web search portal business*" means an entity whose business among other businesses is to provide a search portal to organize information; to access, search, and navigate the internet, including research and development to support capabilities to organize information; or to provide internet access, navigation, or search functionalities.

94. Water use permit fees paid pursuant to section 455B.265.

95. a. (1) The sales price from the sale or rental of computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a data center business and property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity used for the maintenance and operation of the data center business, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, backup power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure; and racking systems, cabling, and trays, which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the data center business.

(2) The sales price of backup power generation fuel that is purchased by a data center business for use in the items listed in subparagraph (1).

(3) The sales price of electricity purchased for use by a data center business.

b. For the purpose of claiming this exemption, all of the following requirements shall be met:

(1) The purchaser or renter shall be a data center business.

(2) The data center business shall have a physical location in the state that is, in the aggregate, at least five thousand square feet in size that is used for the operations and maintenance of the data center business.

(3) The data center business shall make a minimum investment in an Iowa physical location of two hundred million dollars within the first six years of operation in Iowa beginning with the date the data center business initiates site preparation activities. The minimum investment includes the initial investment, including land and subsequent acquisition of additional adjacent land and subsequent investment at the Iowa location.

(4) The data center business shall comply with the sustainable design and construction standards established by the state building code commissioner pursuant to section 103A.8B.

c. This exemption applies from the date of the initial investment in or the initiation of site preparation activities for the data center business facility as described in paragraph "b".

d. Failure to meet eighty percent of the minimum investment amount requirement specified

in paragraph “b” within the first six years of operation from the date the data center business initiates site preparation activities will result in the data center business losing the right to claim this data center business exemption and the data center business shall pay all sales or use tax that would have been due on the purchase or rental or use of the items listed in this exemption, plus any applicable penalty and interest imposed by statute.

e. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “Data center” means a building rehabilitated or constructed to house a group of networked server computers in one physical location in order to centralize the storage, management, and dissemination of data and information pertaining to a particular business, taxonomy, or body of knowledge. A data center business’s facility typically includes the mechanical and electrical systems, redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections, environmental controls, and fire suppression systems. A data center business’s facility also includes a restricted access area employing advanced physical security measures such as video surveillance systems and card-based security or biometric security access systems.

(2) “Data center business” means an entity whose business among other businesses, is to operate a data center.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §144; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §136, 197, 218 – 220
2009 amendment to subsection 78 takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 1998; October 1, 2009, filing deadline and limitation on claims resulting from transactions occurring between July 1, 1998, and May 26, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §219, 220

Subsection 39 amended

Subsection 57, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 amended and combined

Subsection 78 amended

NEW subsection 95

423.4 Refunds.

1. A private nonprofit educational institution in this state, nonprofit Iowa affiliate of a nonprofit international organization whose primary activity is the promotion of the construction, remodeling, or rehabilitation of one-family or two-family dwellings for low-income families, nonprofit private museum in this state, tax-certifying or tax-levying body or governmental subdivision of the state, including the state board of regents, state department of human services, state department of transportation, a municipally owned solid waste facility which sells all or part of its processed waste as fuel to a municipally owned public utility, and all divisions, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities of state, federal, county, or municipal government which do not have earnings going to the benefit of an equity investor or stockholder, may make application to the department for the refund of the sales or use tax upon the sales price of all sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or from services furnished to a contractor, used in the fulfillment of a written con-

tract with the state of Iowa, any political subdivision of the state, or a division, board, commission, agency, or instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision, a private nonprofit educational institution in this state, a nonprofit Iowa affiliate described in this subsection, or a nonprofit private museum in this state if the property becomes an integral part of the project under contract and at the completion of the project becomes public property, is devoted to educational uses, becomes part of a low-income one-family or two-family dwelling in the state, or becomes a nonprofit private museum; except goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished which are used in the performance of any contract in connection with the operation of any municipal utility engaged in selling gas, electricity, or heat to the general public or in connection with the operation of a municipal pay television system; and except goods, wares, and merchandise used in the performance of a contract for a “project” under chapter 419 as defined in that chapter other than goods, wares, or merchandise used in the performance of a contract for a “project” under chapter 419 for which a bond issue was approved by a municipality prior to July 1, 1968, or for which the goods, wares, or merchandise becomes an integral part of the project under contract and at the completion of the project becomes public property or is devoted to educational uses.

a. Such contractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of such sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished and used in the performance of such contract, and upon which sales or use tax has been paid, and shall file such forms with the governmental unit, private nonprofit educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum which has made any written contract for performance by the contractor. The forms shall be filed by the contractor with the governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum before final settlement is made.

b. Such governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum shall, not more than one year after the final settlement has been made, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales or use tax which shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished, the application to be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall forthwith audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the governmental unit, educational institution, nonprofit Iowa affiliate, or nonprofit private museum in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under the contract.

c. Refunds authorized under this subsection shall accrue interest at the rate in effect under sec-

tion 421.7 from the first day of the second calendar month following the date the refund claim is received by the department.

d. Any contractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition shall be liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

2. The refund of sales and use tax paid on transportation construction projects let by the state department of transportation is subject to the special provisions of this subsection.

a. A contractor awarded a contract for a transportation construction project is considered the consumer of all building materials, building supplies, and equipment and shall pay sales tax to the supplier or remit consumer use tax directly to the department.

b. The contractor is not required to file information with the state department of transportation stating the amount of goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed and used in the performance of the contract or the amount of sales or use tax paid.

c. The state department of transportation shall file a refund claim based on a formula that considers the following:

(1) The quantity of material to complete the contract, and quantities of items of work.

(2) The estimated cost of these materials included in the items of work, and the state sales or use tax to be paid on the tax rate in effect in section 423.2. The quantity of materials shall be determined after each letting based on the contract quantities of all items of work let to contract. The quantity of individual component materials required for each item shall be determined and maintained in a database. The total quantities of materials shall be determined by multiplying the quantities of component materials for each contract item of work by the total quantities of each contract item for each letting. Where variances exist in the cost of materials, the lowest cost shall be used as the base cost.

d. Only the state sales or use tax is refundable. Local option taxes paid by the contractor are not refundable.

3. A relief agency may apply to the director for refund of the amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon sales to it of any goods, wares, merchandise, or services furnished, used for free distribution to the poor and needy.

a. The refunds may be obtained only in the following amounts and manner and only under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department, and filed within the time as the director shall provide by rule, the relief agency shall report to the department the total amount or amounts, valued in money, expended directly or indirectly for goods, wares, merchandise, or services furnished, used for free distribution to the poor and needy.

(2) On these forms the relief agency shall separately list the persons making the sales to it or to its order, together with the dates of the sales, and the total amount so expended by the relief agency.

(3) The relief agency must prove to the satisfaction of the director that the person making the sales has included the amount thereof in the computation of the sales price of such person and that such person has paid the tax levied by this subchapter or subchapter III, based upon such computation of the sales price.

b. If satisfied that the foregoing conditions and requirements have been complied with, the director shall refund the amount claimed by the relief agency.

4. A person in possession of a wind energy production tax credit certificate pursuant to chapter 476B or a renewable energy tax credit certificate issued pursuant to chapter 476C may apply to the director for refund of the amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon purchases made by the applicant.

a. The refunds may be obtained only in the following manner and under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department and filed by January 31 after the end of the calendar year in which the tax credit certificate is to be applied, the applicant shall report to the department the total amount of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period on purchases made by the applicant.

(2) The applicant shall separately list the amounts of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period.

(3) If required by the department, the applicant shall prove that the person making the sales has included the amount thereof in the computation of the sales price of such person and that such person has paid the tax levied by this subchapter or subchapter III, based upon such computation of the sales price.

(4) The applicant shall provide the tax credit certificates issued pursuant to chapter 476B or 476C to the department with the forms required by this paragraph "a".

b. If satisfied that the foregoing conditions and requirements have been complied with, the director shall refund the amount claimed by the applicant for an amount not greater than the amount of tax credits issued in tax credit certificates pursuant to chapter 476B or 476C.

5. *a.* For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "Automobile racetrack facility" means a sanctioned automobile racetrack facility located as part of a racetrack and entertainment complex, including any museum attached to or included in the racetrack facility but excluding any restaurant, and which facility is located, on a maximum of two hundred thirty-two acres, in a city with a population of at least fourteen thousand five hundred but not more than sixteen thousand five hun-

dred residents, which city is located in a county with a population of at least thirty-five thousand but not more than forty thousand residents and where the construction on the racetrack facility commenced not later than July 1, 2006, and the cost of the construction upon completion was at least thirty-five million dollars.

(2) “*Change of control*” means any of the following:

(a) Any change in the ownership of the original or any subsequent legal entity that is the owner or operator of the automobile racetrack facility such that less than twenty-five percent of the equity interests in the legal entity is owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa, an Iowa corporation, or combination of both.

(b) The original owners of the legal entity that is the owner or operator of the automobile racetrack facility shall collectively cease to own at least twenty-five percent of the voting equity interests of such legal entity.

(3) “*Iowa corporation*” means a corporation incorporated under the laws of Iowa where at least twenty-five percent of the corporation’s equity interests are owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa.

(4) “*Owner or operator*” means a for-profit legal entity where at least twenty-five percent of its equity interests are owned by individuals who are residents of Iowa, an Iowa corporation, or combination of both and that is the owner or operator of an automobile racetrack facility and is primarily a promoter of motor vehicle races.

(5) “*Population*” means the population based upon the 2000 certified federal census.

b. The owner or operator of an automobile racetrack facility may apply to the department for a rebate of sales tax imposed and collected by retailers upon sales of tangible personal property or services furnished to purchasers at the automobile racetrack facility.

c. The rebate may be obtained only in the following amounts and manner and only under the following conditions:

(1) On forms furnished by the department within the time period provided by the department by rule, which time period shall not be longer than quarterly.

(2) The owner or operator shall provide information as deemed necessary by the department.

(3) The transactions for which sales tax was collected and the rebate is sought occurred on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 1, 2016. However, not more than twelve million five hundred thousand dollars in total rebates shall be provided pursuant to this subsection.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (3), the rebate of sales tax shall cease for transactions occurring on or after the date of the change of control of the automobile racetrack facility.

(5) The automobile racetrack facility has not received or shall not receive any grants under the

community attraction and tourism program pursuant to chapter 15F, subchapter II, or the vision Iowa program pursuant to chapter 15F, subchapter III.

d. To assist the department in determining the amount of the rebate, the owner or operator shall identify to the department retailers located at the automobile racetrack facility who will be collecting sales tax. The department shall verify such identity and ensure that all proper permits have been issued. For purposes of this subsection, advance ticket and admissions sales shall be considered occurring at the automobile racetrack facility regardless of where the transactions actually occur.

e. Upon determining that the conditions and requirements of this subsection and the department are met, the department shall issue a warrant to the owner or operator in the amount equal to the amount claimed and verified by the department.

f. Notwithstanding the state sales tax imposed in section 423.2, a rebate issued pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed an amount equal to five percent of the sales price of the tangible personal property or services furnished to purchasers at the automobile racetrack facility. Any local option taxes paid and collected shall not be subject to rebate under this subsection.

g. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2016, or thirty days following the date on which twelve million five hundred thousand dollars in total rebates have been provided, or thirty days following the date on which rebates cease as provided in paragraph “c”, subparagraph (4), whichever is the earliest.

6. a. (1) The owner of a collaborative educational facility in this state may make application to the department for the refund of the sales or use tax upon the sales price of all sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or from services furnished to a contractor, used in the fulfillment of a written construction contract with the owner of the collaborative educational facility for the original construction, or additions or modifications to, a building or structure to be used as part of the collaborative educational facility.

(2) To receive the refund under this subsection, a collaborative educational facility must meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The contract for construction of the building or structure is entered into on or after April 1, 2003.

(b) The building or structure is located within the corporate limits of a city in the state with a population in excess of one hundred ninety-five thousand residents.

(c) The sole purpose of the building or structure is to provide facilities for a collaborative of public and private educational institutions that provide education to students.

(d) The owner of the building or structure is a

nonprofit corporation governed by chapter 504 or former chapter 504A which is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) References to “*building*” or “*structure*” in subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (a) through (d) include any additions or modifications to the building or structure.

b. Such contractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department, the amount of such sales of goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished and used in the performance of such contract, and upon which sales or use tax has been paid, and shall file such forms with the owner of the collaborative educational facility which has made any written contract for performance by the contractor.

c. The owner of the collaborative educational facility shall, not more than one year after the final settlement has been made, make application to the department for any refund of the amount of the sales or use tax which shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services furnished, the application to be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department, and the department shall forthwith audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the owner of the collaborative educational facility in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under the contract.

Refunds authorized under this subsection shall accrue interest at the rate in effect under section 421.7 from the first day of the second calendar month following the date the refund claim is received by the department.

d. Any contractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition shall be liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

7. a. The owner of a data center business, as defined in section 423.3, subsection 95, located in this state may make an annual application for up to five consecutive years to the department for the refund of fifty percent of the sales or use tax upon the sales price of all sales of fuel used in creating heat, power, and steam for processing or generating electrical current, or from the sale of electricity consumed by computers, machinery, or other equipment for operation of the data center business facility.

b. A data center business shall qualify for the refund in this subsection if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) The data center business shall make an investment in an Iowa physical location within the first three years of operation in Iowa beginning with the date on which the data center business initiates site preparation activities.

(2) The amount of the investment in an Iowa physical location, including the value of a lease agreement, or an investment in land or buildings,

and the capital expenditures for computers, machinery, and other equipment used in the operation of the data center business shall equal at least one million dollars, but shall not exceed ten million dollars for a newly constructed building or five million dollars for a rehabilitated building.

(3) If the data center business is leasing a building to house operations, the data center business shall enter into a lease that is at least five years in duration.

(4) The data center business shall comply with the sustainable design and construction standards established by the state building code commissioner pursuant to section 103A.8B.

c. The refund may be obtained only in the following manner and under the following conditions:

(1) The applicant shall use forms furnished by the department.

(2) The applicant shall separately list the amounts of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period.

(3) The applicant may request when the refund begins, but it must start on the first day of a month and proceed for a continuous twelve-month period.

d. In determining the amount to be refunded, if the dates of the utility billing or meter reading cycle for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity are on or after the first day of the first month through the last day of the last month of the refund year, fifty percent of the amount of tax charged in the billings shall be refunded. In determining the amount to be refunded, if the dates of the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of commercial energy and the delivery of the fuel are on or after the first day of the first month through the last day of the last month of the refund year, fifty percent of the amount of tax charged in the billings shall be refunded.

e. To receive refunds during the five-year period, the applicant shall file a refund claim within three months after the end of each refund year.

f. The refund in this subsection applies only to state sales and use tax paid and does not apply to local option sales and services taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 423B. Notwithstanding the state sales tax imposed in section 423.2, a refund issued pursuant to this section shall not exceed an amount equal to five percent of the sales price of the fuel used to create heat, power, and steam for processing or generating electrical current or from the sale price of electricity consumed by computers, machinery, or other equipment for operation of the data center business facility.

8. a. The owner of a data center business, as defined in section 423.3, subsection 95, paragraph “e”, located in this state that is not eligible for the exemption under section 423.3, subsection 95, may make an annual application to the department for the refund of fifty percent of the sales or use tax upon all of the following:

(1) The sales price from the sale or rental of computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a data center business and property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity used for the maintenance and operation of the data center business including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, backup power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure; and racking systems, cabling, and trays, which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the data center business.

(2) The sales price of backup power generation fuel that is purchased by a data center business for use in the items listed in subparagraph (1).

(3) The sales price of electricity purchased for use in providing data center services.

b. A data center business shall qualify for the partial refund in this subsection if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) The data center business shall have a physical location in the state which is at least five thousand square feet in size.

(2) The data center business shall make a minimum investment of at least ten million dollars, in the case of new construction, or at least five million dollars in the case of a rehabilitated building, in an Iowa physical location within the first six years of operation in Iowa, beginning with the date on which the data center business initiates site preparation activities. The minimum investment includes the initial investment, including the value of a lease agreement or the amount invested in land and subsequent acquisition of additional adjacent land and subsequent investment at the Iowa location.

(3) If the data center business is leasing a building to house operations, the data center business shall enter into a lease that is at least five years in duration.

(4) The data center business shall comply with the sustainable design and construction standards established by the state building code commissioner pursuant to section 103A.8B.

c. The refund allowed under this subsection shall be available for the following periods of time:

(1) For an investment of at least ten million dollars, in the case of new construction, or at least five million dollars, in the case of a rehabilitated building, but less than one hundred thirty-six million dollars, ten years.

(2) For an investment of at least one hundred

thirty-six million dollars, but less than two hundred million dollars, seven years.

d. The refund may be obtained only in the following manner and under the following conditions:

(1) The applicant shall use forms furnished by the department.

(2) The applicant shall separately list the amounts of sales and use tax paid during the reporting period.

(3) The applicant may request when the refund begins, but it must start on the first day of a month and proceed for a continuous twelve-month period.

e. In determining the amount to be refunded, if the dates of the utility billing or meter reading cycle for the sale or furnishing of metered gas and electricity are on or after the first day of the first month through the last day of the last month of the refund year, fifty percent of the amount of tax charged in the billings shall be refunded. In determining the amount to be refunded, if the dates of the sale or furnishing of fuel for purposes of commercial energy and the delivery of the fuel are on or after the first day of the first month through the last day of the last month of the refund year, fifty percent of the amount of tax charged in the billings shall be refunded.

f. To receive refunds during the applicable refund period, the applicant shall file a refund claim within three months after the end of each refund year.

g. The refund in this subsection applies only to state sales and use tax paid and does not apply to local option sales and services taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 423B. Notwithstanding the state sales tax imposed in section 423.2, a refund issued pursuant to this section shall not exceed an amount equal to five percent of the sales price of the items listed in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §253; 2009 Acts, ch 60, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §39, 198, 199, 202, 211, 212

Former §423.4 repealed effective July 1, 2004, by 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §151, 205

2008 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect May 1, 2008, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; 2008 Acts, ch 1128, §15

2009 amendments to subsection 7 and amendment adding subsection 8 apply to sales and use tax paid on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §202

Former subsection 7 stricken effective December 31, 2009, pursuant to its own terms

Subsection 5, paragraph a, subparagraphs (2) – (4) amended

Subsection 5, paragraphs b and f amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, subparagraph (4) amended

Subsection 6, paragraph a amended

Former subsection 7 stricken

Former subsection 8 amended and renumbered as 7

NEW subsection 8

CHAPTER 423A

HOTEL AND MOTEL TAX

423A.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Department*” means the department of revenue.
2. “*Lessor*” means any person engaged in the business of renting lodging to users.
3. “*Lodging*” means rooms, apartments, or sleeping quarters in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, rooming house, or manufactured or mobile home which is tangible personal property, or in a tourist court, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to transient guests for rent, whether with or without meals. Lodging does not include rooms that are not used for sleeping accommodations.
4. “*Person*” means the same as the term is defined in section 423.1.
5. “*Renting*” or “*rent*” means a transfer of possession or control of lodging for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration and includes any kind of direct or indirect charge for such lodging or its use.
6. “*Sales price*” means the consideration for renting of lodging and means the same as the term is defined in section 423.1.
7. “*User*” means a person to whom lodging is rented.

All other words and phrases used in this chapter and defined in section 423.1 have the meaning given them by section 423.1 for the purposes of this

chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §137
Subsection 3 amended

423A.5 Exemptions.

1. There are exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from the computation of any amount of tax imposed by section 423A.3 all of the following:

- a. The sales price from the renting of lodging which is rented by the same person for a period of more than thirty-one consecutive days.
- b. The sales price from the renting of sleeping rooms in dormitories and in memorial unions at all universities and colleges located in the state of Iowa.

2. There is exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from the computation of any amount of tax imposed by section 423A.4 all of the following:

- a. The sales price from the renting of lodging or rooms exempt under subsection 1.
- b. The sales price of lodging furnished to the guests of a religious institution if the property is exempt under section 427.1, subsection 8, and the purpose of renting is to provide a place for a religious retreat or function and not a place for transient guests generally.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §138, 139
Subsection 1, paragraph c stricken
Subsection 2, paragraph c stricken

CHAPTER 424

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CHARGE ON PETROLEUM DIMINUTION

424.3 Environmental protection charge imposed upon petroleum diminution.

1. An environmental protection charge is imposed upon diminution.
 - a. A depositor shall collect from the receiver of petroleum deposited into a tank, the environmental protection charge imposed under this section on diminution each time petroleum is deposited into the tank, and pay the charge to the department as directed by this chapter.
 - b. All taxes or charges collected under this chapter by a depositor or any individual from a receiver or any other individual are considered to be held in trust on behalf of the state of Iowa.
2. The environmental protection charge shall be equal to the total volume of petroleum depos-

ited in a tank multiplied by the diminution rate multiplied by the cost factor.

3. The diminution rate is one-tenth of one percent.
4. Diminution equals total volume of petroleum deposited multiplied by the diminution rate established in subsection 3.
5. The cost factor is an amount per gallon of diminution determined by the board pursuant to this subsection. The board, after public hearing, shall determine, or shall adjust, the cost factor to the greater of either an amount reasonably calculated to generate an annual average revenue, year to year, of seventeen million dollars from the charge, excluding penalties and interest, or ten dollars. The board may determine or adjust the

cost factor at any time but shall at minimum determine the cost factor at least once each fiscal year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Subsection 1 redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

424.11 Environmental protection charge lien — collection — action authorized.

1. *a.* Whenever a person liable to pay a charge refuses or neglects to pay the charge, the amount, including any interest, penalty, or addition to the charge, together with the costs that may accrue in addition thereto, shall be a lien in favor of the state upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to that person.

b. The environmental protection charge lien shall attach at the time the charge becomes due and payable and shall continue for ten years from the time the lien attaches unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may be extended, within ten years from the date the lien attaches, by filing for record a notice with the appropriate county official of the appropriate county and from the time of such filing, the lien shall be extended to the property in such county for ten years, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged, with no limit on the number of extensions. The director shall charge off any account whose lien is allowed to lapse and may charge off any account and release the corresponding lien before the lien has lapsed if the director determines under uniform rules adopted by the board that the account is uncollectible or collection costs involved would not warrant collection of the amount due.

2. *a.* In order to preserve the lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property situated in a county, the director shall file with the recorder of the county in which the property is located a notice of the lien.

b. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, and shall preserve the notice. The recorder shall also immediately index the notice and record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of its indexing.

c. The department shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

3. Upon the payment of a charge as to which the director has filed notice with a county recorder, the director shall immediately file with the recorder a satisfaction of the charge and the recorder shall enter the satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder's office and indicate that fact on the index.

4. *a.* The department shall proceed, substantially as provided in this chapter, to collect all charges and penalties as soon as practicable after the same become delinquent, except that no property of the depositor shall be exempt from the pay-

ment of the charge. In the event service has not been made on a distress warrant by the officer to whom addressed within five days from the date the distress warrant was received by the officer, the authorized revenue agents of the department are hereby empowered to serve and make return of the warrant to the clerk of the district court of the county named in the distress warrant, and all subsequent procedure shall be in compliance with chapter 626.

b. The attorney general shall, upon the request of the director, bring an action at law or in equity, as the facts may justify, without bond, to enforce payment of any charges and penalties, and in such action the attorney general shall have the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending.

5. It is expressly provided that the foregoing remedies of the state shall be cumulative and that no action taken by the director or attorney general shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy hereunder to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §15
Section paragraphs editorially numbered and lettered
Subsection 2, paragraphs b and c amended

424.16 Notice of change in diminution rate — service of notice.

1. *a.* The board shall notify each person who has previously filed an environmental protection charge return, and any other person known to the board who will owe the charge at any address obtainable for that person, at least thirty days in advance of the start of any calendar quarter during which an administrative change in the cost factor, pursuant to section 424.3, subsection 5, becomes effective.

b. Notice shall be provided by mailing a notice of the change to the address listed on the person's last return. The mailing of the notice is presumptive evidence of the receipt of the notice by the person to whom addressed. The board shall also publish the same notice at least twice in a paper of general circulation within the state at least thirty days in advance of the first day of the calendar quarter during which a change in paragraph "a" becomes effective.

2. A notice authorized or required under this section may be given by mailing the notice to the person for whom it is intended, addressed to that person at the address given in the last return filed by the person pursuant to this chapter, or if no return has been filed, then to any address obtainable. The mailing of the notice is presumptive evidence of the receipt of the notice by the person to whom addressed. Any period of time which is determined according to this chapter by the giving of notice commences to run from the date of mailing of the notice. Neither mailed notice or notice by publication is required for the initial determina-

tion and imposition of the charge. The board shall undertake to provide reasonable notice of the environmental protection charge and procedures, as in the board's sole discretion it deems appropriate, provided that the actual charge and procedures are published in the Iowa administrative bulletin prior to the effective date of the charge.

3. The provisions of the Code relative to the

limitation of time for the enforcement of a civil remedy shall not apply to any proceeding or action taken to levy, appraise, assess, determine, or enforce the collection of any charge or penalty provided by this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §127
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 425A

FAMILY FARM TAX CREDIT

425A.4 Claim for credit.

1. To apply for the credit, the person shall deliver to the county assessor a verified statement and designation of the tracts of agricultural land for which the credit is claimed. The assessor shall return the statement and designation on or before November 15 of each year to the county board of supervisors with a recommendation for allowance or disallowance. A claim for credit filed after November 1 of the year shall be considered as a claim filed for the following year.

2. The county board of supervisors in each county shall examine all claims delivered to county assessors, and shall either allow or disallow the claims, and if disallowed shall send notice of disallowance by regular mail to the claimant at the claimant's last known address. The claimant may appeal the decision of the board to the district court in which the tract for which the credit is claimed is situated by giving written notice of the appeal to the county board of supervisors within twenty days from the date of the mailing of the notice of the decision of the board of supervisors.

3. Upon the filing and allowance of the claim, the claim shall be allowed on that tract for successive years without further filing as long as the property is legally or equitably owned by that per-

son or that person's spouse on July 1 of each of those successive years, and the designated person who is actively engaged in farming remains the same during these years. When the property is sold or transferred, the buyer or transferee who wishes to qualify shall file for the credit. However, when the property is transferred as part of a distribution made pursuant to chapter 598, the transferee who is the spouse retaining ownership of the property is not required to file for the credit. In the case where the owner remains the same but the person who is actively engaged in farming changes, the owner shall refile for the credit. The owner shall provide written notice if the person actively engaged in farming changes.

4. The assessor shall retain a permanent file of current family farm credit claims filed in the assessor's office.

5. The county recorder shall give notice to the assessor of each transfer of title filed in the recorder's office. The notice shall describe the tract of agricultural land transferred, the name of the person transferring the title to the tract, and the name of the person to whom title to the tract has been transferred.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §254
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 2 numbered as subsection 5

CHAPTER 426A

MILITARY SERVICE TAX CREDIT AND EXEMPTIONS

426A.11 Military service — exemptions.

The following exemptions from taxation shall be allowed:

1. The property, not to exceed two thousand seven hundred seventy-eight dollars in taxable value of any veteran, as defined in section 35.1, of the First World War.

2. The property, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred fifty-two dollars in taxable value of an honorably separated, retired, furloughed to a reserve, placed on inactive status, or discharged veteran, as defined in section 35.1.

3. Where the word "*veteran*" appears in this chapter, it includes, without limitation, the members of the United States air force, merchant marine, and coast guard.

4. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "*veteran*" also means a resident of this state who is a former member of the armed forces of the United States and who served for a minimum aggregate of eighteen months and who was discharged under honorable conditions. However, "*veteran*" also means a resident of this state who is a former member of the

armed forces of the United States and who, after serving fewer than eighteen months, was honorably discharged because of a service-related injury sustained by the veteran.

5. For the purpose of determining a military tax exemption under this section, property includes a manufactured or mobile home as defined in section 435.1.

Cooperative apartments, see §499A.14
For requirements relating to state funding of military service exemptions, see §25B.7

For future amendment to subsection 2 effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 164, §3, 6, 7

Section not amended; footnote added

426A.12 Exemptions to relatives.

In case any person in the foregoing classifications does not claim the exemption from taxation, it shall be allowed in the name of the person to the same extent on the property of any one of the following persons in the order named:

1. The spouse, or surviving spouse remaining unmarried, of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1, where they are living together or were living together at the time of the death of the veteran.

2. The parent whose spouse is deceased and who remains unmarried, of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1, whether living or deceased, where the parent is, or was at the time of death of the veteran, dependent on the veteran for support.

3. The minor child, or children owning property as tenants in common, of a deceased veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1.

No more than one tax exemption shall be allowed under this section or section 426A.11 in the name of a veteran, as defined in this chapter or in section 35.1.

For future amendments to this section effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 164, §4, 6, 7

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 426B

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF — MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES

426B.5 Funding pools.

1. *Allowed growth funding pool.*

a. An allowed growth funding pool is created in the property tax relief fund. The pool shall consist of the moneys credited to the pool by law.

b. Moneys available in the allowed growth funding pool for a fiscal year are appropriated to the department of human services for distribution as provided in this subsection.

c. The first twelve million dollars credited to the funding pool shall be allocated to counties based upon the county's relative proportion of the state's general population.

d. (1) The amount in the funding pool remaining after the allocation made in paragraph "c" shall be allocated to those counties that meet all of the following eligibility requirements:

(a) The county is levying the maximum amount allowed for the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund under section 331.424A for the fiscal year in which the funding is distributed.

(b) In the latest fiscal year reported in accordance with section 331.403, the county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund ending balance under generally accepted accounting principles was equal to or less than twenty-five percent of the county's actual gross expenditures for that fiscal year.

(2) The amount allocated to a county from the moneys available in the pool under this paragraph "d" shall be determined based upon the county's

proportion of the general population of the counties eligible to receive moneys from the pool for that fiscal year.

e. In order to receive an allocation under this section, a county must comply with the filing date requirements under section 331.403. Moneys credited to the allowed growth funding pool which remain unobligated or unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall remain in the pool for distribution in the succeeding fiscal year.

f. The most recent population estimates issued by the United States bureau of the census shall be applied in determining population for the purposes of this subsection.

g. The department of human services shall annually calculate the amount of moneys due to eligible counties in accordance with this subsection. The department shall authorize the issuance of warrants payable to the county treasurer for the amounts due and the warrants shall be issued in January.

2. *Risk pool.*

a. For the purposes of this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires, "services fund" means a county's mental health, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities services fund created in section 331.424A.

b. A risk pool is created in the property tax relief fund. The pool shall consist of the moneys credited to the pool by law.

c. A risk pool board is created. The board shall consist of two county supervisors, two county auditors, a member of the mental health, mental re-

tardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission who is not a member of a county board of supervisors, a member of the county finance committee created in chapter 333A who is not an elected official, a representative of a provider of mental health or developmental disabilities services selected from nominees submitted by the Iowa association of community providers, and two central point of coordination process administrators, all appointed by the governor, and one member appointed by the director of human services. All members appointed by the governor shall be subject to confirmation by the senate. Members shall serve for three-year terms. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Expenses and other costs of the risk pool board members representing counties shall be paid by the county of origin. Expenses and other costs of risk pool board members who do not represent counties shall be paid from a source determined by the governor. Staff assistance to the board shall be provided by the department of human services and counties. Actuarial expenses and other direct administrative costs shall be charged to the pool.

d. A county must apply to the risk pool board for assistance from the risk pool on or before October 31. The risk pool board shall make its final decisions on or before December 15 regarding acceptance or rejection of the applications for assistance and the total amount accepted shall be considered obligated.

e. Basic eligibility for risk pool assistance requires that a county meet all of the following conditions:

(1) The county is in compliance with the requirements of section 331.439.

(2) The county levied the maximum amount allowed for the county's services fund under section 331.424A for the fiscal year of application for risk pool assistance.

(3) In the fiscal year that commenced two years prior to the fiscal year of application, the county's services fund ending balance under generally accepted accounting principles was equal to or less than twenty percent of the county's actual gross expenditures for that fiscal year.

f. The board shall review the fiscal year-end financial records for all counties that are granted risk pool assistance. If the board determines a county's actual need for risk pool assistance was less than the amount of risk pool assistance granted to the county, the county shall refund the difference between the amount of assistance granted and the actual need. The county shall submit the refund within thirty days of receiving notice from the board. Refunds shall be credited to the risk pool. The mental health, mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain injury commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing criteria for the purposes of this lettered

paragraph and as necessary to implement the other provisions of this subsection.

g. The board shall determine application requirements to ensure prudent use of risk pool assistance. The board may accept or reject an application for assistance in whole or in part. The decision of the board is final.

h. The total amount of risk pool assistance shall be limited to the amount available in the risk pool for a fiscal year. Any unobligated balance in the risk pool at the close of a fiscal year shall remain in the risk pool for distribution in the succeeding fiscal year.

i. Risk pool assistance shall only be made available to address one or more of the following circumstances:

(1) Continuing support for mandated services.

(2) Avoiding the need for reduction or elimination of critical services when the reduction or elimination places consumers' health or safety at risk.

(3) Avoiding the need for reduction or elimination of a mobile crisis team or other critical emergency services when the reduction or elimination places the public's health or safety at risk.

(4) Avoiding the need for reduction or elimination of the services or other support provided to entire disability populations.

(5) Avoiding the need for reduction or elimination of services or other support that maintain consumers in a community setting, creating a risk that the consumers would be placed in more restrictive, higher cost settings.

j. Subject to the amount available and obligated from the risk pool for a fiscal year, the department of human services shall annually calculate the amount of moneys due to eligible counties in accordance with the board's decisions and that amount is appropriated from the risk pool to the department for payment of the moneys due. The department shall authorize the issuance of warrants payable to the county treasurer for the amounts due and the warrants shall be issued on or before January 1.

k. On or before March 1 and September 1 of each fiscal year, the department of human services shall provide the risk pool board with a report of the financial condition of each funding source administered by the board. The report shall include but is not limited to an itemization of the funding source's balances, types and amount of revenues credited, and payees and payment amounts for the expenditures made from the funding source during the reporting period.

l. If the board has made its decisions but has determined that there are otherwise qualifying requests for risk pool assistance that are beyond the amount available in the risk pool fund for a fiscal year, the board shall compile a list of such requests and the supporting information for the requests. The list and information shall be submitted to the mental health, mental retardation, developmen-

tal disabilities, and brain injury commission, the department of human services, and the general assembly.

3. *Incentive pool.*

a. An incentive pool is created in the property tax relief fund. The incentive pool shall consist of the moneys credited to the incentive pool by law.

b. Moneys available in the incentive pool for a fiscal year shall be distributed to those counties that either meet or show progress toward meeting the purposes described in section 331.439, subsec-

tion 1, paragraph “c”. The moneys received by a county from the incentive pool shall be used to build community capacity to support individuals covered by the county’s management plan approved under section 331.439, in meeting such purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §53
 Confirmation, see §2.32
 Purchase of service provider reimbursement; 2000 Acts, ch 1221, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1174, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 183, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1176, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 176, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1181, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 208, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §54
 Subsection 2, paragraph i, subparagraph (3) amended

CHAPTER 427

PROPERTY EXEMPT AND TAXABLE

427.1 Exemptions.

The following classes of property shall not be taxed:

1. *Federal and state property.*

a. The property of the United States and this state, including state university, university of science and technology, and school lands, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The exemption herein provided shall not include any real property subject to taxation under any federal statute applicable thereto, but such exemption shall extend to and include all machinery and equipment owned exclusively by the United States or any corporate agency or instrumentality thereof without regard to the manner of the affixation of such machinery and equipment to the land or building upon or in which such property is located, until such time as the Congress of the United States shall expressly authorize the taxation of such machinery and equipment.

b. Property of the state operated pursuant to section 904.302, 904.705, or 904.706 that is leased to an entity other than an entity which is exempt from property taxation under this section shall be subject to property taxation for the term of the lease. Property taxes levied against such leased property shall be paid from the revolving farm fund created in section 904.706. The lessor shall file a copy of the lease with the county assessor of the county where the property is located.

2. *Municipal and military property.* The property of a county, township, city, school corporation, levee district, drainage district, or the Iowa national guard, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit, except property of a municipally owned electric utility held under joint ownership and property of an electric power facility financed under chapter 28F or 476A that shall be subject to taxation under chapter 437A and facilities of a municipal utility that are used for the provision of local exchange services pursuant to chapter 476, but only to the extent such facilities are used to provide such services, which shall be

subject to taxation under chapter 433, except that section 433.11 shall not apply. The exemption for property owned by a city or county also applies to property which is operated by a city or county as a library, art gallery or museum, conservatory, botanical garden or display, observatory or science museum, or as a location for holding athletic contests, sports or entertainment events, expositions, meetings or conventions, or leased from the city or county for any such purposes, or leased from the city or county by the Iowa national guard or by a federal agency for the benefit of the Iowa national guard when devoted for public use and not for pecuniary profit. Food and beverages may be served at the events or locations without affecting the exemptions, provided the city has approved the serving of food and beverages on the property if the property is owned by the city or the county has approved the serving of food and beverages on the property if the property is owned by the county. The exemption for property owned by a city or county also applies to property which is located at an airport and leased to a fixed base operator providing aeronautical services to the public.

3. *Public grounds and cemeteries.* Public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; and crematoriums with the land, not exceeding one acre, on which they are built and appurtenant thereto, so long as no dividends or profits are derived therefrom.

4. *Fire company buildings and grounds.* The publicly owned buildings and grounds used exclusively for keeping fire engines and implements for extinguishing fires and for meetings of fire companies.

5. *Property of associations of war veterans.* The property of any organization composed wholly of veterans of any war, when such property is devoted entirely to its own use and not held for pecuniary profit. The operation of bingo games on property of such organization shall not adversely affect the exemption of that property under this subsection if all proceeds, in excess of expenses,

are used for the legitimate purposes of the organization.

6. *Property of cemetery associations.* Burial grounds, mausoleums, buildings and equipment owned and operated by cemetery associations and used exclusively for the maintenance and care of the cemeteries devoted to interment of human bodies and human remains. The exemption granted by this subsection shall not apply to any property used for the practice of mortuary science.

7. *Libraries and art galleries.* All grounds and buildings used for public libraries, public art galleries, and libraries and art galleries owned and kept by private individuals, associations, or corporations, for public use and not for private profit. Claims for exemption for libraries and art galleries owned and kept by private individuals, associations, or corporations for public use and not for private profit must be filed with the local assessor by February 1 of the first year the exemption is requested. Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of claims as long as the property continues to be used as a library or art gallery for public use and not for private profit.

8. *Property of religious, literary, and charitable societies.* All grounds and buildings used or under construction by literary, scientific, charitable, benevolent, agricultural, and religious institutions and societies solely for their appropriate objects, not exceeding three hundred twenty acres in extent and not leased or otherwise used or under construction with a view to pecuniary profit. However, an organization mentioned in this subsection whose primary objective is to preserve land in its natural state may own or lease land not exceeding three hundred twenty acres in each county for its appropriate objects. All deeds or leases by which such property is held shall be filed for record before the property herein described shall be omitted from the assessment. All such property shall be listed upon the tax rolls of the district or districts in which it is located and shall have ascribed to it an actual fair market value and an assessed or taxable value, as contemplated by section 441.21, whether such property be subject to a levy or be exempted as herein provided and such information shall be open to public inspection.

9. *Property of educational institutions.* Real estate owned by any educational institution of this state as a part of its endowment fund, to the extent of one hundred sixty acres in any civil township except any real property acquired after January 1, 1965, by any educational institution as a part of its endowment fund or upon which any income is derived or used, directly or indirectly, for full or partial payment for services rendered, shall be taxed beginning with the levies applied for taxes payable in the year 1967, at the same rate as all other prop-

erty of the same class in the taxing district in which the real property is located. The property acquired prior to January 1, 1965, and held or owned as part of the endowment fund of an educational institution shall be subject to assessment and levy in the assessment year 1974 for taxes payable in 1975. All the property shall be listed on the assessment rolls in the district in which the property is located and an actual fair market value and an assessed or taxable value be ascribed to it, as contemplated by section 441.21, irrespective of whether an exemption under this subsection may be or is affirmed, and the information shall be open to public inspection; it being the intent of this section that the property be valued whether or not it be subject to a levy. Every educational institution claiming an exemption under this subsection shall file with the assessor not later than February 1 of the year for which the exemption is requested, a statement upon forms to be prescribed by the director of revenue, describing and locating the property upon which exemption is claimed. Property which is located on the campus grounds and used for student union purposes may serve food and beverages without affecting its exemption received pursuant to subsection 8 or this subsection.

10. *Homes for soldiers.* The buildings and grounds of homes owned and operated by organizations of soldiers, sailors, or marines of any of the wars of the United States when used for a home for disabled soldiers, sailors, or marines and not operated for pecuniary profit.

11. *Agricultural produce.* Growing agricultural and horticultural crops except commercial orchards and vineyards.

12. *Government lands.* Government lands entered and located, or lands purchased from this state, for the year in which the entry, location, or purchase is made.

13. *Public airports.* Any lands, the use of which (without charge by or compensation to the holder of the legal title thereto) has been granted to and accepted by the state or any political subdivision thereof for airport or aircraft landing area purposes.

14. *Statement of objects and uses filed.* A society or organization claiming an exemption under subsection 5, 8, or 33 shall file with the assessor not later than February 1 a statement upon forms to be prescribed by the director of revenue, describing the nature of the property upon which the exemption is claimed and setting out in detail any uses and income from the property derived from the rentals, leases, or other uses of the property not solely for the appropriate objects of the society or organization. Upon the filing and allowance of the claim, the claim shall be allowed on the property for successive years without further filing as long as the property is used for the purposes specified in the original claim for exemption. When the property is sold or transferred, the county record-

er shall provide notice of the transfer to the assessor. The notice shall describe the property transferred and the name of the person to whom title to the property is transferred.

a. The assessor, in arriving at the valuation of any property of the society or organization, shall take into consideration any uses of the property not for the appropriate objects of the organization and shall assess in the same manner as other property, all or any portion of the property involved which is leased or rented and is used regularly for commercial purposes for a profit to a party or individual. If a portion of the property is used regularly for commercial purposes, an exemption shall not be allowed upon property so used and the exemption granted shall be in the proportion of the value of the property used solely for the appropriate objects of the organization, to the entire value of the property. However, the board of trustees or the board of directors of a hospital, as defined in section 135B.1, may permit use of a portion of the hospital for commercial purposes, and the hospital is entitled to full exemption for that portion used for nonprofit health-related purposes, upon compliance with the filing requirements of this subsection. The property of a nursing facility, as defined in section 135C.1, subsection 13, which is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and otherwise qualified, is entitled to the full exemption of the property regardless of the proportion of residents of the facility for whom the cost of care is privately paid or paid under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, upon compliance with the filing requirements of this subsection.

b. An exemption shall not be granted upon property upon or in which persistent violations of the laws of the state are permitted. A claimant of an exemption shall, under oath, declare that no violations of law will be knowingly permitted or have been permitted on or after January 1 of the year in which a tax exemption is requested. Claims for exemption shall be verified under oath by the president or other responsible head of the organization. A society or organization which ceases to use the property for the purposes stated in the claim shall provide written notice to the assessor of the change in use.

15. *Mandatory denial.* No exemption shall be granted upon any property which is the location of federally licensed devices not lawfully permitted to operate under the laws of the state.

16. *Revoking or modifying exemption.* Any taxpayer or any taxing district may make application to the director of revenue for revocation or modification of any exemption, based upon alleged violations of this chapter. The director of revenue may also on the director's own motion set aside or modify any exemption which has been granted upon property for which exemption is claimed under this chapter. The director of revenue shall give notice by mail to the taxpayer or taxing district ap-

plicant and to the societies or organizations claiming an exemption upon property, exemption of which is questioned before or by the director of revenue, and shall hold a hearing prior to issuing any order for revocation or modification. An order made by the director of revenue revoking or modifying an exemption shall be applicable to the tax year commencing with the tax year in which the application is made to the director or the tax year commencing with the tax year in which the director's own motion is filed. An order made by the director of revenue revoking or modifying an exemption is subject to judicial review in accordance with chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act. Notwithstanding the terms of chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court having jurisdiction in the county in which the property is located, and must be filed within thirty days after any order revoking or modifying an exemption is made by the director of revenue.

17. *Rural water sales.* The real property of a nonprofit corporation engaged in the distribution and sale of water to rural areas when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.

18. *Assessed value of exempt property.* Each county and city assessor shall determine the assessment value that would be assigned to the property if it were taxable and value all tax exempt property within the assessor's jurisdiction. A summary report of tax exempt property shall be filed with the director of revenue and the local board of review on or before April 16 of each year on forms prescribed by the director of revenue.

19. *Pollution control and recycling.* Pollution-control or recycling property as defined in this subsection shall be exempt from taxation to the extent provided in this subsection, upon compliance with the provisions of this subsection.

a. (1) This exemption shall apply to new installations of pollution-control or recycling property beginning on January 1 after the construction or installation of the property is completed. This exemption shall apply beginning on January 1, 1975, to existing pollution-control property if its construction or installation was completed after September 23, 1970, and this exemption shall apply beginning January 1, 1994, to recycling property.

(2) This exemption shall be limited to the market value, as defined in section 441.21, of the pollution-control or recycling property. If the pollution-control or recycling property is assessed with other property as a unit, this exemption shall be limited to the net market value added by the pollution-control or recycling property, determined as of the assessment date.

b. (1) Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than the first of February of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall de-

scribe and locate the specific pollution-control or recycling property to be exempted.

(2) The application for a specific pollution-control or recycling property shall be accompanied by a certificate of the department of natural resources certifying that the primary use of the pollution-control property is to control or abate pollution of any air or water of this state or to enhance the quality of any air or water of this state or, if the property is recycling property, that the primary use of the property is for recycling.

c. A taxpayer may seek judicial review of a determination of the department or, on appeal, of the environmental protection commission in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A.

d. The environmental protection commission of the department of natural resources shall adopt rules relating to certification under this subsection and information to be submitted for evaluating pollution-control or recycling property for which a certificate is requested. The department of revenue shall adopt any rules necessary to implement this subsection, including rules on identification and valuation of pollution-control or recycling property. All rules adopted shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 17A.

e. (1) For the purposes of this subsection, “*pollution-control property*” means personal property or improvements to real property, or any portion thereof, used primarily to control or abate pollution of any air or water of this state or used primarily to enhance the quality of any air or water of this state and “*recycling property*” means personal property or improvements to real property or any portion of the property, used primarily in the manufacturing process and resulting directly in the conversion of waste glass, waste plastic, wastepaper products, waste paperboard, or waste wood products into new raw materials or products composed primarily of recycled material. In the event such property shall also serve other purposes or uses of productive benefit to the owner of the property, only such portion of the assessed valuation thereof as may reasonably be calculated to be necessary for and devoted to the control or abatement of pollution, to the enhancement of the quality of the air or water of this state, or for recycling shall be exempt from taxation under this subsection.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, “*pollution*” means air pollution as defined in section 455B.131 or water pollution as defined in section 455B.171. “*Water of the state*” means the water of the state as defined in section 455B.171. “*Enhance the quality*” means to diminish the level of pollutants below the air or water quality standards established by the environmental protection commission of the department of natural resources.

20. *Impoundment structures.*

a. The impoundment structure and any land underlying an impoundment located outside an

incorporated city, which are not developed or used directly or indirectly for nonagricultural income-producing purposes and which are maintained in a condition satisfactory to the soil and water conservation district commissioners of the county in which the impoundment structure and the impoundment are located. A person owning land which qualifies for a property tax exemption under this subsection shall apply to the county assessor each year not later than February 1 for the exemption. The application shall be made on forms prescribed by the department of revenue. The first application shall be accompanied by a copy of the water storage permit approved by the director of the department of natural resources or the director’s designee, and a copy of the plan for the construction of the impoundment structure and the impoundment. The construction plan shall be used to determine the total acre-feet of the impoundment and the amount of land which is eligible for the property tax exemption. The county assessor shall annually review each application for the property tax exemption under this subsection and submit it, with the recommendation of the soil and water conservation district commissioners, to the board of supervisors for approval or denial. An applicant for a property tax exemption under this subsection may appeal the decision of the board of supervisors to the district court.

b. As used in this subsection, “*impoundment*” means a reservoir or pond which has a storage capacity of at least eighteen acre-feet of water or sediment at the time of construction; “*storage capacity*” means the total area below the crest elevation of the principal spillway including the volume of any excavation in the area; and “*impoundment structure*” means a dam, earthfill, or other structure used to create an impoundment.

21. *Low-rent housing.* The property owned and operated or controlled by a nonprofit organization, as recognized by the internal revenue service, providing low-rent housing for persons who are elderly and persons with physical and mental disabilities. The exemption granted under the provisions of this subsection shall apply only until the final payment due date of the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage or until the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner, subject to the provisions of subsection 14. However, if the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage is refinanced, the exemption shall apply only until the date that would have been the final payment due date under the terms of the borrower’s original low-rent housing development mortgage or until the refinanced mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner, subject to the provisions of subsection 14.

21A. *Dwelling unit property owned by community housing development organization.* Dwelling unit property owned and managed by a com-

munity housing development organization, as recognized by the state of Iowa and the federal government pursuant to criteria for community housing development organization designation contained in the HOME program of the federal National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, if the organization is also a nonprofit organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and owns and manages more than one hundred fifty dwelling units that are located in a city with a population of more than one hundred ten thousand. For the 2005 and 2006 assessment years, an application is not required to be filed to receive the exemption. For the 2007 and subsequent assessment years, an application for exemption must be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the assessment year for which the exemption is sought. Upon the filing and allowance of the claim, the claim shall be allowed on the property for successive years without further filing as long as the property continues to qualify for the exemption.

22. *Natural conservation or wildlife areas.* Recreational lakes, forest covers, rivers and streams, river and stream banks, and open prairies as designated by the board of supervisors of the county in which located. The board of supervisors shall annually designate the real property, not to exceed in the aggregate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1983, the greater of one percent of the acres assessed as agricultural land or three thousand acres in each county, for which this exemption shall apply. For subsequent fiscal years, the limitation on the maximum acreage of real property that may be granted exemptions shall be the limitation for the previous fiscal year, unless the amount of acreage granted exemptions for the previous fiscal year equaled the limitation for that year, then the limitation for the subsequent fiscal year is the limitation for the previous fiscal year plus an increase, not to exceed three hundred acres, of ten percent of that limitation. The procedures of this subsection shall be followed for each assessment year to procure an exemption for the fiscal year beginning in the assessment year. The exemption shall be only for the fiscal year for which it is granted. A parcel of property may be granted subsequent exemptions. The exemption shall only be granted for parcels of property of two acres or more.

a. Application for this exemption shall be filed with the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which the property is located, not later than February 1 of the assessment year, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the property to be exempted and have attached to it an aerial photo of that property on which is outlined the boundaries of the property to be exempted. In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished, the property shall be inspected and

certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water. In the case of an open prairie which is or includes a gully area susceptible to severe erosion, an approved erosion control plan must accompany the application.

b. Upon receipt of the application, the commissioners shall certify whether the property is eligible to receive the exemption. The commissioners shall not withhold certification of the eligibility of property because of the existence upon the property of an abandoned building or structure which is not used for economic gain. If the commissioners certify that the property is eligible, the application shall be forwarded to the board of supervisors by May 1 of that assessment year with the certification of the eligible acreage. An application must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if an exemption is granted, the property will not be used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted.

c. In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished and that does not receive the certification as provided by the county board of supervisors as it relates to the ground cover, the applicant shall be notified of the availability of resource enhancement and protection fund cost-share moneys and soil and conservation technological assistance for reestablishing native vegetation.

d. Before the board of supervisors may designate real property for the exemption, it shall establish priorities for the types of real property for which an exemption may be granted and the amount of acreage. These priorities may be the same as or different than those for previous years. The board of supervisors shall get the approval of the governing body of the city before an exemption may be granted to real property located within the corporate limits of that city. A public hearing shall be held with notice given as provided in section 73A.2 at which the proposed priority list shall be presented. However, no public hearing is required if the proposed priorities are the same as those for the previous year. After the public hearing, the board of supervisors shall adopt by resolution the proposed priority list or another priority list. Property upon which are located abandoned buildings or structures shall have the lowest priority on the list adopted, except where the board of supervisors determines that a structure has historic significance. The board of supervisors shall also provide for a procedure where the amount of acres for which exemptions are sought exceeds the amount the priority list provides for that type or in the aggregate for all types.

e. After receipt of an application with its accompanying certification and affidavit and the es-

tablishment of the priority list, the board of supervisors may grant a tax exemption under this subsection using the established priority list as a mandate. Real property designated for the tax exemption shall be designated by May 15 of the assessment year in which begins the fiscal year for which the exemption is granted. Notification shall be sent to the county auditor and the applicant.

f. The board of supervisors does not have to grant tax exemptions under this subsection, grant tax exemptions in the aggregate of the maximum acreage which may be granted exemptions, or grant a tax exemption for the total acreage for which the applicant requested the exemption. Only real property in parcels of two acres or more which is recreational lakes, forest cover, river and stream, river and stream banks, or open prairie and which is utilized for the purposes of providing soil erosion control or wildlife habitat or both, and which is subject to property tax for the fiscal year for which the tax exemption is requested, is eligible for the exemption under this subsection. However, in addition to the above, in order for a gully area which is susceptible to severe erosion to be eligible, there must be an erosion control plan for it approved by the commissioners of the soil and water conservation district in which it is located. In the case of an open prairie that has been restored or reestablished, the property shall be inspected and certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water. In the case of an exemption for river and stream or river and stream banks, the exemption shall not be granted unless there is included in the exemption land located at least thirty-three feet from the ordinary high water mark of the river and stream or river and stream banks. Property shall not be denied an exemption because of the existence upon the property of an abandoned building or structure which is not used for economic gain. If the real property is located within a city, the approval of the governing body must be obtained before the real property is eligible for an exemption. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Open prairies*" includes hillsides and gully areas which have a permanent grass cover but does not include native prairies meeting the criteria of the natural resource commission.

(2) "*Forest cover*" means land which is predominantly wooded.

(3) "*Recreational lake*" means a body of water, which is not a river or stream, owned solely by a nonprofit organization and primarily used for boating, fishing, swimming, and other recreational purposes.

(4) "*Used for economic gain*" includes, but is not limited to, using property for the storage of

equipment, machinery, or crops.

g. Notwithstanding other requirements under this subsection, the owner of any property lying between a river or stream and a dike which is required to be set back three hundred feet or less from the river or stream shall automatically be granted an exemption for that property upon submission of an application accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if the exemption is granted the property will not be used for economic gain during the period of exemption. The exemption shall continue from year to year for as long as the property qualifies and is not used for economic gain, without need for filing additional applications or affidavits. Property exempted pursuant to this paragraph is in addition to the maximum acreage applicable to other exemptions under this subsection.

23. *Native prairie and wetland.* Land designated as native prairie or land designated as a protected wetland by the department of natural resources pursuant to section 456B.12.

a. Application for the exemption shall be made on forms provided by the department of revenue. Land designated as a protected wetland shall be assessed at a value equal to the average value of the land where the wetland is located and which is owned by the person granted the exemption. The application forms shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than the first of February of the year for which the exemption is requested. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the applicant that if the exemption is granted, the property will not be used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted. If the property is used for economic gain during the assessment year in which the exemption is granted, the property shall lose its tax exemption and shall be taxed at the rate levied by the county for the fiscal year beginning in that assessment year. The first annual application shall be accompanied by a certificate from the department of natural resources stating that the land is native prairie or protected wetland. The department of natural resources shall issue a certificate for the native prairie exemption if the department finds that the land has never been cultivated, is unimproved, is primarily a mixture of warm season grasses interspersed with flowering plants, and meets the other criteria established by the natural resource commission for native prairie. The department of natural resources shall issue a certificate for the wetland exemption if the department finds the land is a protected wetland, as defined under section 456B.1, or if the wetland was previously drained and cropped but has been restored under a nonpermanent restoration agreement with the department or other county, state, or federal agency or private conservation group. A taxpayer may seek judicial review of a decision of the department according to

chapter 17A. The natural resource commission shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

b. The assessing authority each year may submit to the department a claim for reimbursement of tax revenue lost from the exemption. Upon receipt of the claim, the department shall reimburse the assessing authority an amount equal to the lost tax revenue based on the value of the protected wetland as assessed by the authority, unless the department reimburses the authority based upon a departmental assessment of the protected wetland. The authority may contest the department's assessment as provided in chapter 17A. The department is not required to honor a claim submitted more than sixty days after the authority has assessed land where the protected wetland is located and which is owned by the person granted the exemption.

24. *Land certified as a wildlife habitat.*

a. The owner of agricultural land may designate not more than two acres of the land for use as a wildlife habitat. After inspection, if the land meets the standards established by the natural resource commission for a wildlife habitat under section 483A.3, and, in the case of a wildlife habitat that has been restored or reestablished, is inspected and certified as provided by the county board of supervisors as having adequate ground cover consisting of native species and that all primary and secondary noxious weeds present are being controlled to prevent the spread of seeds by either wind or water, the department of natural resources shall certify the designated land as a wildlife habitat and shall send a copy of the certification to the appropriate assessor not later than February 1 of the assessment year for which the exemption is requested. The department of natural resources may subsequently withdraw certification of the designated land if it fails to meet the established standards for a wildlife habitat and the ground cover requirement and the assessor shall be given written notice of the decertification.

b. In the case where the property is a restored or reestablished wildlife habitat and does not receive the certification as provided by the county board of supervisors as it relates to the ground cover, the owner shall be notified of the availability of resource enhancement and protection fund cost-share moneys and soil and conservation technological assistance for reestablishing native vegetation.

25. Reserved.

26. *Public television station.* All grounds and buildings used or under construction for a public television station and not leased or otherwise used or under construction for pecuniary profit.

27. *Speculative shell buildings of certain organizations.*

a. New construction of shell buildings by community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-

profit entities for speculative purposes as provided in this subsection.

b. The exemption shall be for one of the following:

(1) The value added by new construction of a shell building or addition to an existing building or structure by a community development organization, not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499, or for-profit entity.

(2) The value of an existing building being reconstructed or renovated, and the value of the land on which the building is located, if the reconstruction or renovation constitutes complete replacement or refitting of the existing building or structure, by a community development organization, not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499, or for-profit entity.

c. The exemption or partial exemption shall be allowed only pursuant to ordinance of a city council or board of supervisors, which ordinance shall specify if the exemption will be available for community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities. If the exemption is for a project described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), the exemption shall be effective for the assessment year in which the building is first assessed for property taxation or the assessment year in which the addition to an existing building first adds value. If the exemption is for a project described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (2), the exemption shall be effective for the assessment year following the assessment year in which the project commences. An exemption allowed under this subsection shall be allowed for all subsequent years until the property is leased or sold or for a specific time period stated in the ordinance or until the exemption is terminated by ordinance of the city council or board of supervisors which approved the exemption. Eligibility for an exemption as a speculative shell building shall be determined as of January 1 of the assessment year. However, an exemption shall not be granted a speculative shell building of a not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499 or a for-profit entity if the building is used by the cooperative association or for-profit entity, or a subsidiary or majority owners thereof for other than as a speculative shell building. If the shell building or any portion of the shell building is leased or sold, the portion of the shell building which is leased or sold, and a proportionate share of the land on which it is located if applicable, shall not be entitled to an exemption under this subsection for subsequent years. Upon the sale of the shell building, the shell building shall be considered new construction for purposes of section 427B.1 if used for purposes set forth in section 427B.1.

d. (1) If the speculative shell building project is a speculative shell building project described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), an application

shall be filed pursuant to section 427B.4 for each such project for which an exemption is claimed.

(2) If the speculative shell building project is a speculative shell building project described in paragraph "b", subparagraph (2), an application shall be filed by the owner of the property with the local assessor by February 1 of the assessment year in which the project commences. Applications for exemption shall be made on forms prescribed by the director of revenue and shall contain information pertaining to the nature of the improvement, its cost, and other information deemed necessary by the director of revenue. The city council or the board of supervisors, by ordinance, shall give its approval of a tax exemption for the project if the project is in conformance with the zoning plans for the city or county. The approval shall also be subject to the hearing requirements of section 427B.1. Approval under this subparagraph (2) entitles the owner to exemption from taxation beginning in the assessment year following the assessment year in which the project commences. However, if the tax exemption for the building and land is not approved, the person may submit an amended proposal to the city council or board of supervisors to approve or reject.

e. For purposes of this subsection the following definitions apply:

(1) (a) "*Community development organization*" means an organization, which meets the membership requirements of subparagraph division (b), formed within a city or county or multi-community group for one or more of the following purposes:

(i) To promote, stimulate, develop, and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the community, area, or region and its citizens.

(ii) To encourage and assist the location of new business and industry.

(iii) To rehabilitate and assist existing business and industry.

(iv) To stimulate and assist in the expansion of business activity.

(b) For purposes of this definition, a community development organization must have at least fifteen members with representation from the following:

(i) A representative from government at the level or levels corresponding to the community development organization's area of operation.

(ii) A representative from a private sector lending institution.

(iii) A representative of a community organization in the area.

(iv) A representative of business in the area.

(v) A representative of private citizens in the community, area, or region.

(2) "*New construction*" means new buildings or structures and includes new buildings or structures which are constructed as additions to existing buildings or structures. "*New construction*"

also includes reconstruction or renovation of an existing building or structure which constitutes complete replacement of an existing building or structure or refitting of an existing building or structure, if the reconstruction or renovation of the existing building or structure is required due to economic obsolescence, if the reconstruction or renovation is necessary to implement recognized industry standards for the manufacturing or processing of products, and the reconstruction or renovation is required in order to competitively manufacture or process products or for community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under chapter 499, or for-profit entities to market a building or structure as a speculative shell building, which determination must receive prior approval from the city council of the city or county board of supervisors of the county.

(3) "*Speculative shell building*" means a building or structure owned and constructed or reconstructed by a community development organization, a not-for-profit cooperative association under chapter 499, or a for-profit entity without a tenant or buyer for the purpose of attracting an employer or user which will complete the building to the employer's or user's specification for manufacturing, processing, or warehousing the employer's or user's product line.

28. *Joint water utilities.* The property of a joint water utility established under chapter 389, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.

29. *Methane gas conversion.* Methane gas conversion property shall be exempt from taxation.

a. For purposes of this subsection, "*methane gas conversion property*" means personal property, real property, and improvements to real property, and machinery, equipment, and computers assessed as real property pursuant to section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs "e" and "j", used in an operation to decompose waste and convert the waste to gas, to collect methane gas or other gases produced as a by-product of waste decomposition and to convert the gas to energy, or to collect waste in order to decompose the waste to produce methane gas or other gases and to convert the gas to energy.

b. If the property used to convert the gas to energy also burns another fuel, the exemption shall apply to that portion of the value of such property which equals the ratio that its use of methane gas bears to total fuel consumed.

c. Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of each year for which the exemption is requested on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific methane gas conversion property to be exempted. If the property consuming methane gas also consumes another fuel, the first year ap-

plication shall contain a statement to that effect and shall identify the other fuel and estimate the ratio that the methane gas consumed bears to the total fuel consumed. Subsequent year applications shall identify the actual ratio for the previous year which ratio shall be used to calculate the exemption for that assessment year.

d. With respect to methane gas conversion property other than that used in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill, the exemption pursuant to this subsection shall be limited to property originally placed in operation on or after January 1, 2008, and on or before December 31, 2012, and shall be available for the ten-year period following the date the property was originally placed in operation.

30. *Manufactured home community or mobile home park storm shelter.* A structure constructed as a storm shelter at a manufactured home community or mobile home park as defined in section 435.1. An application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the storm shelter to be exempted. If the storm shelter structure is used exclusively as a storm shelter, all of the structure's assessed value shall be exempt from taxation. If the storm shelter structure is not used exclusively as a storm shelter, the storm shelter structure shall be assessed for taxation at fifty percent of its value as commercial property.

31. *Barn preservation.* The increase in assessed value added to a farm structure constructed prior to 1937 as a result of improvements made to the farm structure for purposes of preserving the integrity of the internal and external features of the structure as a barn is exempt from taxation. To be eligible for the exemption, the structure must have been first placed in service as a barn prior to 1937. The exemption shall apply to the assessment year beginning after the completion of the improvements to preserve the structure as a barn.

a. For purposes of this subsection, "barn" means an agricultural structure, in whatever shape or design, which is used for the storage of farm products or feed or for the housing of farm animals, poultry, or farm equipment.

b. Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific structure for which the added value is requested to be exempt.

c. Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of applica-

tions as long as the structure continues to be used as a barn. The taxpayer shall notify the assessing authority when the structure ceases to be used as a barn.

32. *One-room schoolhouse preservation.* The increase in assessed value added to a one-room schoolhouse as a result of improvements made to the structure for purposes of preserving the integrity of the internal and external features of the structure as a one-room schoolhouse is exempt from taxation. The exemption shall apply to the assessment year beginning after the completion of the improvements to preserve the structure as a one-room schoolhouse.

a. Application for this exemption shall be filed with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the first year for which the exemption is requested, on forms provided by the department of revenue. The application shall describe and locate the specific one-room schoolhouse for which the added value is requested to be exempt.

b. Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of applications as long as the structure is not used for dwelling purposes and the structure is preserved as a one-room schoolhouse. The taxpayer shall notify the assessing authority when the structure ceases to be eligible. The exemption in this subsection applies even though the one-room schoolhouse is no longer used for instructional purposes.

33. *Indian housing authority property.*

a. Property owned and operated by an Indian housing authority, as defined in 24 C.F.R. § 950.102, created under Indian law, if a cooperative agreement has been made with the local governing body agreeing to the exemption. The exemption in this subsection is subject to the provisions of subsection 14.

b. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "Indian law" means the code of an Indian tribe recognized as eligible for services provided to Indians by the United States secretary of the interior.

(2) "Local governing body" means the county board of supervisors if the property is located outside an incorporated city or the governing body of the city in which the property is located.

34. *Port authority property.* The property of a port authority created pursuant to section 28J.2, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.

35. *Web search portal business property.*

a. Property, other than land and buildings and other improvements, that is utilized by a web search portal business as defined in and meeting the requirements of section 423.3, subsection 92, including computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a web search portal and other property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, includ-

ing but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, and power distribution systems which are not subject to assessment under chapter 437A; racking systems, cabling, and trays; and back-up power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure all of which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal site.

b. This exemption applies beginning with the assessment year the investment in or construction of the facility utilizing the materials, equipment, and systems set forth in paragraph “a” are first assessed. For purposes of claiming this exemption, the requirements may be met by aggregating the various Iowa investments and other requirements of the web search portal business’s affiliates as allowed under section 423.3, subsection 92. This exemption applies to affiliates of the web search portal business.

36. *Web search property.*

a. Property, other than land and buildings and other improvements, that is utilized by a web search portal business as defined in and meeting the requirements of section 423.3, subsection 93, including computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a web search portal business and other property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, and power distribution systems which are not subject to assessment under chapter 437A; racking systems, cabling, and trays; and back-up power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure all of which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal business.

b. This web search portal business exemption applies beginning with the assessment year the investment in or construction of the facility utilizing the materials, equipment, and systems set forth in paragraph “a” are first assessed. For purposes of claiming this web search portal business exemption, the requirements may be met by aggregating the various Iowa investments and other requirements of the web search portal business’s affiliates as allowed under section 423.3, subsection 93. This exemption applies to affiliates of the web search portal business.

37. *Data center business property.*

a. Property, other than land and buildings and other improvements, that is utilized by a data cen-

ter business as defined in and meeting the requirements of section 423.3, subsection 95, including computers and equipment that are necessary for the maintenance and operation of a data center business and other property whether directly or indirectly connected to the computers, including but not limited to cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations, and power distribution systems which are not subject to assessment under chapter 437A; racking systems, cabling, and trays; and backup power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure all of which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the data center business.

b. This data center business exemption applies beginning with the assessment year the investment in or construction of the facility utilizing the materials, equipment, and systems set forth in paragraph “a” are first assessed.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §13; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §200, 223, 224, 227

Federally owned lands, §1.4 et seq.

Leased church property, §565.1

Contracts with city or county for services, see §364.19

2009 amendments to subsection 29 take effect May 26, 2009, and apply retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; exemption claims for 2008 and 2009 assessment years to be filed on or before June 30, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §227

Deadline for filing an exemption claim under subsection 14 is extended to May 1, 2009, for property located in a county declared a disaster area in 2008 if a society or organization was unable to file due to the need to respond to a natural disaster occurring in calendar year 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §100, 153

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

Subsection 25 stricken

Subsection 29, paragraph a amended

Subsection 29, NEW paragraph d

Subsection 33 internally redesignated editorially

NEW subsection 37

427.3 Abatement of taxes of certain exempt entities.

The board of supervisors may abate the taxes levied against property acquired by gift or purchase by a person or entity if the property acquired by gift or purchase was transferred to the person or entity after the deadline for filing for property tax exemption in the year in which the property was transferred and the property acquired by gift or purchase would have been exempt under section 427.1, subsection 7, 8, or 9, if the person or entity had been able to file for exemption in a timely manner.

Refund of property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2006, on property located in a county with a population of 88,001 – 95,000, purchased by an institution that did not receive an exemption due to inability or failure to file for exemption; application requirements and filing deadline; 2007 Acts, ch 186, §29, 30; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §149, 150, 153

Refund or abatement of property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning July 1, 2007, and July 1, 2008, on property located in a county with a population of 21,001 – 21,300, acquired by a religious, literary, or charitable society that did not receive an exemption due to inability or failure to file for exemption; application requirements and filing deadline; 2009 Acts, ch 58, §1, 2

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 427B

SPECIAL TAX PROVISIONS

427B.2 Zoning under chapter 335.

1. The board of supervisors of a county which has appointed a county zoning commission and provided for county zoning under chapter 335 may provide for a partial exemption from property taxation of the actual value added to industrial real estate as provided under section 427B.1.

2. The board of supervisors of a county which has not appointed a zoning commission may provide for a partial exemption from property taxation of the actual value added to industrial real estate as provided under section 427B.1 in the following areas:

a. Outside the incorporated limits of a city to which a city has extended its zoning ordinance pursuant to section 414.23 which complies with the city's zoning ordinance.

b. Outside the incorporated limits of a city which has adopted a zoning ordinance but which has not extended the ordinance to the area permitted under section 414.23 if the property would be within the area to which a city may extend a zoning ordinance pursuant to section 414.23.

c. Outside the incorporated limits of a city which has not adopted a zoning ordinance but which would be within the area to which a city may extend a zoning ordinance pursuant to section 414.23.

3. The board of supervisors of a county which has not appointed a zoning commission may provide for a partial exemption from property taxation of the actual value added to industrial real estate as provided under section 427B.1 in an area where the partial exemption could not otherwise be granted under this chapter where the actual value added is to industrial real estate existing on July 1, 1979.

4. To grant an exemption under the provisions of this section, the county board of supervisors shall comply with all of the requirements imposed by this chapter upon the city council of a city.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §255
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 2 numbered as subsection 4

427B.20 Local option remedial action property tax credit — public hearing.

1. As used in this division:

a. "Actual portion of the costs paid by the owner or operator of an underground storage tank in connection with a remedial action for which the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund shares in the cost of corrective action" means the amount determined by the fund's board, or the board's designee, as the administrator of the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund, and for which the owner or operator was not reimbursed from any other

source.

b. "Small business" means a business with gross receipts of less than five hundred thousand dollars per year.

2. In order to further the public interests of protecting the drinking water supply, preserving business and industry within a community, preserving convenient access to gas stations within a community, or other public purposes, a city council or county board of supervisors may provide by ordinance for partial or total property tax credits to owners of small businesses that own or operate an underground storage tank to reduce the amount of property taxes paid over the permitted period in amounts not to exceed the actual portion of costs paid by the business owner in connection with a remedial action for which the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund shares in the cost of corrective action, and for which the small business owner was not reimbursed from any other source. A county board of supervisors may grant credits only for property located outside of the corporate limits of a city, and a city council may grant credits only for property located within the corporate limits of the city. The credit shall be taken on the property where the underground storage tank is situated. The credit granted by the council or board shall not exceed the amount of taxes generated by the property for the respective city or county. The credit shall apply to property taxes payable in the fiscal year following the calendar year in which a cost of remedial action was paid by the small business owner.

3. The ordinance may be enacted not less than thirty days after a public hearing is held in accordance with section 335.6 in the case of a county, or section 362.3 in the case of a city. The ordinance shall designate the length of time the partial or total credit shall be available, and shall include a credit schedule and description of the terms and conditions of the credit.

4. A property tax credit provided under this section shall be paid for out of any available funds budgeted for that purpose by the city council or county board of supervisors. A city council may certify a tax for the general fund levy and a county board of supervisors may certify a tax for the rural county service fund levy for property tax credits authorized by this section.

5. The maximum permitted period of a tax credit granted under this section is ten years.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §128
Section amended

427B.26 Special valuation of wind energy conversion property.

1. *a.* A city council or county board of supervi-

sors may provide by ordinance for the special valuation of wind energy conversion property as provided in subsection 2. The ordinance may be enacted not less than thirty days after a public hearing on the ordinance is held. Notice of the hearing shall be published in accordance with section 331.305 in the case of a county, or section 362.3 in the case of a city. The ordinance shall only apply to property first assessed on or after the effective date of the ordinance.

b. If in the opinion of the city council or the county board of supervisors continuation of the special valuation provided under this section ceases to be of benefit to the city or county, the city council or the county board of supervisors may repeal the ordinance authorized by this subsection. Property specially valued under this section prior to repeal of the ordinance shall continue to be valued under this section until the end of the nineteenth assessment year following the assessment year in which the property was first assessed.

2. In lieu of the valuation and assessment provisions in section 441.21, subsection 8, paragraphs “b”, “c”, and “d”, and sections 428.24 to 428.29, wind energy conversion property which is first assessed for property taxation on or after January 1, 1994, and on or after the effective date of the ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection 1, shall be valued by the local assessor for property tax purposes as follows:

poses as follows:

a. For the first assessment year, at zero percent of the net acquisition cost.

b. For the second through sixth assessment years, at a percent of the net acquisition cost which rate increases by five percentage points each assessment year.

c. For the seventh and succeeding assessment years, at thirty percent of the net acquisition cost.

3. The taxpayer shall file with the local assessor by February 1 of the assessment year in which the wind energy conversion property is first assessed for property tax purposes, a declaration of intent to have the property assessed at the value determined under this section in lieu of the valuation and assessment provisions in section 441.21, subsection 8, paragraphs “b”, “c”, and “d”, and sections 428.24 to 428.29.

4. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Net acquisition cost*” means the acquired cost of the property including all foundations and installation cost less any excess cost adjustment.

b. “*Wind energy conversion property*” means the entire wind plant including, but not limited to, a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines, and substation.

Section not amended; internal reference changes applied

CHAPTER 428

LISTING PROPERTY FOR TAXATION

428.29 Assessment and certification.

The director of revenue shall on or before October 31 each year proceed to determine, upon the basis of the data required in such report and any other information the director may obtain, the actual value of all property, subject to the director’s jurisdiction, of said individual, partnership, corporation, or association, and shall make assessments upon the taxable value of the property, as provided by section 441.21. The director of revenue shall, on or before October 31, certify to the

county auditor of every county in the state the valuations fixed for assessment upon all such property in each and every taxing district in each county by the department of revenue. This valuation shall then be spread upon the books in the same manner as other valuations fixed by the department of revenue upon property assessed under the department’s jurisdiction.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §8
Section amended

CHAPTER 428A

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX

428A.4 Recording refused.

1. The county recorder shall refuse to record any deed, instrument, or writing, taxable under section 428A.1 for which payment of the tax determined on the full amount of the consideration in the transaction has not been paid. However, if the deed, instrument, or writing, is exempt under sec-

tion 428A.2, the county recorder shall not refuse to record the document if there is filed with or endorsed on it a statement signed by either the grantor or grantee or an authorized agent, that the instrument or writing is excepted from the tax under section 428A.2. The validity of an instrument as between the parties, and as to any person who

would otherwise be bound by the instrument, is not affected by the failure to comply with this section. If an instrument is accepted for recording or filing contrary to this section the failure to comply does not destroy or impair the record as notice.

2. The county recorder shall refuse to record any deed, instrument, or writing by which any real property in this state shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed, except those transfers exempt from tax under section 428A.2, subsections 2 through 5, 7 through 13, and 16 through 21, or under section 428A.2, subsection 6, except in the case of a federal agency or instrumentality, until the declaration of value has been submitted to the county recorder. A declaration of value shall not be required with a deed given in fulfillment of a recorded real estate contract provided the deed has a notation that it is given in fulfillment of a contract.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §16
Unnumbered paragraphs numbered editorially as subsections 1 and 2
Subsection 2 amended

428A.5 Documentation of payment.

The amount of tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid to the county recorder in the county where

the real property is located and the amount received shall appear on the face of the document or instrument. The method of documentation of a transfer tax shall be approved by the department of revenue.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §17
Section amended

428A.7 Forms provided by director of revenue.

The director of revenue shall prescribe the form of the declaration of value and shall include an appropriate place for the inclusion of special facts and circumstances relating to the actual sales price in real estate transfers. The director shall provide an adequate number of the declaration of value forms to each county recorder in the state. If the declaration of value form requires or provides for the inclusion of the social security number or federal tax identification number of a seller or buyer, the department shall provide that the social security number or federal tax identification number remains confidential and cannot be obtained by public examination.

2009 Acts, ch 112, §1
Section amended

CHAPTER 432

INSURANCE COMPANIES TAX

432.12L Redevelopment tax credit.

The taxes imposed under this chapter shall be reduced by a redevelopment tax credit allowed un-

der chapter 15, subchapter II, part 9.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §129
Section amended

CHAPTER 433

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES TAX

433.4 Assessment.

The director of revenue shall on or before October 31 each year, proceed to find the actual value of the property of these companies in this state, taking into consideration the information obtained from the statements required, and any further information the director can obtain, using the same as a means for determining the actual cash value of the property of these companies within this state. The director shall also take into consideration the valuation of all property of these companies, including franchises and the use of the property in connection with lines outside the state, and making these deductions as may be necessary on account of extra value of property outside the state as compared with the value of property in the state, in order that the actual cash value of the property of the company within this state may be ascertained. The assessment shall include

all property of every kind and character whatsoever, real, personal, or mixed, used by the companies in the transaction of telegraph and telephone business; and the property so included in the assessment shall not be taxed in any other manner than as provided in this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §9
Section amended

433.7 Hearing.

At the time of determination of value of* the director of revenue, any company interested shall have the right to appear, by its officers or agents, before the director of revenue and be heard on the question of the valuation of its property for taxation.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §10
*The word "by" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Section amended

CHAPTER 434

RAILWAY COMPANIES TAX

434.2 When assessed — statement required.

On or before October 31 each year, the director of revenue shall assess all the property of each railway corporation in the state, excepting the lands, lots, and other real estate belonging thereto not used in the operation of any railway, and excepting railway bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and excepting grain elevators; and for the purpose of making such assessment its president, vice president, general manager, general superintendent, receiver, or such other officer as the director of revenue may designate, shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, furnish the department of revenue a verified statement showing in detail for the year ended December 31 next preceding:

1. The whole number of miles of railway owned, operated, or leased by such corporation or company within and without the state.
2. The whole number of miles of railway owned, operated, or leased within the state, including double tracks and sidetracks, the mileage of the main line and branch lines to be stated separately, and showing the number of miles of track in each county.
3. A full and complete statement of the cost and actual present value of all buildings of every description owned by said railway company within the state not otherwise assessed.
4. The total number of ties per mile used on all its tracks within the state.
5. The weight of rails per yard in main line, double tracks, and sidetracks.

6. The number of miles of telegraph lines owned and used within the state.

7. The total number of engines, and passenger, chair, dining, official, express, mail, baggage, freight, and other cars, including handcars and boarding cars used in constructing and repairing such railway, in use on its whole line, and the sleeping cars owned by it, and the number of each class on its line within the state, each class to be valued separately.

8. Any and all other movable property owned by said railway within the state, classified and scheduled in such manner as may be required by the director of revenue.

9. The gross earnings of the entire road, and the gross earnings in this state.

10. The operating expenses of the entire road, and the operating expenses within this state.

11. The net earnings of the entire road, and the net earnings within this state.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §11
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

434.17 Certification to county auditors.

On or before October 31 each year, the director of revenue shall transmit to the county auditor of each county, through and into which any railway may extend, a statement showing the length of the main track within the county, and the assessed value per mile of the same, as fixed by a ratable distribution per mile of the assessed valuation of the whole property.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §12
Section amended

CHAPTER 435

PROPERTY TAXES ON MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE HOMES

435.1 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to this chapter:

1. Unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.
2. “Home” means a mobile home or a manufactured home.
3. “Manufactured home” means a factory-built structure built under authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403, that is required by federal law to display a seal from the United States department of hous-

ing and urban development, and was constructed on or after June 15, 1976.

4. “Manufactured home community” means the same as land-leased community defined in sections 335.30A and 414.28A. The term “manufactured home community” shall not be construed to include manufactured or mobile homes, buildings, tents, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own labor or students.

5. “Mobile home” means any vehicle without motive power used or so manufactured or constructed as to permit its being used as a convey-

ance upon the public streets and highways and so designed, constructed, or reconstructed as will permit the vehicle to be used as a place for human habitation by one or more persons; but shall also include any such vehicle with motive power not registered as a motor vehicle in Iowa. A “mobile home” is not built to a mandatory building code, contains no state or federal seals, and was built before June 15, 1976.

6. “Mobile home park” means a site, lot, field, or tract of land upon which three or more mobile homes or manufactured homes, or a combination of any of these homes, are placed on developed spaces and operated as a for-profit enterprise with water, sewer or septic, and electrical services available. The term “mobile home park” shall not be construed to include manufactured or mobile homes, buildings, tents, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own labor or students.

7. “Modular home” means a factory-built structure which is manufactured to be used as a place of human habitation, is constructed to comply with the Iowa state building code for modular factory-built structures, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7, and must display the seal issued by the state building code commissioner.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §145
Subsections 3 – 7 amended

435.2 Placement and taxation.

1. If a mobile home is placed outside a mobile home park, the home is to be assessed and taxed as real estate.

2. If a manufactured home is placed in a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home must be titled and is subject to the manufactured or mobile home square foot tax. If a manufactured home is placed outside a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home must be titled and is to be assessed and taxed as real estate.

3. If a modular home is placed in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the home is subject to the annual tax as required by section 435.22. If a modular home is placed outside a manufactured home community or a mobile home park, the home shall be considered real property and is to be assessed and taxed as real estate. This subsection does not apply to manufactured home communities or mobile home parks in existence on or before January 1, 1998. If a modular home is placed in a manufactured home community or mobile home park which was in existence on or before January 1, 1998, that modular home shall be subject to property tax pursuant to section 435.22.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §146
NEW section

435.3 through 435.17 Reserved.

435.23 Exemptions — prorating tax.

The manufacturer’s and dealer’s inventory of mobile homes, manufactured homes, or modular homes* not in use as a place of human habitation shall be exempt from the annual tax. All travel trailers shall be exempt from this tax. The homes and travel trailers in the inventory of manufacturers and dealers shall be exempt from personal property tax. The homes coming into Iowa from out of state and located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park shall be liable for the tax computed pro rata to the nearest whole month, for the time the home is actually situated in Iowa.

*See §435.2

Section not amended; footnote revised

435.24 Collection of tax.

1. The annual tax is due and payable to the county treasurer on or after July 1 in each fiscal year and is collectible in the same manner and at the same time as ordinary taxes as provided in sections 445.36, 445.37, and 445.39. Interest at the rate prescribed by law shall accrue on unpaid taxes. Both installments of taxes may be paid at one time. The September installment represents a tax period beginning July 1 and ending December 31. The March installment represents a tax period beginning January 1 and ending June 30. A mobile home, manufactured home, or modular home* coming into this state from outside the state, put in use from a dealer’s inventory, or put in use at any time after July 1 or January 1, and located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, is subject to the taxes prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the tax period, but the purchaser is not required to pay the tax at the time of purchase. Interest attaches the following April 1 for taxes prorated on or after October 1. Interest attaches the following October 1 for taxes prorated on or after April 1. If the taxes are not paid, the county treasurer shall send a statement of delinquent taxes as part of the notice of tax sale as provided in section 446.9. The owner of a home who sells the home between July 1 and December 31 and obtains a tax clearance statement is responsible only for the September tax payment and is not required to pay taxes for subsequent tax periods. If the owner of a home located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park sells the home, obtains a tax clearance statement, and obtains a replacement home to be located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the owner shall not pay taxes under this chapter for the newly acquired home for the same tax period that the owner has paid taxes on the home sold. Interest for delinquent taxes shall be calculated to the nearest whole dollar. In

calculating interest each fraction of a month shall be counted as an entire month.

2. The home owners upon issuance of a certificate of title or upon transporting to a new site shall file the address, township, and school district, of the location where the home is parked with the county treasurer's office. Failure to comply is punishable as set out in section 435.18. When the new location is outside of a manufactured home community or mobile home park, the county treasurer shall provide to the assessor a copy of the tax clearance statement for purposes of assessment as real estate on the following January 1.

3. Each manufactured home community or mobile home park owner shall notify monthly the county treasurer concerning any home arriving in or departing from the manufactured home community or park without a tax clearance statement. The records of the owner shall be open to inspection by a duly authorized representative of any law enforcement agency. The manufactured home community or mobile home park owner or manager shall make an annual report to the county treasurer due June 1 of the homes sited in the manufactured home community or mobile home park, listing the owner and mailing address of each home located in the manufactured home community or mobile home park. The report is delinquent if not filed with the county treasurer by June 30. In addition to the annual report, the owner or manager shall also report any changes of homes or owners in a report due December 1, which is delinquent if not filed by December 31. However, if no changes have occurred since the June annual report, the December report is not required to be filed.

4. The tax is a lien on the vehicle senior to any other lien upon it except a judgment obtained in an action to dispose of an abandoned home under section 555B.8. The home bearing a current registration issued by any other state and remaining within this state for an accumulated period not to exceed ninety days in any twelve-month period is not subject to Iowa tax. However, when one or more persons occupying a home bearing a foreign registration are employed in this state, there is no exemption from the Iowa tax. This tax is in lieu of all other taxes general or local on a home.

5. Before a home may be moved from its present site by any person, a tax clearance statement in the name of the owner must be obtained from the county treasurer of the county where the present site is located certifying that taxes are not owing under this section for previous years and that the taxes have been paid for the current tax period. When a person moves a home from real property to a dealer's stock or to a manufactured home community or mobile home park, as defined in section 435.1, a tax clearance statement shall be applied for, and issued, from the county treasurer of the county where the present site is located. When the home is moved to another county in this state,

the county treasurer shall forward a copy of the tax clearance statement to the county treasurer of the county in which the home is being relocated. However, a tax clearance statement is not required for a home in a manufacturer's or dealer's stock which has not been used as a place for human habitation. A tax clearance form is not required to move an abandoned home. A tax clearance form is not required in eviction cases provided the manufactured home community or mobile home park owner or manager advises the county treasurer that the tenant is being evicted. If a dealer acquires a home from a person other than a manufacturer, the person shall provide a tax clearance statement in the name of the owner of record to the dealer. The tax clearance statement shall be provided by the county treasurer in a method prescribed by the department of transportation.

6. *a.* As an alternative to the semiannual or annual payment of taxes, the county treasurer may accept partial payments of current year home taxes. The treasurer shall transfer amounts from each taxpayer's account to be applied to each semiannual tax installment prior to the delinquency dates specified in section 445.37 and the amounts collected shall be apportioned by the tenth of the month following transfer. If, prior to the due date of each semiannual installment, the account balance is insufficient to fully satisfy the installment, the treasurer shall transfer and apply the entire account balance, leaving an unpaid balance of the installment. Interest shall attach on the unpaid balance in accordance with section 445.39. Unless funds sufficient to fully satisfy the delinquency are received, the treasurer shall collect the unpaid balance as provided in sections 445.3 and 445.4 and chapter 446. Any remaining balance in a taxpayer's account in excess of the amount needed to fully satisfy an installment shall remain in the account to be applied toward the next semiannual installment. Any interest income derived from the account shall be deposited in the county's general fund to cover administrative costs. The treasurer shall send a notice with the tax statement or by separate mail to each taxpayer stating that, upon request to the treasurer, the taxpayer may make partial payments of current year home taxes.

b. Partial payment of taxes which are delinquent may be made to the county treasurer. For the installment being paid, payment shall first be applied toward any interest, fees, and costs accrued and the remainder applied to the tax due. A partial payment must equal or exceed the interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid. A partial payment made under this paragraph shall be apportioned in accordance with section 445.57. If the payment does not include the whole of any installment of the delinquent tax, the unpaid tax shall continue to accrue interest pursuant to section 445.39. Partial payment shall not be permitted in lieu of redemption if the property has

been sold for taxes under chapter 446 and under any circumstances shall not constitute an extension of the time period for a sale under chapter 446.

7. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent taxes.

*See §435.2

Section not amended; footnote revised

435.26 Conversion to real property.

1. *a.* A mobile home or manufactured home which is located outside a manufactured home community or mobile home park shall be converted to real estate by being placed on a permanent foundation and shall be assessed for real estate taxes. A home, after conversion to real estate, is eligible for the homestead tax credit and the military service tax exemption as provided in sections 425.2 and 426A.11. A taxable mobile home or manufactured home which is located outside of a manufactured home community or mobile home park as of January 1, 1995, is also exempt from the permanent foundation requirements of this chapter until the home is relocated.

b. If a security interest is noted on the certificate of title, the home owner shall tender to the secured party a mortgage on the real estate upon which the home is to be located in the unpaid amount of the secured debt, and with the same priority as or a higher priority than the secured party's security interest, or shall obtain the written consent of the secured party to the conversion, in which latter case the lien notation on the certificate of title shall suffice to preserve the lienholder's security in the home separate from any interest in the land.

2. After complying with subsection 1, the owner shall notify the assessor who shall inspect the

new premises for compliance. If a security interest is noted on the certificate of title, the assessor shall require an affidavit, as defined in section 622.85, from the home owner, declaring that the owner has complied with subsection 1, paragraph "b", and setting forth the method of compliance.

a. If compliance with subsection 1, paragraph "b", has been accomplished by the secured party accepting the tender of a mortgage, the assessor shall collect the home vehicle title and enter the property upon the tax rolls.

b. If compliance with subsection 1, paragraph "b", has been accomplished by the secured party consenting to the conversion without accepting a mortgage, the secured party shall retain the home vehicle title and the assessor shall note the conversion on the assessor's records and enter the property upon the tax rolls. So long as a security interest is noted on the certificate of title, the title to the home will not be merged with title to the land, and the sale or foreclosure of an interest in the land shall not affect title to the home or any security interest in the home.

3. When the property is entered on the tax rolls, the assessor shall also enter on the tax rolls the title number last assigned to the mobile home or manufactured home and the manufacturer's identification number.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §147

Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

435.34 Modular home exemption. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 191. See § 435.2(3).

435.35 Existing home outside of manufactured home community or mobile home park — exemption. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 133, § 191. See § 435.26(1).

CHAPTER 437

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES TAX

437.6 Actual value.

On or before October 31 each year, the director of revenue shall proceed to find the actual value of that part of such transmission line or lines referred to in section 437.2, owned or operated by any company, that is located within this state but outside cities, including the whole of such line or lines when all of such line or lines owned or operated by said company is located wholly outside of cities, taking into consideration the information obtained from the statements required by this chapter, and any further information obtainable, using the same as a means of determining the actual cash value of such transmission line or lines or

part thereof, within this state, located outside of cities. The director shall then ascertain the value per mile of such transmission line or lines owned or operated by each company specified in section 437.2, by dividing the total value as above ascertained by the number of miles of line of such company within the state located outside of cities, and the result shall be deemed and held to be the actual value per mile of said transmission line or lines of each of said companies within the state located outside of cities.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §13

Section amended

CHAPTER 437A

TAXES ON ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS PROVIDERS

437A.3 Definitions.

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

1. *“Assessed value”* means the base year assessed value, as adjusted by section 437A.19, subsection 2. *“Base year assessed value”*, for a taxpayer other than an electric company, natural gas company, or electric cooperative, means the value attributable to property identified in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph *“h”*, certified by the department of revenue to the county auditors for the assessment date of January 1, 1997, and the value attributable to property identified in section 427A.1 and section 427B.17, subsection 5, as certified by the local assessors to the county auditors for the assessment date of January 1, 1997, provided, that for a taxpayer subject to section 437A.17A, such value shall be the value certified by the department of revenue and local assessors to the county auditors for the assessment date of January 1, 1998. However, *“base year assessed value”*, for purposes of property of a taxpayer that is a municipal utility, if the property is not a major addition, and the property was initially assessed to the taxpayer as of January 1, 1998, and is not located in a county where the taxpayer had property that was assessed for purposes of this chapter as of January 1, 1997, means the value attributable to such property for the assessment date of January 1, 1998.

For taxpayers that are electric companies, natural gas companies, and electric cooperatives, *“base year assessed value”* means the average of the total of these values for each taxpayer for the assessment dates of January 1, 1993, through January 1, 1997, allocated among taxing districts in proportion to the allocation of the taxpayer’s January 1, 1998, assessed value among taxing districts. *“Base year assessed value”* does not include value attributable to steam-operating property.

2. *“Book”*, *“list”*, *“record”*, or *“schedule”* kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

3. *“Centrally assessed property tax”* means property tax imposed with respect to the value of property determined by the director pursuant to section 427.1, subsection 2, Code 1997, section 428.29, Code 1997, and chapters 437 and 438, Code 1997, and allocated to electric service and natural gas service. For purposes of this subsection, *“natural gas service”* means such service provided by natural gas pipelines permitted pursuant to chapter 479.

4. *“Cogeneration facility”* means a facility with a capacity of two hundred megawatts or less that

uses the same energy source for the sequential generation of electrical or mechanical power in combination with steam, heat, or other forms of useful energy and, except for ownership, meets the criteria to be a qualifying cogeneration facility as defined in the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq., and related federal regulations.

5. *“Consumer”* means an end user of electricity or natural gas used or consumed within this state. *“Consumer”* includes any master-metered facility even though the electricity or natural gas delivered to such facility may ultimately be used by another person. A person to whom electricity or natural gas is delivered by a master-metered facility is not a consumer. A *“master-metered facility”* means any multi-occupancy premises where units are separately rented or owned and where electricity or natural gas is used in centralized heating, cooling, water-heating, or ventilation systems, where individual metering is impractical, where the facility is designated for elderly or handicapped persons and utility costs constitute part of the operating cost and are not apportioned to individual units, or where submetering or resale of service was permitted prior to 1966.

6. *“Delivery”* means the physical transfer of electricity or natural gas to a consumer. Physical transfer to a consumer occurs when transportation of electricity or natural gas ends and such electricity or natural gas becomes available for use or consumption by a consumer.

7. *“Director”* means the director of revenue.

8. *“Electric company”* means a person engaged primarily in the production, delivery, service, or sales of electric energy whether formed or organized under the laws of this state or elsewhere. *“Electric company”* includes a combination natural gas company and electric company. *“Electric company”* does not include an electric cooperative or a municipal utility.

9. *“Electric competitive service area”* means an electric service area assigned by the utilities board under chapter 476 as of January 1, 1999, including utility property and facilities described in section 476.23, subsection 3, which were owned and served by the electric company, electric cooperative, or municipal utility serving such area on January 1, 1999.

10. *“Electric cooperative”* means an electric utility provider formed or organized as an electric cooperative under the laws of this state or elsewhere. An electric cooperative shall also include an incorporated city utility provider. *“Generation and transmission electric cooperative”* means an electric cooperative which owns both transmission

lines and property which is used to generate electricity. “*Distribution electric cooperative*” means an electric cooperative other than a generation and transmission electric cooperative or a municipal electric cooperative association.

11. *a. “Electric power generating plant”* means a nameplate rated electric power generating plant, which produces electric energy from other forms of energy, including all taxable land, buildings, and equipment used in the production of such electric energy.

b. “New electric power generating plant” means any of the following:

(1) An electric power generating plant that is owned by or leased to an electric company, electric cooperative, or municipal utility, and that initially generates electricity subject to replacement generation tax under section 437A.6 on or after January 1, 2003.

(2) An electric power generating plant that is owned by or leased to an electric company, electric cooperative, or municipal utility, that initially generated electricity subject to replacement generation tax under section 437A.6 before January 1, 2003, and that is sold, leased, or transferred, in full or in part, on or after January 1, 2003. If any portion of an electric power generating plant is sold, the entire plant shall be treated as if it were a new electric power generating plant.

12. “*Incorporated city utility provider*” means a corporation with assets worth one million dollars or more which has one or more platted villages located within the territorial limits of the tract of land which it owns, and which provides electricity to ten thousand or fewer customers.

13. “*Lease*” means a contract between a lessor and lessee pursuant to which the lessee obtains a present possessory interest in tangible property without obtaining legal title in such property. A contract to transmit or deliver electricity or natural gas using operating property within this state is not a lease. “*Capital lease*” means a lease classified as a capital lease under generally accepted accounting principles.

14. “*Local amount*” means the first forty-four million four hundred forty-four thousand four hundred forty-five dollars of the acquisition cost of any major addition which is an electric power generating plant and the total acquisition cost of any other major addition.

“*Local amount*” for the purposes of determining the local taxable value for a new electric power generating plant shall annually be determined to be equal up to the first forty-four million four hundred forty-four thousand four hundred forty-five dollars of the taxable value of the new electric power generating plant. “*Local amount*” for the purposes of determining the local assessed value for a new electric power generating plant shall be annually determined to be the percentage share of the taxable value of the new electric power gener-

ating plant allocated as the local amount multiplied by the total assessed value of the new electric power generating plant.

15. “*Local taxing authority*” means a city, county, community college, school district, or other taxing authority located in this state and authorized to certify a levy on property located within such authority for the payment of bonds and interest or other obligations of such authority.

16. “*Local taxing district*” means a geographic area with a common consolidated property tax rate.

17. “*Low capacity factor electric power generating plant*” means, for any tax year, an electric power generating plant, with the exception of an electric power generating plant owned or leased by an electric company, an electric cooperative, or a municipal utility, which operated during the preceding calendar year at a net capacity factor of twenty percent or less. “*Net capacity factor*” means net actual generation during the preceding calendar year divided by the product of nameplate capacity times the number of hours the plant was in the active state during the preceding calendar year. Upon commissioning, a plant is in the active state until it is decommissioned. “*Net actual generation*” means net electrical megawatt hours produced by a plant during the preceding calendar year.

18. “*Major addition*” means either of the following:

a. Any acquisition on or after January 1, 1998, by a taxpayer, by transfer of ownership, self-construction, or capital lease of any interest in any of the following:

(1) A building in this state where the acquisition cost of all interests acquired exceeds ten million dollars.

(2) An electric power generating plant where the acquisition cost of all interests acquired exceeds ten million dollars. For purposes of this paragraph, “*electric power generating plant*” means each nameplate rated electric power generating plant owned solely or jointly by any person or electric power facility financed under the provisions of chapter 28F or 476A in which electrical energy is produced from other forms of energy, including all equipment used in the production of such energy through its step-up transformer.

(3) Natural gas operating property within a local taxing district where the acquisition cost of all interests acquired exceeds one million dollars.

(4) Any property described in section 437A.16 in this state acquired by a person not previously subject to taxation under this chapter.

b. Any acquisition on or after January 1, 2004, by a taxpayer, by transfer of ownership, self-construction, or capital lease of any interest in electric transmission operating property within a local taxing district where the acquisition cost of all interests acquired exceeds one million dollars.

For purposes of this chapter, the acquisition cost of an asset acquired by capital lease is its capitalized value determined under generally accepted accounting principles.

19. *"Municipal electric cooperative association"* means an electric cooperative, the membership of which is composed entirely of municipal utilities.

20. *"Municipal utility"* means all or part of an electric light and power plant system or a natural gas system, either of which is owned by a city, including all land, easements, rights-of-way, fixtures, equipment, accessories, improvements, appurtenances, and other property necessary or useful for the operation of the municipal utility.

21. *"Natural gas company"* means a person that owns, operates, or is engaged primarily in operating or utilizing pipelines for the purpose of distributing natural gas to consumers located within this state, excluding a gas distributing plant or company located entirely within any city and not a part of a pipeline transportation company. *"Natural gas company"* includes a combination natural gas company and electric company. *"Natural gas company"* does not include a municipal utility.

22. a. *"Natural gas competitive service area"* means any of the fifty-two natural gas competitive service areas described as follows:

(1) Each of the following municipal natural gas competitive service areas:

(a) Taylor county, except for those areas of Taylor county which are contained within another municipal natural gas competitive service area as described in this subsection.

(b) The city of Brighton in Washington county and the area within two miles of the city limits plus sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30 in Brighton township; sections 19, 30, and 33 in Franklin township; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 36 in Dutch Creek township; and sections 25, 26, 35, and 36 in Seventy-Six township.

(c) Davis county.

(d) The city of Brooklyn in Poweshiek county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(e) The city of Cascade in Dubuque county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(f) The city of Cedar Falls in Black Hawk county and the area within one mile of the city limits, not including any part of the city of Waterloo.

(g) The city of Clearfield in Taylor county and the area within two miles of the city limits and sections 20, 21, 26, and 27 of Platte township, Grant township in Taylor county, and Grant township in Ringgold county.

(h) The south half of Carroll county and sections 3 and 4 of Orange township in Guthrie county.

(i) Adams county, except those areas of Adams county which are contained within another municipal natural gas competitive service area as defined in this subsection.

(j) The city of Emmetsburg in Palo Alto county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(k) The city of Everly in Clay county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(l) The city of Fairbank and the area within two miles of the city limits plus the area one-quarter mile on either side of the county line road, Highway 281, from Fairbank to the intersection of Outer road and Tenth street, proceeding twenty-eight hundredths of a mile north in Buchanan and Fayette counties.

(m) The city of Gilmore City in Pocahontas and Humboldt counties and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(n) The city of Graettinger in Palo Alto county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(o) The city of Guthrie Center in Guthrie county and the area within one mile of the city limits.

(p) The city of Harlan in Shelby county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(q) The city of Hartley in O'Brien county and the area within one mile of the city limits, except the eastern one-half of section four in Omega township.

(r) The city of Hawarden in Sioux county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(s) The city of Lake Park plus Silver Lake township in Dickinson county.

(t) Fayette and New Buda townships in Decatur county.

(u) The city of Lenox in Taylor county including section 1 of Platte township in Taylor county and the townships of Carl, Grant, Mercer, Colony, Union, and Prescott in Adams county.

(v) Grand River township in Wayne county.

(w) New Hope township in Union county and Monroe township in Madison county.

(x) Ewoldt and Eden townships in Carroll county and Iowa township in Crawford county.

(y) The city of Montezuma in Poweshiek county and the area within two miles of the city limits plus Jackson township in Poweshiek county except the city of Barnes City, Pleasant Grove and Monroe townships in Mahaska county except the city of Barnes City.

(z) Morning Sun township in Louisa county.

(aa) Wells and Washington townships in Appanoose county.

(ab) The city of Osage in Mitchell county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ac) The city of Prescott in Adams county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ad) The city of Preston in Jackson county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ae) The city of Remsen in Plymouth county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(af) The city of Rock Rapids in Lyon county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ag) The city of Rolfe in Pocahontas county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ah) The city of Sabula in Jackson county and

the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ai) The city of Sac City in Sac county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(aj) The city of Sanborn in O'Brien county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ak) The city of Sioux Center in Sioux county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(al) The city of Tipton in Cedar county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(am) The city of Waukee in Dallas county and the area within two miles of the city limits of Waukee as of January 1, 1999, not including any part of the cities of Clive, Urbandale, or West Des Moines.

(an) The city of Wayland plus Jefferson and Trenton townships in Henry county.

(ao) Seventy-Six and Lime Creek townships in Washington county except for those areas of Seventy-Six township which are contained within another municipal natural gas competitive service area as defined in this subsection.

(ap) The city of West Bend in Kossuth and Palo Alto counties and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(aq) The city of Whittemore in Kossuth county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(ar) Scott, Canaan, and Wayne townships in Henry county.

(as) The city of Woodbine in Harrison county and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(at) Nishnabotna township in Crawford county.

(2) The natural gas competitive service area, excluding any municipal natural gas competitive service area described in subparagraph (1) and consisting of Sioux county; Plymouth county; Woodbury county; Ida county; Harrison county; Shelby county; Audubon county; Palo Alto county; Humboldt county; Mahaska county; Scott county; Lyon county except Wheeler, Dale, Liberal, Grant, Midland, and Elgin townships; O'Brien county except Union, Dale, Summit, Highland, Franklin, and Center townships; Cherokee county except Cherokee and Pilot townships; Monona county except Franklin township and the south half of Ashton township; Pottawattamie county except Crescent, Hazel Dell, Lake, Garner, Kane, and Lewis townships; Mills county except Glenwood and Center townships; Montgomery county except Douglas, Washington, and East townships; Page county except Valley, Douglas, Nodaway, Nebraska, Harlan, East River, Amity, and Buchanan townships; Fremont county except Green, Scott, Sidney, Benton, Washington, and Madison townships; Brighton and Pleasant townships in Cass county; Sac county except Clinton, Wall Lake, Coon Valley, Levey, Viola, and Sac townships; Newell township in Buena Vista county; Calhoun county except Reading township; Denmark township in Emmet county; Kossuth county except

Eagle, Grant, Springfield, Hebron, Swea, Harrison, Ledyard, Lincoln, Seneca, Greenwood, Ramsey, and German townships; Webster county except Roland, Clay, Burnside, Yell, Webster, Gowrie, Lost Grove, Dayton, and Hardin townships; Guthrie county except Grant, Thompson, and Beaver townships; Union township in Union county; Madison county except Ohio and New Hope townships; Warren county except Virginia, Squaw, Liberty, and White Breast townships; Cedar, Union, Bluff Creek, and Pleasant townships in Monroe county; Marion county except Lake Prairie, Knoxville, Summit, and Union townships; Dallas county except Des Moines and Grant townships; Polk county except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18 in Lincoln township and the city of Grimes, and sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in Union township; Poweshiek, Washington, Mound Prairie, Des Moines, Elk Creek, and Fairview townships in Jasper county; Wright county except Belmond and Pleasant townships; Geneseo township in Cerro Gordo county; Franklin county except Wisner and Scott townships and the city of Coulter; Butler county except Bennezzette, Coldwater, Dayton, and Fremont townships; Floyd county except Rock Grove, Rudd, Rockford, Ulster, Scott, and Union townships; Branford township in Chickasaw county; Bremer county except Frederika, LeRoy, Sumner No. 2, Fremont, Dayton, Maxfield, and Franklin townships; Perry, Washington, Westburg, and Sumner townships in Buchanan county; Black Hawk county except Big Creek township; Fremont township in Benton county; Wapello county except Washington township; Benton and Steady Run townships in Keokuk county; the city of Barnes City in Poweshiek county; Iowa township in Washington county; Johnson county except Fremont township; Linn county except Franklin, Grant, Spring Grove, Jackson, Boulder, Washington, Otter Creek, Maine, Buffalo, and Fayette townships; Monroe township west and north of Otter Creek to its intersection with County Home road, and north of County Home road in Linn county; the city of Walford in Linn county; Farmington township in Cedar county; Wapsinonoc, Goshen, Moscow, Wilton, and Fulton townships in Muscatine county; and Lee county except Des Moines, Montrose, Keokuk, and Jackson townships.

(3) The natural gas competitive service area, excluding any municipal natural gas competitive service areas described in subparagraph (1) and consisting of that part of Kossuth county not described in subparagraph (2); Lincoln and Buffalo townships in Winnebago county; Worth county except Silver Lake, Hartland, Bristol, Brookfield, Fertile, and Danville townships; Cerro Gordo county except Grimes, Pleasant Valley, and Dougherty townships; Rock Grove and Rudd townships in Floyd county; Eden, Camanche, and

Hampshire townships and the city of Clinton in Clinton county; and Stacyville and Union townships in Mitchell county.

(4) The natural gas competitive service area, excluding any municipal natural gas service areas described in subparagraph (1) and consisting of Franklin township and the south half of Ashton township in Monona county; Crescent, Hazel Dell, Lake, Garner, Kane, and Lewis townships in Potawattamie county; Glenwood and Center townships in Mills county; Green, Scott, Sidney, Benton, Washington, and Madison townships in Fremont county; Cass, Bear Grove, Union, Noble, Edna, Victoria, Massena, Lincoln, and Grant townships in Cass county; Glidden township in Carroll county; Summit township in Adair county; Grant township in Guthrie county; Crawford county except Nishnabotna township; Clinton, Wall Lake, Coon Valley, Levey, Viola, and Sac townships in Sac county; Reading township in Calhoun county; Marshall, Sherman, Roosevelt, Dover, Grant, Lincoln, and Cedar townships in Pocahontas county; Union, Dale, Summit, Highland, Franklin, and Center townships in O'Brien county; the north half of Clay county plus Clay township; Dickinson county; Emmet county except Denmark, Armstrong Grove, and Iowa Lake townships; Greene county except Bristol, Hardin, Jackson, and Grant townships; Boone county except Worth, Colfax, Des Moines, Jackson, Dodge, and Harrison townships; Des Moines and Grant townships in Dallas county; Roland, Clay, Burnside, Yell, Webster, Gowrie, Lost Grove, Dayton, and Newark townships in Webster county; Clear Lake, Hamilton, Webster, Freedom, Independence, Cass, and Fremont townships in Hamilton county; Ell, Madison, and Ellington townships in Hancock county; Winnebago county except Lincoln and Buffalo townships; Silver Lake, Hartland, Bristol, Brookfield, Fertile, and Danville townships in Worth county; Etna township in Hardin county; Lafayette township and the west one-half of Howard township in Story county; the city of Grimes in Polk county; Independence, Malaka, Mariposa, Hickory Grove, Rock Creek, Kellogg, Newton, Sherman, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, and Richland townships in Jasper county; Palermo, Grant, and Fairfield townships in Grundy county; Benne-zette, Coldwater, Dayton, and Fremont townships in Butler county; Rockford, Ulster, Scott, and Union townships in Floyd county; St. Ansgar and Mitchell townships in Mitchell county; Howard county; Chickasaw county except Branford township; Frederika, LeRoy, Sumner No. 2, Fremont, Dayton, Maxfield, and Franklin townships in Bremer county; Big Creek township in Black Hawk county; Brown township in Linn county; Madison township and the east half of Buffalo township in Buchanan county; Fayette county except Harlan, Fremont, Oran, and Jefferson town-

ships; Winneshiek county; Allamakee county; Clayton county; Delaware county except Adams and Hazel Green townships; Dubuque county; Jones county except Rome, Hale, Oxford, and the east half of Greenfield townships; and Jackson county.

(5) The natural gas competitive service area consisting of Des Moines, Montrose, Keokuk, and Jackson townships in Lee county.

(6) The natural gas competitive service area consisting of the city of Allerton and the area within two miles of the city limits.

(7) The natural gas competitive service area consisting of all of Iowa not contained in any of the other natural gas competitive service areas described in this paragraph.

b. "Township" includes any city or part of a city located within the exterior boundaries of that township.

c. References to city limits contained in this subsection mean those city limits as they existed on January 1, 1999.

23. "Operating property" means all property owned by or leased to an electric company, electric cooperative, municipal utility, or natural gas company, not otherwise taxed separately, which is necessary to and without which the company could not perform the activities of an electric company, electric cooperative, municipal utility, or natural gas company.

24. "Pole miles" means miles measured along the line of poles, structures, or towers carrying electric conductors regardless of the number of conductors or circuits carried, and miles of conduit bank, regardless of number of conduits or ducts, of all sizes and types, including manholes and hand-holes. "Conduit bank" means a length of one or more underground conduits or ducts, whether or not enclosed in concrete, designed to contain underground cables, including a gallery or cable tunnel for power cables.

25. "Purchasing member" means a municipal utility which purchases electricity from a municipal electric cooperative association of which it is a member.

26. "Replacement tax" means the excise tax imposed on the generation, transmission, delivery, consumption, or use of electricity or natural gas under section 437A.4, 437A.5, 437A.6, or 437A.7.

27. "Self-generator" means a person, other than an electric company, natural gas company, electric cooperative, or municipal utility, who generates, by means of an on-site facility wholly owned by or leased in its entirety to such person, electricity solely for its own consumption, except for inadvertent unscheduled deliveries to the electric utility furnishing electric service to that self-generator. A person who generates electricity which is consumed by any other person, including

any owner, shareholder, member, beneficiary, partner, or associate of the person who generates electricity, is not a self-generator. For purposes of this subsection, “*on-site facility*” means an electric power generating plant that is wholly owned by or leased in its entirety to a person and used to generate electricity solely for consumption by such person on the same parcel of land on which such plant is located or on a contiguous parcel of land. For purposes of this subsection, “*parcel of land*” includes each separate parcel of land shown on the tax list.

28. “*Statewide amount*” means the acquisition cost of any major addition which is not a local amount.

29. “*Taxable value*” means as defined in section 437A.19, subsection 2, paragraph “e”.

30. “*Taxpayer*” means an electric company, natural gas company, electric cooperative, municipal utility, or other person subject to the replacement tax imposed under section 437A.4, 437A.5, 437A.6, or 437A.7.

31. “*Tax year*” means a calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

32. “*Transfer replacement tax*” means the excise tax imposed in a competitive service area of a municipal utility which replaces transfers made by the municipal utility in accordance with section 384.89.

33. “*Transmission line*” means a line, wire, or cable which is capable of operating at an electric voltage of at least thirty-four and one-half kilovolts.

34. “*Utilities board*” means the utilities board created in section 474.1.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §148
Subsection 29 amended

437A.6 Replacement tax imposed on electric generation.

1. A replacement generation tax of six hundredths of a cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated within this state during the tax year is imposed on every person generating electricity, except electricity generated by the following:

a. A low capacity factor electric power generating plant.

b. Facilities owned by or leased to a municipal utility when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit, except facilities of a municipally owned electric utility held under joint ownership or lease and facilities of an electric power facility financed under chapter 28F or 476A.

c. Wind energy conversion property subject to section 427B.26 or eligible for a tax credit under chapter 476B.

d. Methane gas conversion property subject to section 427.1, subsection 29, to the extent the property is used in connection with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill or

used to collect waste that would otherwise be collected by, or deposited with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill.

e. Facilities owned by or leased to a state university or university of science and technology, to the extent electricity generated by such facilities is consumed exclusively by such state university or university of science and technology.

f. On-site facilities wholly owned by or leased in their entirety to a self-generator.

2. In lieu of the replacement generation tax imposed in subsection 1, a replacement generation tax of one thousand eight hundred forty-seven thousandths of a cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated within this state during the tax year is imposed on every hydroelectric generating power plant with a generating capacity of one hundred megawatts or greater.

3. In lieu of the replacement generation tax imposed in subsection 1, a replacement generation tax of one thousand ninety-nine ten-thousandths of a cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated within this state during the tax year is imposed on every electric company which owns a joint interest in an electric power generating plant in this state and which has a joint interest in less than five pole miles of transmission lines in this state.

4. For purposes of this section, if a generation facility is jointly owned or leased, the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity subject to the replacement generation tax shall be the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity generated and dispatched by the jointly held generation facility to the account of the taxpayer.

5. For purposes of this section, the number of kilowatt-hours generated by a generation facility shall exclude any kilowatt-hours used to operate that generation facility.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §225 – 227

2009 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph d, takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; exemption claims for 2008 and 2009 assessment years to be filed on or before June 30, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §226, 227

Subsection 1, paragraph d amended

437A.11 Lien — actions authorized.

1. Whenever a taxpayer who is liable to pay a tax imposed by subchapter II refuses or neglects to pay such tax, the amount, including any interest, penalty, or addition to such tax, together with the costs that may accrue, shall be a lien in favor of the chief financial officer of the city or the county treasurer to which the tax is owed upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to the taxpayer. The lien shall be prior to and superior over all subsequent liens upon any personal property within this state, or right to such personal property, belonging to the taxpayer, without the necessity of recording the lien. The requirement for recording, as applied to the tax imposed by subchapter II, shall apply only to a lien

upon real property. The lien may be preserved against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any real property situated in a county, by the county treasurer to which replacement tax is owed by filing with the recorder of the county in which the real property is located a notice of the lien. For purposes of the replacement tax collected by a city, the lien may be preserved against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any real property situated in the county, by the chief financial officer of the city to which replacement tax is owed by filing with the recorder of the county in which the real property is located a notice of the lien.

2. The county recorder of each county shall index each lien showing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52 and showing, under the names of taxpayers arranged alphabetically, all of the following:

- a. The name of the taxpayer.
- b. The name of the county treasurer and county or the name of the chief financial officer and city as claimant.
- c. Time the notice of lien was filed for recording.
- d. Date of notice.
- e. Amount of lien then due.
- f. Date of assessment.
- g. Date when the lien is satisfied.

3. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, shall preserve such notice, shall index the notice in the index, and shall promptly record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing of the lien.

4. The county treasurer or chief financial officer of the city shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

5. Upon the payment of the replacement tax as to which a county treasurer or chief financial officer of a city has filed notice with a county recorder, the county treasurer or chief financial officer of the city shall promptly file with the recorder a satisfaction of the replacement tax. The recorder shall record the notice of satisfaction showing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52.

6. Section 445.3 applies with respect to the replacement taxes and special utility property tax levies and penalties and interest imposed by this chapter, except for the provisions limiting the commencement of actions. In addition, at the county treasurer's discretion, chapters 446, 447, and 448 apply in the enforcement of the special utility property tax levies, but any tax deed issued shall not extinguish a tax lien or judgment lien for re-

placement taxes that has attached to the property.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §18 – 20

Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsection 1 and subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1, respectively

Former subsections 1 and 2 editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraphs a and b

Former subsection 3 amended and editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraph c

Former subsections 4 – 7 editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraphs d – g

Former unnumbered paragraphs 3 – 5 amended and editorially designated as subsections 3 – 5

Former unnumbered paragraph 6 editorially designated as subsection 6

437A.14 Correction of errors — refunds or credits of replacement tax paid — information confidential — penalty.

1. *a.* If an amount of replacement tax, penalty, or interest has been paid which was not due under this chapter, a city's chief financial officer or county treasurer to whom such erroneous payment was made shall do one of the following:

(1) Credit the amount of the erroneous payment against any replacement tax due, or to become due, from the taxpayer on the books of the city or county.

(2) Refund the amount of the erroneous payment to the taxpayer.

b. Claims for refund or credit of replacement taxes paid shall be filed with the director. A claim for refund or credit that is not filed with the director within three years after the replacement tax payment upon which a refund or credit is claimed became due, or one year after the replacement tax payment was made, whichever time is later, shall not be allowed. A claim for refund or credit of tax alleged to be unconstitutional not filed with the director within ninety days after the replacement tax payment upon which a refund or credit is claimed became due shall not be allowed. As a precondition for claiming a refund or credit of alleged unconstitutional taxes, such taxes must be paid under written protest which specifies the particulars of the alleged unconstitutionality. Claims for refund or credit may only be made by, and refunds or credits may only be made to, the person responsible for paying the replacement tax, or such person's successors. The director shall notify affected county treasurers of the acceptance or denial of any refund claim. Section 421.10 applies to claims denied by the director.

If an amount of overpaid replacement tax is attributable to payment of excess property tax liability as described in section 437A.15, subsection 3, paragraph "b", a claim for refund or credit may only be made by, and a refund or credit shall only be made to, the person who made such excess payment. Such claim shall not be made by the person who collected the tax from another person.

2. It is unlawful for any present or former officer or employee of the state to divulge or to make known in any manner to any person the kilowatt-hours of electricity or therms of natural gas delivered by a taxpayer in a competitive service area

disclosed on a tax return, return information, or investigative or audit information. A person who violates this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. If the offender is an officer or employee of the state, such person, in addition to any other penalty, shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment. This section does not prohibit turning over to duly authorized officers of the United States or tax officials of other states such kilowatt-hours or therms pursuant to agreement between the director and the secretary of the treasury of the United States or the secretary's delegate or pursuant to a reciprocal agreement with another state.

3. Unless otherwise expressly permitted by a section referencing this chapter, the kilowatt-hours of electricity or therms of natural gas delivered by a taxpayer in a competitive service area shall not be divulged to any person or entity, other than the taxpayer, the department, or the internal revenue service for use in a matter unrelated to tax administration.

This prohibition precludes persons or entities other than the taxpayer, the department, or the internal revenue service from obtaining such information from the department. A subpoena, order, or process which requires the department to produce such information to a person or entity, other than the taxpayer, the department, or internal revenue service, for use in a nontax proceeding is void.

4. *a.* Notwithstanding subsections 2 and 3, the chief financial officer of any local taxing authority and any designee of such officer shall have access to any computations made by the director pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and any tax return or other information used by the director in making such computations, which affect the replacement tax owed by any such taxpayer.

b. Notwithstanding this section, providing information relating to the kilowatt-hours of electricity or therms of natural gas delivered by a taxpayer in a competitive service area to the task force established in section 437A.15, subsection 7, is not a violation of this section.

5. Local taxing authority employees are deemed to be officers and employees of the state for purposes of subsection 2.

6. Claims for refund or credit of municipal transfer replacement tax shall be filed with the appropriate city's chief financial officer. Subsection 1 applies with respect to the transfer replacement tax and the city's chief financial officer shall have the same authority as is granted to the director under this section with respect to a return filed pursuant to section 437A.8, subsection 2.

7. Claims for refund or credit of special utility property tax levies shall be filed with the appropriate county treasurer. Subsection 1 applies with respect to the special utility property tax levy and the county treasurer shall have the same author-

ity as is granted to the director under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §246
Subsection 4 amended

437A.15 Allocation of revenue.

1. The director and the department of management shall compute the allocation of all replacement tax revenues other than transfer replacement tax revenues among the local taxing districts in accordance with this section and shall report such allocation by local taxing districts to the county treasurers on or before August 15 following a tax year.

2. The director shall determine and report to the department of management the total replacement taxes to be collected from each taxpayer for the tax year on or before July 30 following such tax year.

3. *a.* All replacement taxes owed by a taxpayer shall be allocated among the local taxing districts in which such taxpayer's property is located in accordance with a general allocation formula determined by the department of management on the basis of general property tax equivalents. General property tax equivalents shall be determined by applying the levy rates reported by each local taxing district to the department of management on or before June 30 following a tax year to the taxable value of taxpayer property allocated to each such local taxing district as adjusted and reported to the department of management in such tax year by the director pursuant to section 437A.19, subsection 2. The general allocation formula for a tax year shall allocate to each local taxing district that portion of the replacement taxes owed by each taxpayer which bears the same ratio as such taxpayer's general property tax equivalents for each local taxing district bears to such taxpayer's total general property tax equivalents for all local taxing districts in Iowa.

When allocating natural gas delivery taxes on deliveries of natural gas to a new electric power generating plant, ten percent of those natural gas delivery taxes shall be allocated over new gas property built to directly serve the new electric power generating plant and ninety percent of those natural gas delivery taxes shall be allocated to the general property tax equivalents of all gas property within the natural gas competitive service area or areas where the new gas property is located.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, if excess property tax liability has been assigned pursuant to section 437A.4, subsection 3, paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), and has not been removed, the allocation of electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability shall be made by the director and the department of management so as to allocate the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability among those local

taxing districts in which the property associated with the excess property tax liability is located. In order to ensure that the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability is paid to the appropriate county treasurer for disposition to the local taxing districts, each distribution electric cooperative member and each municipal utility purchasing member subject to section 437A.4, subsection 3, paragraph “c”, subparagraph (4), shall pay to the appropriate generation and transmission electric cooperative the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability by September 10. The amount of electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability shall equal that percentage of total electric delivery replacement tax liability that the excess property tax liability bears to the total property tax liability contained in the electric delivery tax component. The generation and transmission electric cooperative shall pay the electric delivery replacement tax attributable to the excess property tax liability to the appropriate county treasurer.

c. If paragraph “b” is applicable, on or before August 1, the director shall notify each distribution electric cooperative member, each municipal utility purchasing member, and each generation and transmission electric cooperative of the amount of electric delivery replacement tax to be paid to the generation and transmission electric cooperative. On or before August 1, the director shall notify the generation and transmission electric cooperative of the amount of replacement tax liability attributable to the excess property tax liability that is payable to each county treasurer. The director shall determine the amount of any special utility property tax levy or tax credit attributable to the excess property tax liability which shall be reflected in the amount required to be paid by each distribution electric cooperative member and each municipal utility purchasing member to the generation and transmission electric cooperative.

d. If, during the tax year, a taxpayer transferred operating property or an interest in operating property to another taxpayer, the transferee taxpayer’s replacement tax associated with that property shall be allocated, for the tax year in which the transfer occurred, under this section in accordance with the general allocation formula on the basis of the general property tax equivalents of the transferor taxpayer.

e. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if during the tax year a person who was not a taxpayer during the prior tax year acquires a new major addition, as defined in section 437A.3, subsection 18, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (4), the replacement tax associated with that major addition shall be allocated, for that tax year, under this section in accordance with the general allocating formula on the basis of the general property tax equivalents established under paragraph “a” of this subsection, except that the levy rates estab-

lished and reported to the department of management on or before June 30 following the tax year in which the major addition was acquired shall be applied to the prorated assessed value of the major addition. For purposes of this paragraph, “*prorated assessed value of the major addition*” means the assessed value of the major addition as of January 1 of the year following the tax year in which the major addition was acquired multiplied by the percentage derived by dividing the number of months that the major addition existed during the tax year by twelve, counting any portion of a month as a full month.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a taxpayer is a municipal utility or a municipal owner of an electric power facility financed under the provisions of chapter 28F or 476A, the assessed value, other than the local amount, of a new electric power generating plant shall be allocated to each taxing district in which the municipal utility or municipal owner is serving customers and has electric meters in operation in the ratio that the number of operating electric meters of the municipal utility or municipal owner located in the taxing district bears to the total number of operating electric meters of the municipal utility or municipal owner in the state as of January 1 of the tax year. If the municipal utility or municipal owner of an electric power facility financed under the provisions of chapter 28F or 476A has a new electric power generating plant but the municipal utility or municipal owner has no operating electric meters in this state, the municipal utility or municipal owner shall pay the replacement generation tax associated with the new electric power generating plant allocation of the local amount to the county treasurer of the county in which the local amount is located and shall remit the remaining replacement generation tax, if any, to the director at the times contained in section 437A.8, subsection 4, for remittance of the tax to the county treasurers. All remaining replacement generation tax revenues received by the director shall be deposited in the property tax relief fund created in section 426B.1, and shall be distributed as provided in section 426B.2.

4. On or before August 31 following tax years 1999, 2000, and 2001, each county treasurer shall compute a special utility property tax levy or tax credit for each taxpayer for which a replacement tax liability for each such tax year is reported to the county treasurer pursuant to subsection 1, and shall notify the taxpayer of the amount of such tax levy or tax credit. The amount of the special utility property tax levy or credit shall be determined for each taxpayer by the county treasurer by comparing the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county pursuant to this section with the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county. If the taxpayer’s total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county

is less than the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, the county treasurer shall levy a special utility property tax equal to the shortfall which shall be added to and collected with the replacement tax owed by the taxpayer to the county treasurer for the tax year pursuant to section 437A.8, subsection 4. If the taxpayer's total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county exceeds the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, the county treasurer shall issue a credit to the taxpayer which shall be applied to reduce the taxpayer's replacement tax liability to the county treasurer for the tax year. If the taxpayer's total replacement tax liability allocated to taxing districts in the county equals the anticipated tax revenues from the taxpayer for all taxing districts in the county, no levy or credit is required. Replacement tax liability for purposes of this subsection means replacement tax liability before credits allowed by section 437A.8, subsection 7. A recalculation of a special utility property tax levy or credit shall not be made as a result of a subsequent recalculation of replacement tax liability under section 437A.8, subsection 7, or adjustment to assessed value under section 437A.19, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (6). "*Anticipated tax revenues from a taxpayer*" means the product of the total levy rates imposed by the taxing districts and the value of taxpayer property allocated to the taxing districts and reported to the county auditor. Special utility property tax levies and credits shall be treated as replacement taxes for purposes of section 437A.11. If a special utility property tax levy payment becomes delinquent, the delinquent payment shall accrue interest and penalty in the same manner and amount as the replacement tax under section 437A.13.

It is the intent of the general assembly that the general assembly evaluate the impact of the imposition of the replacement tax for purposes of determining whether this subsection shall remain in effect and whether a determination shall be made as to the necessity of a recalculation as provided in this subsection for tax years beginning after tax year 2000.

5. The replacement tax, as adjusted by any special utility property tax levy or credit and remitted to a county treasurer by each taxpayer, shall be treated as a property tax when received and shall be disposed of by the county treasurer as taxes on real estate. Notwithstanding the allocation provisions of this section, nothing in this section shall deny any affected taxing entity, as defined in section 403.17, subsection 1, which has enacted an ordinance or entered into an agreement for the division and allocation of taxes authorized under section 403.19 and under which ordinance or agreement the taxes collected in respect of properties owned by any of the taxpayers remitting replacement taxes pursuant to the provisions of this

chapter are being divided and allocated, the right to receive its share of the replacement tax revenues collected for any year which would otherwise be paid to such affected taxing entity under the terms of any such ordinance or agreement had this chapter not been enacted. To the extent that adjustment must be made to the allocation described in this section to give effect to the terms of such ordinances or agreements, the department of management and the county treasurer shall make such adjustments.

6. In lieu of the adjustment provided for in subsection 5, the assessed value of property described in section 403.19, subsection 1, may be reduced by the city or county by the amount of the taxable value of the property described in section 437A.16 included in such area on January 1, 1997, pursuant to amendment of the ordinance adopted by such city or county pursuant to section 403.19.

7. *a.* The department of management, in consultation with the department of revenue, shall coordinate the utility replacement tax task force and provide staffing assistance to the task force. It is the intent of the general assembly that the task force include representatives of the department of management, department of revenue, electric companies, natural gas companies, municipal utilities, electric cooperatives, counties, cities, school boards, and industrial, commercial, and residential consumers, and other appropriate stakeholders. The director of the department of management and the director of revenue shall serve as co-chairpersons of the task force.

b. The task force shall study the effects of the replacement tax on local taxing authorities, local taxing districts, consumers, and taxpayers through January 1, 2010. If the task force recommends modifications to the replacement tax that will further the purposes of tax neutrality for local taxing authorities, local taxing districts, taxpayers, and consumers, consistent with the stated purposes of this chapter, the department of management shall transmit those recommendations to the general assembly.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §149, 150

Subsection 3, paragraph e amended

Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

437A.17C Reimbursement for soy-based transformer fluid. Repealed by its own terms; 2008 Acts, ch 1004, § 4.

Section repeal is effective December 31, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1004, § 4

437A.19 Adjustment to assessed value — reporting requirements.

1. *a.* A taxpayer whose property is subject to the statewide property tax shall report to the director by July 1, 1999, and by May 1 of each subsequent tax year, on forms prescribed by the director, the book value, as of the beginning and end of the preceding calendar year, of all of the following:

(1) The local amount of any major addition by local taxing district.

(2) The statewide amount of any major addition without notation of location.

(3) Any building in Iowa at acquisition cost of more than ten million dollars that was originally placed in service by the taxpayer prior to January 1, 1998, and that was transferred or disposed of in the preceding calendar year, by local taxing district.

(4) Any electric power generating plant in Iowa at acquisition cost of more than ten million dollars that was originally placed in service by the taxpayer prior to January 1, 1998, and that was transferred or disposed of in the preceding calendar year, by local taxing district.

(5) All other taxpayer property without notation of location.

(6) The local amount of any major addition eligible for the urban revitalization exemption provided for in chapter 404, by situs.

(7) All other transferred taxpayer property, in addition to any transferred property reported under subparagraphs (3) and (4), by local taxing district.

b. For purposes of this section:

(1) "*Book value*" means acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation determined under generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) "*Taxpayer property*" means property described in section 437A.16.

(3) "*To dispose of*" means to sell, abandon, de-commission, or retire an asset.

(4) "*Transfer*" means a transaction which results in a change of ownership of taxpayer property and includes a capital lease transaction.

c. For purposes of this subsection, "*taxpayer*" includes a person who would have been a taxpayer in calendar year 1998 had the provisions of this chapter been in effect for the 1998 assessment year.

d. If a taxpayer owns or leases pursuant to a capital lease less than the entire interest in a major addition, the local amount and statewide amount, if any, of such major addition shall be apportioned to the taxpayer on the basis of its percentage interest in such major addition.

2. a. Beginning January 1, 1999, the assessed value of taxpayer property shall be adjusted annually as provided in this section. The director, with respect to each taxpayer, shall do all of the following:

(1) Adjust the assessed value of taxpayer property in each local taxing district by the change in book value during the preceding calendar year of the local amount of any major addition reported within such local taxing district.

(2) Adjust the assessed value of taxpayer property in each local taxing district by allocating the change in book value during the preceding calendar year of the statewide amount and all other tax-

payer property described in subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (5), to the assessed value of all taxpayer property in the state pro rata according to its preadjustment value. Any value for a taxpayer owning, or owning an interest in, a new electric power generating plant in excess of a local amount, where such taxpayer owns no other taxpayer property in this state, shall not be allocated to any local taxing districts.

(3) In the case of taxpayer property described in subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraphs (3), (4), and (7), decrease the assessed value of taxpayer property in each local taxing district by the assessed value reported within such local taxing district.

(4) In the event of a merger or consolidation of two or more taxpayers, to determine the assessed value of the surviving taxpayer, combine the assessed values of such taxpayers immediately prior to the merger or consolidation.

(5) In the event any taxpayer property is eligible for the urban revitalization tax exemption described in chapter 404, adjust the assessed value of taxpayer property within each affected local taxing district to reflect such exemption.

(6) In the event the base year assessed value of taxpayer property is adjusted as a result of taxpayer appeals, reduce the assessed value of taxpayer property in each local taxing district to reflect such adjustment. The adjustment shall be allocated in proportion to the allocation of the taxpayer's assessed value among the local taxing districts determined without regard to this adjustment. An adjustment to the base year assessed value of taxpayer property shall be made as of January 1 of the year following the date on which the adjustment is finally determined.

b. In no event shall the adjustments set forth in this subsection reduce the assessed value of taxpayer property in any local taxing district below zero.

c. The director, on or before October 31 of each assessment year, shall report to the department of management and to the auditor of each county the adjusted assessed value of taxpayer property as of January 1 of such assessment year for each local taxing district. For purposes of this subsection, the assessed value of taxpayer property in each local taxing district subject to adjustment under this section by the director means the assessed value of such property as of the preceding January 1 as determined and allocated among the local taxing districts by the director.

d. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to authorize local taxing authorities to exclude from the calculation of levy rates the taxable value of taxpayer property reported to county auditors pursuant to this subsection.

e. In addition to reporting the assessed values as described in this subsection, the director, on or before October 31 of each assessment year, shall

also report to the department of management and to the auditor of each county the taxable value of taxpayer property as of January 1 of such assessment year for each local taxing district. For purposes of this chapter, “taxable value” means the value for all property subject to the replacement tax annually determined by the director, by dividing the estimated annual replacement tax liability for that property by the prior year’s consolidated taxing district rate for the taxing district where that property is located, then multiplying the quotient by one thousand. A taxpayer who paid more than five hundred thousand dollars in replacement tax in the previous tax year or who believes their replacement tax liability will vary more than ten percent from the previous tax year shall report to the director by October 1 of the current calendar year, on forms prescribed by the director, the estimated replacement tax liability that will be attributable to all of the taxpayer’s property subject to replacement tax for the current tax year. The department shall utilize the estimated replacement tax liability as reported by the taxpayer or the taxpayer’s prior year’s replacement tax amounts to estimate the current tax year’s taxable value for that property. Furthermore, a taxpayer who has a new major addition of operating property which is put into service for the first time in the current calendar year shall report to the director by October 1 of the current calendar year, or at the time the major addition is put into service, whichever time is later, on forms prescribed by the director, the cost of the major addition and, if not previously reported, shall report the estimated replacement taxes which that asset will generate in the current calendar year. For the purposes of computing the taxable value of property in a taxing district, the taxing district’s share of the estimated replacement tax liability shall be the taxing district’s percentage share of the “assessed value allocated by property tax equivalent” multiplied by the total estimated replacement tax. “Assessed value allocated by property tax equivalent” shall be determined by dividing the taxpayer’s current year assessed valuation in a taxing district by one thousand, and then multiplying by the prior year’s consolidated tax rate.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §151
See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2 amended

437A.22 Statutes applicable.

1. Sections 437A.9, 437A.10, 437A.12, 437A.13, and 437A.14, subsection 1, are applicable to electric companies, natural gas companies, electric cooperatives, municipal utilities, and persons whose property is subject to the statewide property tax. However, a required credit or refund of overpaid statewide property tax pursuant to section 437A.14, subsection 1, as it applies to this subchapter, shall be made by the director and not by city chief financial officers or county treasurers.

2. a. Section 422.26 applies with respect to the statewide property tax and penalties imposed by this chapter, except that, as applied to any tax imposed by this chapter, the lien provided shall be prior to and superior over all subsequent liens upon any personal property within this state or right to such personal property belonging to the taxpayer, without the necessity of recording the lien as provided in section 422.26. The requirement for recording, as applied to the statewide property tax imposed by this chapter, shall apply only to a lien upon real property. In order to preserve such lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any real property situated in a county, the director shall file with the recorder of the county in which the real property is located a notice of the lien.

b. The county recorder of each county shall index each lien showing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52 and showing, under the names of taxpayers arranged alphabetically, all of the following:

- (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The name “State of Iowa” as claimant.
- (3) Time the notice of lien was filed for recording.
- (4) Date of notice.
- (5) Amount of lien then due.
- (6) Date of assessment.
- (7) Date when the lien is satisfied.

c. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference,* shall preserve such notice, and shall promptly record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing of the lien.

d. The director, from moneys appropriated to the department of revenue for this purpose, shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604 for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

e. Upon the payment of the replacement tax as to which the director has filed notice with a county recorder, the director shall promptly file with the recorder a satisfaction of the replacement tax. The recorder shall enter the satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder’s office and indicate that fact on the index.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §21 – 23

*The word “number” probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending

Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsection 1 and subsection 2, paragraph a, respectively

Former unnumbered paragraph 3 amended and editorially designated as subsection 2, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1

Former subsections 1 and 2 editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraphs (1) and (2)

Former subsection 3 amended and editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraph (3)

Former subsections 4 – 7 editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraph b, subparagraphs (4) – (7)

Former unnumbered paragraphs 4 and 5 amended and editorially designated as subsection 2, paragraphs c and d

Former unnumbered paragraph 6 editorially designated as subsection 2, paragraph e

CHAPTER 438

PIPELINE COMPANIES TAX

438.14 Valuation and certification.

The director of revenue shall on or before October 31 each year determine the value of pipeline property located in each taxing district of the state, and in fixing the value shall take into consideration the structures, equipment, pumping stations, etc., located in the taxing district, and shall transmit to the county auditor of each such county through and into which any pipeline may

extend, a statement showing the assessed value of the property in each of the taxing districts of the county. The property shall then be taxed in the county and lesser taxing districts, based upon the valuation so certified, in the same manner as in other property.

2009 Acts, ch 60, §15
Section amended

CHAPTER 441

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY

441.19 Owner to assist — provisions for assessment.

1. The assessor shall list every person in the assessor's county or city as the case may be and assess all the property in the county or city, except property exempted or otherwise assessed. A person who refuses to assist in making out a list of the person's property, or of any property which the person is by law required to assist in listing, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

a. Supplemental and optional to the procedure for the assessment of property by the assessor as provided in this chapter, the assessor may require from all persons required to list their property for taxation as provided by sections 428.1 and 428.2, a supplemental return to be prescribed by the director of revenue upon which the person shall list the person's property. The supplemental return shall be in substantially the same form as now prescribed by law for the assessment rolls used in the listing of property by the assessors. Every person required to list property for taxation shall make a complete listing of the property upon supplemental forms and return the listing to the assessor as promptly as possible. The return shall be verified over the signature of the person making the return and section 441.25 applies to any person making such a return. The assessor shall make supplemental return forms available as soon as practicable after the first day of January of each year. The assessor shall make supplemental return forms available to the taxpayer by mail, or at a designated place within the taxing district.

b. Upon receipt of such supplemental return from any person the assessor shall prepare a roll assessing such person as hereinafter provided. In the preparation of such assessment roll the assessor shall be guided not only by the information contained in such supplemental roll, but by any other information the assessor may have or which

may be obtained by the assessor as prescribed by the law relating to the assessment of property. The assessor shall not be bound by any values as listed in such supplemental return, and may include in the assessment roll any property omitted from the supplemental return which in the knowledge and belief of the assessor should be listed as required by law by the person making the supplemental return. Upon completion of such roll the assessor shall deliver to the person submitting such supplemental return a copy of the assessment roll, either personally or by mail.

c. Any taxpayer aggrieved by the action of the assessor in the preparation of an assessment roll upon which a supplemental return has been made shall have the same rights and privileges of appeal as provided by law in connection with the assessment rolls prepared in entirety by the assessor, but no assessment rolls prepared by the assessor after receiving a supplemental return shall be deemed insufficient or invalid because of the fact that such assessment roll does not bear the signature of the person assessed, and the signature of the person listing property upon the supplemental return shall be deemed a signature on the roll as prepared by the assessor.

d. The supplemental returns provided for in this section shall be preserved in the same manner as assessment rolls, but shall be confidential to the assessor, board of review, property assessment appeal board, or director of revenue, and shall not be open to public inspection, but any final assessment roll as made out by the assessor shall be a public record, provided that such supplemental return shall be available to counsel of either the person making the return or of the public, in case any appeal is taken to the board of review, to the property assessment appeal board, or to the court.

e. In the event of failure of any person required to list property to make a supplemental return, as

required herein, on or before the fifteenth day of February of any year when such listing is required, the assessor shall proceed in the listing and assessment of the person's property as provided by this chapter, and no person subject to taxation shall be relieved of the person's obligation to list the person's property through failure to make a supplemental return as herein provided, and any roll prepared by the assessor after receiving a supplemental return or when prepared in accordance with other provisions of this chapter, shall be a valid assessment.

f. The provisions of this chapter relating to assessment rolls shall be applicable to the preparation of rolls upon which a supplemental return has been received, insofar as they are not in conflict with the provision of this section.

2. On or before February 15 of each year, each owner of industrial real estate shall submit to the local assessor a report listing by year of acquisition and by acquisition cost the owner's machinery as described in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph "e", and specifying any machinery added or removed during the preceding assessment year. A report containing an itemized list of machinery by year of acquisition and by acquisition cost shall be required only when deemed necessary by the assessor. The reports shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the director of revenue or on forms submitted by the taxpayer and approved by the assessor which forms shall contain the same information as is required to be reported on forms prescribed by the director. If a person shall knowingly enter false information on the report, the person shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Also, if a person refuses to file the report provided for in this subsection, the assessor shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 441.24.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

For future repeal, effective July 1, 2013, of 2005 amendments to subsection 4, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134

Section renumbered pursuant to Code editor directive

441.21 Actual, assessed, and taxable value.

1. *a.* All property subject to taxation shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item, and, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be assessed at one hundred percent of its actual value, and the value so assessed shall be taken and considered as the assessed value and taxable value of the property upon which the levy shall be made.

b. The actual value of all property subject to assessment and taxation shall be the fair and reasonable market value of such property except as otherwise provided in this section. "Market value" is defined as the fair and reasonable exchange in the year in which the property is listed and valued between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and each being familiar with all the facts relating to

the particular property. Sale prices of the property or comparable property in normal transactions reflecting market value, and the probable availability or unavailability of persons interested in purchasing the property, shall be taken into consideration in arriving at its market value. In arriving at market value, sale prices of property in abnormal transactions not reflecting market value shall not be taken into account, or shall be adjusted to eliminate the effect of factors which distort market value, including but not limited to sales to immediate family of the seller, foreclosure or other forced sales, contract sales, discounted purchase transactions or purchase of adjoining land or other land to be operated as a unit.

The actual value of special purpose tooling, which is subject to assessment and taxation as real property under section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraph "e", but which can be used only to manufacture property which is protected by one or more United States or foreign patents, shall not exceed the fair and reasonable exchange value between a willing buyer and a willing seller, assuming that the willing buyer is purchasing only the special purpose tooling and not the patent covering the property which the special purpose tooling is designed to manufacture nor the rights to manufacture the patented property. For purposes of this paragraph, special purpose tooling includes dies, jigs, fixtures, molds, patterns, and similar property. The assessor shall not take into consideration the special value or use value to the present owner of the special purpose tooling which is designed and intended solely for the manufacture of property protected by a patent in arriving at the actual value of the special purpose tooling.

c. In assessing and determining the actual value of special purpose industrial property having an actual value of five million dollars or more, the assessor shall equalize the values of such property with the actual values of other comparable special purpose industrial property in other counties of the state. Such special purpose industrial property includes, but is not limited to chemical plants. If a variation of ten percent or more exists between the actual values of comparable industrial property having an actual value of five million dollars or more located in separate counties, the assessors of the counties shall consult with each other and with the department of revenue to determine if adequate reasons exist for the variation. If no adequate reasons exist, the assessors shall make adjustments in the actual values to provide for a variation of ten percent or less. For the purposes of this paragraph, special purpose industrial property includes structures which are designed and erected for operation of a unique and special use, are not rentable in existing condition, and are incapable of conversion to ordinary commercial or industrial use except at a substantial cost.

d. Actual value of property in one assessing ju-

risdiction shall be equalized as compared with actual value of property in an adjoining assessing jurisdiction. If a variation of five percent or more exists between the actual values of similar, closely adjacent property in adjoining assessing jurisdictions in Iowa, the assessors thereof shall determine whether adequate reasons exist for such variation. If no such reasons exist, the assessors shall make adjustments in such actual values to reduce the variation to five percent or less.

e. The actual value of agricultural property shall be determined on the basis of productivity and net earning capacity of the property determined on the basis of its use for agricultural purposes capitalized at a rate of seven percent and applied uniformly among counties and among classes of property. Any formula or method employed to determine productivity and net earning capacity of property shall be adopted in full by rule.

f. In counties or townships in which field work on a modern soil survey has been completed since January 1, 1949, the assessor shall place emphasis upon the results of the survey in spreading the valuation among individual parcels of such agricultural property.

g. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the actual value of any property shall not exceed its fair and reasonable market value, except agricultural property which shall be valued exclusively as provided in paragraph “*e*” of this subsection.

h. The assessor shall determine the value of real property in accordance with rules adopted by the department of revenue and in accordance with forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual prepared by the department as updated from time to time. Such rules, forms, and guidelines shall not be inconsistent with or change the means, as provided in this section, of determining the actual, market, taxable, and assessed values.

i. If the department finds that a city or county assessor is not in compliance with the rules of the department relating to valuation of property or has disregarded the forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual, the department shall notify the assessor and each member of the conference board for the appropriate assessing jurisdiction. The notice shall be mailed by restricted certified mail. The notice shall specify the areas of noncompliance and the steps necessary to achieve compliance. The notice shall also inform the assessor and conference board that if compliance is not achieved, a penalty may be imposed.

The conference board shall respond to the department within thirty days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. The conference board may respond to the notice by asserting that the assessor is in compliance with the rules, guidelines, and forms of the department or by informing the de-

partment that the conference board intends to submit a plan of action to achieve compliance. If the conference board responds to the notification by asserting that the assessor is in compliance, a hearing before the director of revenue shall be scheduled on the matter.

A plan of action shall be submitted within sixty days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. The plan shall contain a time frame under which compliance shall be achieved which shall be no later than January 1 of the following assessment year. The plan of action shall contain the signature of the assessor and of the chairperson of the conference board. The department shall review the plan to determine whether the plan is sufficient to achieve compliance. Within thirty days of receipt of the plan, the department shall notify the assessor and the chairperson of the conference board that it has accepted the plan or that it is necessary to submit an amended plan of action.

By January 1 of the assessment year following the calendar year in which the plan was submitted to the department, the conference board shall submit a report to the department indicating that the plan of action was followed and compliance has been achieved. The department may conduct a field inspection to ensure that the assessor is in compliance. By January 31, the department shall notify the assessor and the conference board, by restricted certified mail, either that compliance has been achieved or that the assessor remains in noncompliance. If the department determines that the assessor remains in noncompliance, the department shall take steps to withhold up to five percent of the reimbursement payment authorized in section 425.1 until the director of revenue determines that the assessor is in compliance.

If the conference board disputes the determination of the department, the chairperson of the conference board may appeal the determination to the state board of tax review.

The department shall adopt rules relating to the administration of this paragraph “*i*”.

2. In the event market value of the property being assessed cannot be readily established in the foregoing manner, then the assessor may determine the value of the property using the other uniform and recognized appraisal methods including its productive and earning capacity, if any, industrial conditions, its cost, physical and functional depreciation and obsolescence and replacement cost, and all other factors which would assist in determining the fair and reasonable market value of the property but the actual value shall not be determined by use of only one such factor. The following shall not be taken into consideration: Special value or use value of the property to its present owner, and the goodwill or value of a business which uses the property as distinguished from the value of the property as property. However, in assessing property that is rented or

leased to low-income individuals and families as authorized by section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and which section limits the amount that the individual or family pays for the rental or lease of units in the property, the assessor shall use the productive and earning capacity from the actual rents received as a method of appraisal and shall take into account the extent to which that use and limitation reduces the market value of the property. The assessor shall not consider any tax credit equity or other subsidized financing as income provided to the property in determining the assessed value. The property owner shall notify the assessor when property is withdrawn from section 42 eligibility under the Internal Revenue Code. The property shall not be subject to section 42 assessment procedures for the assessment year for which section 42 eligibility is withdrawn. This notification must be provided to the assessor no later than March 1 of the assessment year or the owner will be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars for that assessment year. The penalty shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as regular property taxes. Upon adoption of uniform rules by the department of revenue or succeeding authority covering assessments and valuations of such properties, the valuation on such properties shall be determined in accordance with such rules and in accordance with forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual prepared by the department as updated from time to time for assessment purposes to assure uniformity, but such rules, forms, and guidelines shall not be inconsistent with or change the foregoing means of determining the actual, market, taxable and assessed values.

3. “Actual value”, “taxable value”, or “assessed value” as used in other sections of the Code in relation to assessment of property for taxation shall mean the valuations as determined by this section; however, other provisions of the Code providing special methods or formulas for assessing or valuing specified property shall remain in effect, but this section shall be applicable to the extent consistent with such provisions. The assessor and department of revenue shall disclose at the written request of the taxpayer all information in any formula or method used to determine the actual value of the taxpayer’s property.

The burden of proof shall be upon any complainant attacking such valuation as excessive, inadequate, inequitable, or capricious; however, in protest or appeal proceedings when the complainant offers competent evidence by at least two disinterested witnesses that the market value of the property is less than the market value determined by the assessor, the burden of proof thereafter shall be upon the officials or persons seeking to uphold such valuation to be assessed.

4. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage of actual value at which agri-

cultural and residential property shall be assessed shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the dividend as determined for each class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, plus six percent of the amount so determined. However, if the difference between the dividend so determined for either class of property and the dividend for that class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, is less than six percent, the 1979 dividend for the other class of property shall be the dividend as determined for that class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, plus a percentage of the amount so determined which is equal to the percentage by which the dividend as determined for the other class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1978, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, is increased in arriving at the 1979 dividend for the other class of property. The divisor for each class of property shall be the total actual value of all such property in the state in the preceding year, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment submitted for 1978, plus the amount of value added to said total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1979 as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49. The director shall utilize information reported on abstracts of assessment submitted pursuant to section 441.45 in determining such percentage. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value as equalized by the director of revenue as provided in section 441.49 at which agricultural and residential property shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein including the limitation of increases in agricultural and residential assessed values to the percentage increase of the

other class of property if the other class increases less than the allowable limit adjusted to include the applicable and current values as equalized by the director of revenue, except that any references to six percent in this subsection shall be four percent.

5. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 8, shall be assessed as a percentage of the actual value of each class of property. The percentage shall be determined for each class of property by the director of revenue for the state in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the total actual valuation for each class of property established for 1978, plus six percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for each class of property shall be the valuation for each class of property established for 1978, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1978, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1979 as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be considered as one class of property and shall be assessed as a percentage of its actual value. The percentage shall be determined by the director of revenue in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1979, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend shall be the total actual valuation established for 1978 by the department of revenue, plus ten percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be the valuation established for 1978, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of the property by the department of revenue as of January 1, 1979. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 8, shall be assessed at a percentage of the actual value of each class of property. The percentage shall be determined for each class of property by the director of revenue for the state in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend for each class of property shall be the dividend as determined for each class of property for valuations established as of January 1, 1979, adjusted by the product obtained by multiplying

the percentage determined for that year by the amount of any additions or deletions to actual value, excluding those resulting from the revaluation of existing properties, as reported by the assessors on the abstracts of assessment for 1979, plus four percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for each class of property shall be the total actual value of all such property in 1979, as equalized by the director of revenue pursuant to section 441.49, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of existing properties in 1980. The director shall utilize information reported on the abstracts of assessment submitted pursuant to section 441.45 in determining such percentage. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be assessed at a percentage of its actual value. The percentage shall be determined by the director of revenue in accordance with the provisions of this section. For valuations established as of January 1, 1980, the percentage shall be the quotient of the dividend and divisor as defined in this section. The dividend shall be the total actual valuation established for 1979 by the department of revenue, plus eight percent of the amount so determined. The divisor for property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be the valuation established for 1979, plus the amount of value added to the total actual value by the revaluation of the property by the department of revenue as of January 1, 1980. For valuations established as of January 1, 1981, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value as equalized by the director of revenue as provided in section 441.49 at which commercial property and industrial property, excluding properties referred to in section 427A.1, subsection 8, shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein, except that any references to six percent in this subsection shall be four percent. For valuations established as of January 1, 1981, and each year thereafter, the percentage of actual value at which property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438 shall be assessed shall be calculated in accordance with the methods provided herein, except that any references to ten percent in this subsection shall be eight percent. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1979, and each year thereafter, property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapter 434 shall also be assessed at a percentage of its actual value which percentage shall be equal to the percentage determined by the director of revenue for commercial property, industrial property, or property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 437, and 438, whichever is lowest.

6. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1978, the assessors shall report the ag-

gregate taxable values and the number of dwellings located on agricultural land and the aggregate taxable value of all other structures on agricultural land. Beginning with valuations established as of January 1, 1981, the agricultural dwellings located on agricultural land shall be valued at their market value as defined in this section and agricultural dwellings shall be valued as rural residential property and shall be assessed at the same percentage of actual value as is all other residential property.

7. For the purpose of computing the debt limitations for municipalities, political subdivisions and school districts, the term “*actual value*” means the “*actual value*” as determined by subsections 1 to 3 of this section without application of any percentage reduction and entered opposite each item, and as listed on the tax list as provided in section 443.2 as “*actual value*”.

Whenever any board of review or other tribunal changes the assessed value of property, all applicable records of assessment shall be adjusted to reflect such change in both assessed value and actual value of such property.

8. *a.* Any normal and necessary repairs to a building, not amounting to structural replacements or modification, shall not increase the taxable value of the building. This paragraph applies only to repairs of two thousand five hundred dollars or less per building per year.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*”, any construction or installation of a solar energy system on property classified as agricultural, residential, commercial, or industrial property shall not increase the actual, assessed and taxable values of the property for five full assessment years.

c. As used in this subsection, “*solar energy system*” means either of the following:

(1) A system of equipment capable of collecting and converting incident solar radiation or wind energy into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy and transforming these forms of energy by a separate apparatus to storage or to a point of use which is constructed or installed after January 1, 1978.

(2) A system that uses the basic design of the building to maximize solar heat gain during the cold season and to minimize solar heat gain in the hot season and that uses natural means to collect, store, and distribute solar energy which is constructed or installed after January 1, 1981.

d. In assessing and valuing the property for tax purposes, the assessor shall disregard any market value added by a solar energy system to a building. The director of revenue shall adopt rules, after consultation with the office of energy independence, specifying the types of equipment and structural components to be included under the guidelines provided in this subsection.

9. Not later than November 1, 1979, and November 1 of each subsequent year, the director

shall certify to the county auditor of each county the percentages of actual value at which residential property, agricultural property, commercial property, industrial property, and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 in each assessing jurisdiction in the county shall be assessed for taxation. The county auditor shall proceed to determine the assessed values of agricultural property, residential property, commercial property, industrial property, and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 by applying such percentages to the current actual value of such property, as reported to the county auditor by the assessor, and the assessed values so determined shall be the taxable values of such properties upon which the levy shall be made.

10. The percentage of actual value computed by the director for agricultural property, residential property, commercial property, industrial property and property valued by the department of revenue pursuant to chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, and 438 and used to determine assessed values of those classes of property does not constitute a rule as defined in section 17A.2, subsection 11.

11. Beginning with valuations established on or after January 1, 1995, as used in this section, “*residential property*” includes all land and buildings of multiple housing cooperatives organized under chapter 499A and includes land and buildings used primarily for human habitation which land and buildings are owned and operated by organizations that have received tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and rental income from the property is not taxed as unrelated business income under section 422.33, subsection 1A.

12. Beginning with valuations established on or after January 1, 2002, as used in this section, “*agricultural property*” includes the real estate of a vineyard and buildings used in connection with the vineyard, including any building used for processing wine if such building is located on the same parcel as the vineyard.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §16, 41

Subsection 8, paragraph c, subparagraph (2), unnumbered paragraph 2 amended and editorially designated as paragraph d

441.47 Adjusted valuations.

The director of revenue on or about August 15, 1977, and every two years thereafter shall order the equalization of the levels of assessment of each class of property in the several assessing jurisdictions by adding to or deducting from the valuation of each class of property such percentage in each case as may be necessary to bring the same to its taxable value as fixed in this chapter and chapters 427 to 443. The director shall adjust to actual value the valuation of any class of property as set out in the abstract of assessment when the valuation is at least five percent above or below actual value

as determined by the director. For purposes of such value adjustments and before such equalization the director shall adopt, in the manner prescribed by chapter 17A, such rules as may be necessary to determine the level of assessment for each class of property in each county. The rules shall cover:

1. The proposed use of the assessment-sales ratio study set out in section 421.17, subsection 6.

2. The proposed use of any statewide income capitalization studies.

3. The proposed use of other methods that would assist the director in arriving at the accurate level of assessment of each class of property in each assessing jurisdiction.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §130
Section amended

CHAPTER 445

TAX COLLECTION

445.1 Definition of terms.

For the purpose of this chapter and chapters 446, 447, and 448, section 331.553, subsection 3, and sections 427.8 through 427.12 and 569.8:

1. “*Abate*” means to cancel in their entirety all applicable amounts.

2. “*Compromise*” means to enter into a contractual agreement for the payment of taxes, interest, fees, and costs in amounts different from those specified by law.

3. “*County system*” means a method of data storage and retrieval as approved by the auditor of state including, but not limited to, tax lists, books, records, indexes, registers, or schedules.

4. “*Parcel*” means each separate item shown on the tax list, manufactured or mobile home tax list, schedule of assessment, or schedule of rate or charge.

5. “*Rate or charge*” means an item, including rentals, legally certified to the county treasurer for collection as provided in sections 331.465, 331.489, 358.20, 364.11, 364.12, and 468.589 and section 384.84, subsection 4.

6. “*Taxes*” means an annual ad valorem tax, a special assessment, a drainage tax, a rate or charge, and taxes on homes pursuant to chapter 435 which are collectible by the county treasurer.

7. “*Total amount due*” means the aggregate total of all taxes, penalties, interest, costs, and fees due on a parcel.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

445.36A Partial payments.

1. As an alternative to the semiannual or annual payment of taxes, the county treasurer may accept partial payments of taxes. The treasurer shall transfer amounts from each taxpayer’s account to be applied to each semiannual tax installment prior to the delinquency dates specified in section 445.37 and the amounts collected shall be apportioned by the tenth of the month following transfer. If, prior to the due date of each semiannual installment, the account balance is insufficient to fully satisfy the installment, the treasurer

shall transfer and apply the entire account balance, leaving an unpaid balance of the installment. Interest shall attach on the unpaid balance in accordance with section 445.39. Unless funds sufficient to fully satisfy the delinquency are received, the treasurer shall collect the unpaid balance as provided in sections 445.3 and 445.4 and chapter 446. Any remaining balance in a taxpayer’s account in excess of the amount needed to fully satisfy an installment shall remain in the account to be applied toward the next semiannual installment. Any interest income derived from the account shall be deposited in the county’s general fund to cover administrative costs. The treasurer shall send a notice with the tax statement or by separate mail to each taxpayer stating that, upon request to the treasurer, the taxpayer may make partial payments of taxes.

2. Partial payment of taxes which are delinquent may be made to the county treasurer. For the installment being paid, payment shall first be applied to any interest, fees, and costs accrued and the remainder applied to the taxes due. A partial payment must equal or exceed the amount of interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid. A partial payment made under this subsection shall be apportioned in accordance with section 445.57. If the payment does not include the whole of any installment of the delinquent tax, the unpaid tax shall continue to accrue interest pursuant to section 445.39. Partial payment shall not be permitted in lieu of redemption if the property has been sold for taxes under chapter 446 and under any circumstances shall not constitute an extension of the time period for a sale under chapter 446.

3. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent tax.

4. This section does not apply to the payment of manufactured or mobile home taxes, special assessments, or rates or charges.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §256
Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraphs 2 and 3 renumbered as subsections 3 and 4

CHAPTER 446

TAX SALES

446.16 Bid — purchaser — bidder registration fee.

1. The person who offers to pay the total amount due, which is a lien on any parcel, for the smallest percentage of the parcel is the purchaser, and when the purchaser designates the percentage of any parcel for which the purchaser will pay the total amount due, the percentage thus designated shall give the person an undivided interest upon the issuance of a treasurer's deed, as provided in chapter 448. If two or more persons have placed an equal bid and the bids are the smallest percentage offered, the county treasurer shall use a random selection process to select the bidder to whom a certificate of purchase will be issued. The percentage that may be designated by any purchaser under this subsection shall not be less than one percent.

2. The treasurer may establish and collect a reasonable registration fee from each registered bidder at the tax sale. The fee shall not be assessed against a county or municipality. The total of the fees collected shall not exceed the total costs of the tax sale. Registration fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

3. The delinquent tax lien transfers with the

tax sale certificate, whether held by the county or purchased by an individual, through assignment or direct purchase at the tax sale. The delinquent tax sale lien expires when the tax sale certificate expires.

4. Only those persons as defined in section 4.1 are authorized to register to bid or to bid at the tax sale or to own a tax sale certificate by purchase, assignment, or otherwise. To be authorized to register to bid or to bid at a tax sale or to own a tax sale certificate, a person, other than an individual, must have a federal tax identification number and either a designation of agent for service of process on file with the secretary of state or a verified statement meeting the requirements of chapter 547 on file with the county recorder of the county in which the person wishes to register to bid or to bid at tax sale or of the county where the property that is the subject of the tax sale certificate is located.

2009 Acts, ch 11, §1, 2

2005 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect April 19, 2005, and applies to parcels sold at tax sales occurring on or after June 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 34, §26

Subsection 4 takes effect March 13, 2009, and applies to tax sales held on or after June 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 11, §2

NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 450

INHERITANCE TAX

450.7 Lien of tax.

1. The tax imposed by this chapter is a charge against and a lien upon the estate subject to tax under this chapter, and all property of the estate or owned by the decedent from the death of the decedent until paid, subject to the following limitations:

a. The share of the estate passing to the surviving spouse, and parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and other lineal ascendants, children including legally adopted children and biological children entitled to inherit under the laws of this state, stepchildren, and grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and other lineal descendants is excluded from taxation under this chapter.

b. Inheritance taxes owing with respect to a passing of property of a deceased person are no longer a lien against the property ten years from the date of death of the decedent owner regardless of whether the decedent owner died prior to or subsequent to July 1, 1995, except to the extent taxes are attributable to remainder or deferred in-

terests and are deferred in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2. Notice of the lien is not required to be recorded. The rights of the state under the lien have priority over all subsequent mortgages, purchases, or judgment creditors; and a conveyance after the decedent's death of the property subject to a lien does not discharge the property except as otherwise provided in this chapter. However, if additional tax is determined to be owing under this chapter after the lien has been released under paragraph "a" or "b", the lien does not have priority over subsequent mortgages, purchases, or judgment creditors unless notice of the lien is recorded in the office of the recorder of the county where the estate is probated, or where the property is located if the estate has not been administered. The department of revenue may release the lien by filing in the office of the clerk of the court in the county where the property is located, the decedent owner died, or the estate is pending or was administered, one of the following:

a. A receipt in full payment of the tax.

b. A certificate of nonliability for the tax as to all property reported in the estate.

c. A release or waiver of the lien as to all or any part of the property reported in the estate, which shall release the lien as to the property designated in the release or waiver.

3. The sale, exchange, mortgage, or pledge of property by the personal representative pursuant to a testamentary direction or power, pursuant to section 633.387, or under order of court, divests the property from the lien of the tax. The proceeds from that sale, exchange, mortgage, or pledge shall be held by the personal representative subject to the same priorities for the payment of the tax as existed with respect to the property before the transaction, and the personal representative is personally liable for payment of the tax to the extent of the proceeds.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §152
Subsection 1 amended

450.68 Information confidential.

1. *a.* Any and all information acquired by the department of revenue under and by virtue of the means and methods provided for by sections 450.66 and 450.67 shall be deemed and held as confidential and shall not be disclosed by the department except so far as the same may be neces-

sary for the enforcement and collection of the inheritance tax provided for by the laws of this state; provided, however, that the director of revenue may authorize the examination of the information by other state officers or, if a reciprocal arrangement exists, by tax officers of another state or of the federal government.

b. Federal tax returns, copies of returns, return information as defined in section 6103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and state inheritance tax returns, which are required to be filed with the department for the enforcement of the inheritance tax laws of this state, shall be deemed and held as confidential by the department. However, such returns or return information may be disclosed by the director to officers or employees of other state agencies, subject to the same confidentiality restrictions imposed on the officers and employees of the department.

2. It shall be unlawful for any present or former officer or employee of the state to disclose, except as provided by law, any return, return information, or any other information deemed and held confidential under the provisions of this section. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §257
Section amended

CHAPTER 452A

MOTOR FUEL AND SPECIAL FUEL TAXES

452A.3 Levy of excise tax.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and in this division, until June 30, 2012, this subsection shall apply to the excise tax imposed on each gallon of motor fuel used for any purpose for the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this state.

a. The rate of the excise tax shall be based on the number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline that is distributed in this state as expressed as a percentage of the number of gallons of motor fuel distributed in this state, which is referred to as the distribution percentage. For purposes of this subsection, only ethanol blended gasoline and non-blended gasoline, not including aviation gasoline, shall be used in determining the percentage basis for the excise tax. The department shall determine the percentage basis for each determination period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The rate for the excise tax shall apply for the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 following the end of the determination period.

b. The rate for the excise tax shall be as follows:

(1) If the distribution percentage is not greater than fifty percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty cents for

motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(2) If the distribution percentage is greater than fifty percent but not greater than fifty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and one-tenth cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(3) If the distribution percentage is greater than fifty-five percent but not greater than sixty percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and three-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(4) If the distribution percentage is greater than sixty percent but not greater than sixty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and five-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(5) If the distribution percentage is greater than sixty-five percent but not greater than seventy percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and seven-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(6) If the distribution percentage is greater than seventy percent but not greater than sev-

enty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty-one cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(7) If the distribution percentage is greater than seventy-five percent but not greater than eighty percent, the rate shall be nineteen and three-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and eight-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(8) If the distribution percentage is greater than eighty percent but not greater than eighty-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen and five-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and seven-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(9) If the distribution percentage is greater than eighty-five percent but not greater than ninety percent, the rate shall be nineteen and seven-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and four-tenths cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(10) If the distribution percentage is greater than ninety percent but not greater than ninety-five percent, the rate shall be nineteen and nine-tenths cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty and one-tenth cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

(11) If the distribution percentage is greater than ninety-five percent, the rate shall be twenty cents for ethanol blended gasoline and twenty cents for motor fuel other than ethanol blended gasoline.

1A. Except as otherwise provided in this section and in this division, after June 30, 2012, an excise tax of twenty cents is imposed on each gallon of motor fuel used for any purpose for the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this state.

1B. An excise tax of seventeen cents is imposed on each gallon of E-85 gasoline as defined in section 214A.1, subject to the determination provided in subsection 1C.

1C. The rate of the excise tax on E-85 gasoline imposed in subsection 1B shall be determined based on the number of gallons of E-85 gasoline that are distributed in this state during the previous calendar year. The department shall determine the actual tax paid for E-85 gasoline for each period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The amount of the tax paid on E-85 gasoline during the past calendar year shall be compared to the amount of tax on E-85 gasoline that would have been paid using the tax rate for gasoline imposed in subsection 1 or 1A and a difference shall be established. If this difference is equal to or greater than twenty-five thousand dollars, the tax rate for E-85 gasoline for the period beginning July 1 following the end of the determination period shall be the rate in effect as stated in subsection 1 or 1A.

2. For the privilege of operating aircraft in this

state an excise tax of eight cents per gallon is imposed on the use of all aviation gasoline.

3. For the privilege of operating motor vehicles or aircraft in this state, there is imposed an excise tax on the use of special fuel in a motor vehicle or aircraft. The tax rate on special fuel for diesel engines of motor vehicles is twenty-two and one-half cents per gallon. The rate of tax on special fuel for aircraft is three cents per gallon. On all other special fuel, unless otherwise specified in this section, the per gallon rate is the same as the motor fuel tax. Indelible dye meeting United States environmental protection agency and internal revenue service regulations must be added to fuel before or upon withdrawal at a terminal or refinery rack for that fuel to be exempt from tax and the dyed fuel may be used only for an exempt purpose.

3A. For liquefied petroleum gas used as a special fuel, the rate of tax shall be twenty cents per gallon.

4. For compressed natural gas used as a special fuel, the rate of tax that is equivalent to the motor fuel tax shall be sixteen cents per hundred cubic feet adjusted to a base temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of fourteen and seventy-three hundredths pounds per square inch absolute.

5. The tax shall be paid by the following:

a. The supplier, upon the invoiced gross gallonage of all motor fuel or undyed special fuel withdrawn from a terminal for delivery in this state.

Tax shall not be paid when the sale of alcohol occurs within a terminal from an alcohol manufacturer to an Iowa licensed supplier. The tax shall be paid by the Iowa licensed supplier when the invoiced gross gallonage of the alcohol or the alcohol part of ethanol blended gasoline is withdrawn from a terminal for delivery in this state.

b. The person who owns the fuel at the time it is brought into the state by a restrictive supplier or importer, upon the invoiced gross gallonage of motor fuel or undyed special fuel imported.

c. The blender on total invoiced gross gallonage of alcohol or other product sold to be blended with gasoline or special fuel.

d. Any other person who possesses taxable fuel upon which the tax has not been paid to a licensee.

However, the tax shall not be imposed or collected under this division with respect to motor fuel or special fuel sold for export or exported from this state to any other state, territory, or foreign country.

6. Thereafter, except as otherwise provided in this division, the per gallon amount of the tax shall be added to the selling price of every gallon of such motor fuel or undyed special fuel sold in this state and shall be collected from the purchaser so that the ultimate consumer bears the burden of the tax.

7. All excise taxes collected under this chapter

by a supplier, restrictive supplier, importer, dealer, blender, user, or any individual are deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §44
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

452A.12 Loading and delivery evidence on transportation equipment.

1. A serially numbered manifest shall be carried on every vehicle, except small tank wagons, while in use in transportation service, on which shall be entered the following information as to the cargo of motor fuel or special fuel being moved in the vehicle: The date and place of loading, the place to be unloaded, the person for whom it is to be delivered, the nature and kind of product, the amount of product, and other information required by the department. The manifest for small tank wagons shall be retained at the home office. The manifest covering each load transported, upon consummation of the delivery, shall be completed by showing the date and place of actual delivery and the person to whom actually delivered and shall be kept as a permanent record for a period of three years. However, the record of the manifest of past cargoes need not be carried on the conveyance but shall be preserved by the carrier for inspection by the department. A carrier subject to this subsection when distributing for a licensee may with the approval of the department substitute the loading and delivery evidence required in subsection 2 for the manifest.

2. A person while transporting motor fuel or undyed special fuel from a refinery or marine or pipeline terminal in this state or from a point outside this state over the highways of this state in service other than that under subsection 1 shall carry in the vehicle a loading invoice showing the name and address of the seller or consignor, the date and place of loading, and the kind and quantity of motor fuel or special fuel loaded, together with invoices showing the kind and quantity of each delivery and the name and address of each purchaser or consignee. An invoice carried pursuant to this subsection for ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel blended fuel shall state its designation as provided in section 214A.2.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §140
Subsection 2 amended

452A.17 Refunds.

1. A person who uses motor fuel or undyed special fuel for any of the nontaxable purposes listed in this subsection, and who has paid the motor fuel or special fuel tax either directly to the department or by having the tax added to the price of the fuel, and who has a refund permit, upon presentation to and approval by the department of a claim for refund, shall be reimbursed and repaid the amount of the tax which the claimant has paid on the gallonage so used, except that the amount of a refund payable under this division may be applied

by the department against any tax liability outstanding on the books of the department against the claimant.

a. The refund is allowable for motor fuel or undyed special fuel sold directly to and used for the following:

(1) The United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or where collection of the tax would be prohibited by the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the United States or by the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

(2) An Iowa urban transit system, or a company operating a taxicab service under contract with an Iowa urban transit system, which is used for a purpose specified in section 452A.57, subsection 6.

(3) A regional transit system, the state, any of its agencies, any political subdivision of the state, or any benefited fire district which is used for a purpose specified in section 452A.57, subsection 11, or for public purposes, including fuel sold for the transportation of pupils of approved public and nonpublic schools by a carrier who contracts with the public school under section 285.5.

(4) Fuel used in unlicensed vehicles, stationary engines, implements used in agricultural production, and machinery and equipment used for nonhighway purposes.

(5) Fuel used for producing denatured alcohol.

(6) Fuel used for idle time, power takeoffs, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions, fuel lost through casualty, exports by distributors, and blending errors for special fuel. The department shall adopt rules setting forth specific requirements relating to refunds for idle time, power takeoffs, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions, fuel lost through casualty, and blending errors for special fuel.

(7) A bona fide commercial fisher, licensed and operating under an owner's certificate for commercial gear issued pursuant to section 482.4.

(8) For motor fuel or undyed special fuel placed in motor vehicles and used, other than on a public highway, in the extraction and processing of natural deposits, without regard to whether the motor vehicle was registered under section 321.18. An applicant under this subparagraph shall maintain adequate records for a period of three years beyond the date of the claim.

(9) Undyed special fuel used in watercraft.

(10) Racing fuel.

b. A claim for refund is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The claim shall be on a form prescribed by the department and be certified by the claimant under penalty for false certificate.

(2) The claim shall include proof as prescribed by the department showing the purchase of the motor fuel or undyed special fuel on which a refund is claimed.

(3) An invoice shall not be acceptable in support of a claim for refund unless it is a separate se-

rially numbered invoice covering no more than one purchase of motor fuel or undyed special fuel, prepared by the seller on a form approved by the department which will prevent erasure or alteration and unless it is legibly written with no corrections or erasures and shows the date of sale, the name and address of the seller and of the purchaser, the kind of fuel, the gallonage in figures, the per gallon price of the motor fuel or undyed special fuel, the total purchase price including the Iowa motor fuel or undyed special fuel tax and that the total purchase price including tax has been paid. However, with respect to refund invoices made on a billing machine, the department may waive any of the requirements of this subparagraph.

(4) The claim shall state the gallonage of motor fuel that was used or will be used by the claimant other than in aircraft, watercraft, or to propel motor vehicles and the gallonage of undyed special fuel that was or will be used by the claimant other than in aircraft or to propel motor vehicles, the manner in which the motor fuel or undyed special fuel was used or will be used, and the equipment in which it was used or will be used.

(5) The claim shall state whether the claimant used fuel for aircraft, watercraft, or to propel motor vehicles from the same tanks or receptacles in which the claimant kept the motor fuel on which the refund is claimed or whether the claimant used fuel for aircraft or to propel motor vehicles from the same tanks or receptacles in which the claimant kept the undyed special fuel on which the refund is claimed.

(6) If an original invoice is lost or destroyed the department may in its discretion accept a copy identified and certified by the seller as being a true copy of the original.

(7) Claim shall be made by and the amount of the refund shall be paid to the person who purchased the motor fuel or undyed special fuel as shown in the supporting invoice unless that person designates another person as an agent for purposes of filing and receiving the refund for idle time, power takeoff, reefer units, pumping credits, and transport diversions. A governmental agency may be designated as an agent for another governmental agency for purposes of filing and receiving the refund under this section.

(8) In order to verify the validity of a claim for refund the department shall have the right to require the claimant to furnish such additional proof of validity as the department may determine and to examine the books and records of the claimant. Failure of a claimant to furnish the claimant's books and records for examination shall constitute a waiver of all rights to refund related to the transaction in question.

2. In lieu of the refund provided in this section, a person may receive an income tax credit as provided in chapter 422, division IX, but only as to mo-

tor fuel not used in motor vehicles, aircraft, or watercraft or as to undyed special fuel not used in motor vehicles or aircraft.

3. *a.* A claim for refund shall not be allowed unless the claimant has accumulated sixty dollars in credits for one calendar year. A claim for refund may be filed anytime the sixty dollar minimum has been met within the calendar year. If the sixty dollar minimum has not been met in the calendar year, the credit shall be claimed on the claimant's income tax return unless the taxpayer is not required to file an income tax return in which case a refund shall be allowed. Once the sixty dollar minimum has been met, the claim for refund must be filed within three years following the end of the month in which the earliest invoice is dated.

b. A refund shall not be paid with respect to any motor fuel taken out of this state in supply tanks of watercraft, aircraft, or motor vehicles or with respect to any undyed special fuel taken out of this state in supply tanks of aircraft or motor vehicles.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §13

See §452A.81

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (7) amended

452A.74A Additional penalty and enforcement provisions.

In addition to the tax or additional tax, the following fines and penalties shall apply:

1. *Illegal use of dyed fuel.* The illegal use of dyed fuel in the supply tank of a motor vehicle shall result in a civil penalty assessed against the owner or operator of the motor vehicle as follows:

a. A five hundred dollar penalty for the first violation.

b. A one thousand dollar penalty for a second violation within three years of the first violation.

c. A two thousand dollar penalty for third and subsequent violations within three years of the first violation.

2. *Illegal importation of untaxed fuel.* A person who imports motor fuel or undyed special fuel without a valid importer's license or supplier's license shall be assessed a civil penalty as provided in this subsection. However, the owner or operator of the importing vehicle shall not be guilty of violating this subsection if it is shown by the owner or operator that the owner or operator reasonably did not know or reasonably should not have known of the illegal importation.

a. For a first violation, the importing vehicle shall be detained and a penalty of four thousand dollars shall be paid before the vehicle will be released. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable for payment of the penalty.

b. For a second violation, the importing vehicle shall be detained and a penalty of ten thousand dollars shall be paid before the vehicle will be re-

leased. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable to pay the penalty.

c. For third and subsequent violations, the importing vehicle and the fuel shall be seized and a penalty of twenty thousand dollars shall be paid before the vehicle will be released. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable to pay the penalty.

d. If the owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel fails to pay the tax and penalty for a first or second offense, the importing vehicle and the fuel may be seized. The department of revenue, the state department of transportation, or any peace officer, at the request of either department, may seize the vehicle and the fuel.

e. If the operator or owner of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel moves the vehicle or the fuel after the vehicle has been detained and a sticker has been placed on the vehicle stating that "This vehicle cannot be moved until the tax, penalty, and interest have been paid to the Department of Revenue", an additional penalty of ten thousand dollars shall be assessed against the operator or owner of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel.

f. For purposes of this subsection, "vehicle" means as defined in section 321.1.

3. *Improper receipt of refund.* If a person files an incorrect refund claim, in addition to the excess amount of the claim, a penalty of ten percent shall be added to the amount by which the amount claimed and refunded exceeds the amount actually due and shall be paid to the department. If a person knowingly files a fraudulent refund claim with the intent to evade the tax, the penalty shall be seventy-five percent in lieu of the ten percent. The person shall also pay interest on the excess refunded at the rate per month specified in section 421.7, counting each fraction of a month as an entire month, computed from the date the refund was issued to the date the excess refund is repaid to the state.

4. *Illegal heating of fuel.* The deliberate heating of taxable motor fuel or special fuel by dealers prior to consumer sale is a simple misdemeanor.

5. *Prevention of inspection.* The department of revenue or the state department of transportation may conduct inspections for coloration, markers, and shipping papers at any place where taxable fuel is or may be loaded into transport vehicles, produced, or stored. Any attempts by a person to prevent, stop, or delay an inspection of fuel or shipping papers by authorized personnel shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars per occurrence. Any law enforcement officer or department of revenue or state department of transportation employee may physically inspect, examine, or otherwise search any tank, reservoir, or other container that can or may be used for the production, storage, or transportation of any type of fuel.

6. *Failure to conspicuously label a fuel pump.* A retailer who does not conspicuously label a fuel pump or other delivery facility as required by the internal revenue service, that dispenses dyed diesel fuel so as to notify customers that it contains dyed diesel fuel, shall pay to the department a penalty of one hundred dollars per occurrence.

7. *False or fraudulent report or return.* Any person, including an officer of a corporation or a manager of a limited liability company, who is required to make, render, sign, or verify any report or return required by this chapter and who makes a false or fraudulent report or return, or who fails to file a report or return with the intent to evade the tax, shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Any person who aids, abets, or assists another person in making any false or fraudulent report or return or false statement in any report or return with the intent to evade payment of tax shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §141

Fraudulent practices, see §714.8 – 714.14
Subsections 1, 2, and 5 amended

CHAPTER 453A

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES

453A.35 Tax and fees paid to general fund — standing appropriation to health care trust fund.

1. The proceeds derived from the sale of stamps and the payment of taxes, fees, and penalties provided for under this chapter, and the permit fees received from all permits issued by the department, shall be credited to the general fund of the state. However, of the revenues generated

from the tax on cigarettes pursuant to section 453A.6, subsection 1, and from the tax on tobacco products as specified in section 453A.43, subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4, and credited to the general fund of the state under this subsection, there is appropriated, annually, to the health care trust fund created in section 453A.35A, the first one hundred seventeen million seven hundred ninety-six thousand dollars.

2. All permit fees provided for in this chapter and collected by cities in the issuance of permits granted by the cities shall be paid to the treasurer of the city where the permit is effective, or to another city officer as designated by the council, and

credited to the general fund of the city. Permit fees so collected by counties shall be paid to the county treasurer.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §62
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 455A

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

455A.2 Department of natural resources.

A department of natural resources is created, which has the primary responsibility for state parks and forests, protecting the environment, and managing fish, wildlife, and land and water resources in this state.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §17, 41
Section amended

455A.4 General powers and duties of the director.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law and subject to rules adopted by the natural resource commission and the environmental protection commission, the director shall:

a. Plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the functions vested in the department.

b. Provide overall supervision, direction, and coordination of functions to be administered by the administrators under chapters 321G, 321I, 455B, 455C, 456, 456A, 456B, 457A, 458A, 459, 459A, 459B, 461A, 462A, 462B, 464A, 465C, 473, 481A, 481B, 483A, 484A, and 484B.

c. Annually compile a comprehensive program budget which reflects all fiscal matters related to the operation of the department and each program, subprogram, and activity in the department in accordance with section 8.23.

d. Submit a biennial or an annual report to the governor and the general assembly, in accordance with chapter 7A.

e. Employ personnel as necessary to carry out the functions vested in the department consistent with chapter 8A, subchapter IV, unless the positions are exempt from that subchapter.

f. Devote full time to the duties of the director's office.

g. Not be a candidate for nor hold any other public office or trust, nor be a member of a political committee.

h. Maintain an office at the state capitol complex, which is open at all reasonable times for the conduct of public business.

i. Adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A as necessary or desirable for the organization or reorganization of the department.

j. In the administration of programs relating to water quality improvement and watershed improvements, cooperate with the department of

agriculture and land stewardship in order to maximize the receipt of federal funds.

2. All powers and duties vested in the director may be delegated by the director to an employee of the department, but the director retains the responsibility for an employee's acts within the scope of the delegation.

3. The director and other officers and employees of the department are entitled to receive, in addition to salary, their actual and necessary travel and related expenses incurred in the performance of official business.

4. The director shall obtain an adequate public employees fidelity bond to cover those officers and employees of the department accountable for property or funds of this state.

5. The department may accept payment of any fees, interest, penalties, subscriptions, or other payments due or collected by the department, or any portion of such payments, by credit card. The department may adjust the amount of the payment to reflect the costs of processing the payment as determined by the treasurer of state and the payment by credit card shall include, in addition to all other charges, any discount charged by the credit card issuer.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §19, 34
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

455A.8 Brushy creek recreation area trails advisory board.

1. *a.* The Brushy creek recreation trails advisory board shall be organized within the department and shall be composed of nine voting members and one ex officio nonvoting member as follows:

(1) The director of the department or the director's designee who shall serve as the nonvoting ex officio member.

(2) The park employee who is primarily responsible for maintenance of the Brushy creek recreation area.

(3) A member of the state advisory board for preserves established under chapter 465C.

(4) Seven persons appointed by the natural resource commission.

b. The director shall provide the natural resource commission with nominations of prospective board members. Each person appointed by the natural resource commission must actively

participate in recreational trail activities such as hiking, bicycling, an equestrian sport, or a winter sport at the Brushy creek recreation area. The nine voting members shall elect a chairperson at the board's first meeting each year.

2. Each voting member of the board shall serve for terms of three years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. A vacancy on the board shall be filled for the remainder of the original term. However, a vacancy in the membership slot designated for the park employee shall be filled by the park employee's successor, and the person representing the state advisory board for preserves shall serve at the pleasure of the board. The department shall reimburse each member, other than the director or the director's designee and the park employee, for actual expenses incurred by the member in performance of the duties of the board. A majority of voting members constitutes a quorum, and the affir-

mative vote of a majority present is necessary for any action taken by the board, except that a lesser number may adjourn a meeting. A vacancy in the membership of the board does not impair the rights of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the board. The board shall meet as required, but at least twice a year. The board shall meet upon call of the chairperson, or upon written request of three members of the board. Written notice of the time and place of the meeting shall be given to each member.

3. The board shall advise the department and the natural resource commission regarding issues and recommendations relating to the development and maintenance of trails and related activities at or adjacent to the Brushy creek recreation area.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §153
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 455B

JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

455B.103 Director's duties.

The director shall:

1. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules that are necessary for the effective administration of the department.

2. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules to implement the programs and services assigned to it.

3. Contract, with the approval of the commission, with public agencies of this state to provide all laboratory, scientific field measurement and environmental quality evaluation services necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter, chapter 459, and chapter 459A. If the director finds that public agencies of this state cannot provide the laboratory, scientific field measurement and environmental evaluation services required by the department, the director may contract, with the approval of the commission, with any other public or private persons or agencies for such services or for scientific or technical services required to carry out the programs and services assigned to the department.

4. Conduct investigations of complaints received directly or referred by the commission created in section 455A.6 or other investigations deemed necessary. While conducting an investigation, the director may enter at any reasonable time in and upon any private or public property to investigate any actual or possible violation of this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A,* or the rules or standards adopted under this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A, or chapter 459B. However, the owner or person in charge shall be notified.

a. If the owner or occupant of any property re-

fuses admittance thereto, or if prior to such refusal the director demonstrates the necessity for a warrant, the director may make application under oath or affirmation to the district court of the county in which the property is located for the issuance of a search warrant.

b. In the application the director shall state that an inspection of the premises is mandated by the laws of this state or that a search of certain premises, areas, or things designated in the application may result in evidence tending to reveal the existence of violations of public health, safety, or welfare requirements imposed by statutes, rules, or ordinances established by the state or a political subdivision thereof. The application shall describe the area, premises, or thing to be searched, give the date of the last inspection if known, give the date and time of the proposed inspection, declare the need for such inspection, recite that notice of desire to make an inspection has been given to affected persons and that admission was refused if that be the fact, and state that the inspection has no purpose other than to carry out the purpose of the statute, ordinance, or regulation pursuant to which inspection is to be made. If an item of property is sought by the director it shall be identified in the application.

c. If the court is satisfied from the examination of the applicant, and of other witnesses, if any, and of the allegations of the application of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, the court may issue such search warrant.

d. In making inspections and searches pursuant to the authority of this division, the director

must execute the warrant:

- (1) Within ten days after its date.
- (2) In a reasonable manner, and any property seized shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of chapters 808, 809, and 809A.
- (3) Subject to any restrictions imposed by the statute, ordinance, or regulation pursuant to which inspection is made.
- 5. Accept, receive, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public or private agencies, including the federal government, for the abatement, prevention, or control of pollution, or other environmental programs, subject to the approval of the commission.
- 6. Represent the state in all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, negotiations, and agreements for interstate compacts relating to the control of pollution or the protection or enhancement of the environment. Any agreement is subject to the approval of the commission.
- 7. At the discretion of the director, enter into environmental covenants in accordance with chapter 455I and accept or maintain such other real property interests as shall be appropriate for the protection of human health and safety or the environment.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §20, 34
 *Chapter 459B probably also intended; corrective legislation is pending
 Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.103A General permits — storm water discharge — air contaminant sources.

- 1. If a permit is required pursuant to this chapter or chapter 459, 459A, or 459B for storm water discharge or an air contaminant source and a facility to be permitted is representative of a class of facilities which could be described and conditioned by a single permit, the director may issue, modify, deny, or revoke a general permit for all of the following conditions:
 - a. If adoption of a general permit is proposed, the terms, conditions, and limitations of the permit shall be drafted into a notice of intended action and adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A as a rule of the department. The same process of adoption shall be used for modification of a general permit.
 - b. Following the effective date of a general permit, a person proposing to conduct activities covered by the general permit shall provide a notice of intent to conduct a covered activity on a form provided by the department. A person shall also provide public notice of intent to conduct activities covered under the general permit by publishing notice in two newspapers with the largest circulation in the area in which the facility is located. Notice of the discontinuation of a permitted activity shall be provided in the same manner.
 - c. If the department finds that a proposed activity is not covered by a general permit, the department shall notify the affected person and shall provide the person with a permit application if the

practice is one which could be authorized by individual permit.

- d. A person holding an existing permit is subject to the terms of the existing permit until it expires. If the person holding an existing permit continues the activity beyond the expiration date of the existing permit, an applicable, approved general permit shall become effective.
- e. A variance or alteration of the terms and conditions of a general permit shall not be granted. If a variance or modification of an operation authorized by a general permit is desired, the applicant shall apply for an individual permit.
- f. The department shall perform on-site inspections and review monitoring data to assess the effectiveness of general permits. If a significant adverse environmental problem exists for an individual facility or class of facilities due to regulation under a general permit, the facility or class of facilities shall be required to obtain individual permits.
- g. The department shall establish a procedure for the filing of complaints by persons believing themselves to be adversely affected by the environmental impact of the discharge of a facility operating under a general permit under this section.
- 2. General permits are not subject to the requirements applicable to individual permits.
- 3. Three years after the adoption of a general permit by rule, the department shall assess the activities which have been conducted under the general permit and determine whether any significant adverse environmental consequences have resulted.
- 4. a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, an applicant to be covered under a general permit shall pay a permit fee, as established by rule of the commission, which is sufficient in the aggregate to defray the costs of the permit program. Moneys collected shall be remitted to the department.
- b. The commission shall adopt rules for a general permit described in section 455B.197, including fees, only to the extent that the rules are consistent with that section.
- 5. The enforcement provisions of division II of this chapter and chapter 459, subchapter II, apply to general permits for air contaminant sources. The enforcement provisions of division III, part 1, of this chapter, chapter 459, subchapter III, and chapter 459A apply to general permits for storm water discharge.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §21, 34
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.104 Departmental duties — permits — assistance.

- 1. The department shall either approve or deny a permit to a person applying for a permit under this chapter within six months from the date that the department receives a completed application for the permit. An application which is not approved or denied within the six-month period shall

be approved by default. The department shall issue a permit to the applicant within ten days following the date of default approval. However, this subsection shall not apply to applications for permits which are issued under division II or division IV, parts 2 through 7.

2. The department shall assist persons applying for assistance to establish and operate renewable fuel production facilities pursuant to the value-added agriculture component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §31
Subsection 2 amended

455B.105 Powers and duties of the commission.

The commission shall:

1. Establish policy for the implementation of programs under its jurisdiction. The commission shall appoint advisory committees to advise the commission and the director in carrying out their respective powers and duties.

2. Advise, consult, and cooperate with other agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and any other public or private agency to promote the orderly, efficient, and effective accomplishment of its responsibilities.

3. Adopt, modify, or repeal rules necessary to implement this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A, and chapter 459B, and the rules deemed necessary for the effective administration of the department. When the commission proposes or adopts rules to implement a specific federal environmental program and the rules impose requirements more restrictive than the federal program being implemented requires, the commission shall identify in its notice of intended action or adopted rule preamble each rule that is more restrictive than the federal program requires and shall state the reasons for proposing or adopting the more restrictive requirement. In addition, the commission shall include with its reasoning a financial impact statement detailing the general impact upon the affected parties. It is the intent of the general assembly that the commission exercise strict oversight of the operations of the department. The rules shall include departmental policy relating to the disclosure of information on a violation or alleged violation of the rules, standards, permits, or orders issued by the department and keeping of confidential information obtained by the department in the administration and enforcement of this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A, and chapter 459B. Rules adopted by the executive committee before January 1, 1981, shall remain effective until modified or rescinded by action of the commission.

4. Issue orders and directives necessary to insure integration and coordination of the programs administered by the department.

5. Make a concise annual report to the governor and the general assembly, which report shall contain information relating to the accomplishments and status of the programs administered by the department and include recommendations for legislative action which may be required to protect or enhance the environment or to modernize the operation of the department or any of the programs or services assigned to the department and recommendations for the transfer of powers and duties of the department as deemed advisable by the commission. The annual report shall conform to the provisions of section 7A.3.

6. Approve all contracts and agreements under this chapter, chapter 459, chapter 459A, and chapter 459B between the department and other public or private persons or agencies.

7. Obtain an adequate public employees fidelity bond to cover those officers and employees of the department accountable for property or funds of this state.

8. Hold public hearings, except when the evidence to be received is confidential pursuant to this chapter, chapter 22, chapter 459, chapter 459A, or chapter 459B, necessary to carry out its powers and duties. The commission may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence pertinent to the hearings. A subpoena shall be issued and enforced in the same manner as provided in civil actions.

9. Upon request of at least four members of the commission before adopting or modifying a rule, the director shall prepare and publish with the notice required under section 17A.4, subsection 1, paragraph "a", a comprehensive estimate of the economic impact of the proposed rule or modification.

10. Appoint a water coordinator who shall coordinate requests from the public for information or assistance relating to the administration of water resources laws and programs and the resolution of water-related problems.

11. *a.* Adopt, by rule, procedures and forms necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter and chapters 459, 459A, and 459B relating to permits, conditional permits, and general permits. The commission may also adopt, by rule, a schedule of fees for permit and conditional permit applications and a schedule of fees which may be periodically assessed for administration of permits and conditional permits. In determining the fee schedules, the commission shall consider:

(1) The state's reasonable cost of reviewing applications, issuing permits and conditional permits, and checking compliance with the terms of the permits.

(2) The relative benefits to the applicant and to the public of permit and conditional permit review, issuance, and monitoring compliance.

It is the intention of the legislature that permit fees shall not cover any costs connected with cor-

recting violation of the terms of any permit and shall not impose unreasonable costs on any municipality.

(3) The typical costs of the particular types of projects or activities for which permits or conditional permits are required, provided that in no circumstances shall fees be in excess of the actual costs to the department.

b. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and chapter 459, fees collected by the department under this subsection shall be remitted to the treasurer of state and credited to the general fund of the state.

c. The commission shall adopt rules for applications or permits related to the national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) coverage as described in section 455B.197, including fees, only to the extent that the rules are consistent with that section.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §22, 23, 34
Subsections 3, 6, and 8 amended
Subsection 11, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.109 Schedule of fines — violations.

1. The commission shall establish, by rule, a schedule or range of civil penalties which may be administratively assessed. The schedule shall provide procedures and criteria for the administrative assessment of penalties of not more than ten thousand dollars for violations of this chapter* or rules, permits or orders adopted or issued under this chapter.* In adopting a schedule or range of penalties and in proposing or assessing a penalty, the commission and director shall consider among other relevant factors the following:

- a. The costs saved or likely to be saved by non-compliance by the violator.
- b. The gravity of the violation.
- c. The degree of culpability of the violator.
- d. The maximum penalty authorized for that violation under this chapter.*

2. Penalties may be administratively assessed only after an opportunity for a contested case hearing which may be combined with a hearing on the merits of the alleged violation. Violations not fitting within the schedule, or violations which the commission determines should be referred to the attorney general for legal action shall not be governed by the schedule established under subsection 1.

3. When the commission establishes a schedule for violations, the commission shall provide, by rule, a procedure for the screening of alleged violations to determine which cases may be appropriate for the administrative assessment of penalties. However, the screening procedure shall not limit the discretion of the department to refer any case to the attorney general for legal action.

4. A penalty shall be paid within thirty days of the date the order assessing the penalty becomes final. When a person against whom a civil penalty

is assessed under this section seeks timely judicial review of an order imposing the penalty as provided under chapter 17A, the order is not final for the purposes of this section until all judicial review processes are completed. Additional judicial review may not be sought after the order becomes final. A person who fails to timely pay a civil penalty assessed by a final order of the department shall pay, in addition, interest at the rate of one and one-half percent of the unpaid balance of the assessed penalty for each month or part of a month that the penalty remains unpaid. The attorney general shall institute, at the request of the department, summary proceedings to recover the penalty and any accrued interest.

5. a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. The following provisions shall apply to animal feeding operations:

(1) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the civil penalties, arising out of violations involving animal feeding operations under chapter 459, subchapter II, shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund as created in section 459.401.

(2) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the penalties, arising out of violations committed by animal feeding operations under chapter 459, subchapter III, which may be assessed pursuant to section 455B.191 or 459.604, shall also be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund.

(3) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the civil penalties, arising out of violations involving open feedlot operations under chapter 459A, shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund as created in section 459.401.

(4) Civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on the civil penalties, arising out of violations involving dry bedded confinement feeding operations under chapter 459B, shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund as created in section 459.401.

6. This section does not require the commission or the director to pursue an administrative remedy before seeking a remedy in the courts of this state.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §24, 34
*Sections formerly contained in this chapter were transferred to chapter 459 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137; see also §459.601 – 459.604
Subsection 5, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (4)

455B.111 Citizen actions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person with standing as provided in subsection 3 may commence a civil action in district court on the person’s own behalf against any of the following:

- a. A person, including the state of Iowa, for

violating any provision of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; chapter 459B; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B.

b. The director, the commission, or any official or employee of the department where there is an alleged failure to perform any act or duty under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; chapter 459B; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B, which is not a discretionary act or duty.

2. An action shall not be commenced pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “a”, unless the person commencing the action has provided the director and the alleged violator with a written notice at least sixty days prior to commencing the action. The written notice shall specify the nature of the violation and that legal action is contemplated under this section if the violation is not abated and, if necessary, remedial action is not taken. The state may intervene in such an action as a matter of right. In addition, an action shall not be commenced pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “a”, if the department or the state has commenced and is actively prosecuting a civil action or is actively negotiating an out-of-court settlement to require abatement of the violation and, if necessary, remediation of damages. However, any person may intervene as a matter of right in such an action.

3. A person shall have standing to commence an action pursuant to subsection 1 or to intervene in an action pursuant to subsection 2 if the person is adversely affected by the alleged violation or the alleged failure to perform a duty or act.

4. In an action commenced pursuant to subsection 1, the court may award costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees, to any party.

5. This section does not restrict any right under statutory or common law of a person or class of person to seek enforcement of provisions of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; chapter 459B; or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B; or seek other relief permitted under the law.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §25, 26, 34

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from ch 455B and subchapter V transferred from former ch 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Subsection 1, paragraphs a and b amended
Subsection 5 amended

455B.112 Actions by attorney general.

In addition to the duty to commence legal proceedings at the request of the director or commission under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B, the attorney general may institute civil or criminal proceedings, including an action for in-

junction, to enforce the provisions of this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B, including orders or permits issued or rules adopted under this chapter; chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI;* chapter 459A; or chapter 459B.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §27, 34

*Chapter 459, subchapters I, II, III, IV, and VI, transferred from ch 455B and subchapter V transferred from former ch 455J in Code 2003 pursuant to legislative directive in 2002 Acts, ch 1137

Section amended

455B.150 Compliance advisory panel — creation.

A compliance advisory panel is created, pursuant to Tit. V, section 507(e) of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 7661f.

1. Appointment to the compliance advisory panel shall be as follows:

a. Two persons shall be appointed by the governor.

(1) Each person shall represent the general public and have an interest in air quality issues. The person shall not be an owner or represent an owner of a small business stationary source.

(2) The person shall serve for a four-year term and may be reappointed. A term of office shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19.

(3) An appointment shall comply with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. In addition, the appointments shall be geographically balanced.

b. Four persons appointed by the leadership of the general assembly.

(1) The persons, who shall not be members of the general assembly, shall be appointed as follows:

(a) One person by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate, and one person by the minority leader of the senate.

(b) One person by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader, and one person by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(2) Each person shall be an owner of a small business stationary source or shall represent an owner of a small business stationary source.

(3) Each person shall serve for a term as provided in section 69.16B and may be reappointed.

c. The director or the director’s designee who shall serve for a term of four years.

2. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the original appointing authority in the manner of the original appointment.

3. The members are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties of members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members. Per diem and expenses shall be paid from moneys deposited in the air contaminant source fund created pursuant to section 455B.133B.

4. The compliance advisory panel shall elect a

chairperson and may elect a vice chairperson or other officers from among its members as provided by its rules. The panel shall meet on a regular basis, but at least once each six months, and at the call of the chairperson or upon the written request to the chairperson of three or more members.

5. The department shall staff the compliance advisory panel and provide the panel with space to conduct its meetings, clerical assistance, and necessary supplies and equipment.

2009 Acts, ch 106, §13, 14

2009 amendment to subsection 1 applies to legislative appointees named before, on, or after May 18, 2009, and to appointments subject to senate confirmation on or after May 18, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §14

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

455B.151 Compliance advisory panel — powers and duties.

The compliance advisory panel created in section 455B.150 shall review and report on the effectiveness of the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program as provided in section 455B.133A. The compliance advisory panel shall do all of the following:

1. Render advisory opinions concerning the effectiveness of the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program, difficulties encountered, and degree and severity of enforcement.

2. Make periodic reports to the administrator of the federal environmental protection agency concerning the compliance of the state small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program with the requirements of the federal Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. § 3501 et seq.; the federal Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. § 601 et seq.; and the federal Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504.

3. Review information for small business stationary sources to assure such information is understandable by the layperson.

4. Have the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program serve as the secretariat for the development and dissemination of such reports and advisory opinions.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §131

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.171 Definitions.

When used in this part 1 of division III, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. *“Abandoned well”* means a water well which is no longer in use or which is in such a state of disrepair that continued use for the purpose of accessing groundwater is unsafe or impracticable.

2. *“Construction”* of a water well means the physical act or process of making the water well including but not limited to siting, excavation, construction, and the installation of equipment and materials necessary to maintain and operate the well.

3. *“Contractor”* means a person engaged in the business of well construction or reconstruction or other well services.

4. *“Credible data”* means scientifically valid chemical, physical, or biological monitoring data collected under a scientifically accepted sampling and analysis plan, including quality control and quality assurance procedures. Data dated more than five years before the department’s date of listing or other determination under section 455B.194, subsection 1, shall be presumed not to be credible data unless the department identifies compelling reasons as to why the data is credible.

5. *“Disposal system”* means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes, or for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. *“Disposal system”* includes sewer systems, treatment works, point sources, dispersal systems, and any systems designed for the usage or disposal of sewage sludge.

6. *“Effluent standard”* means any restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, radiological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources into any water of the state including an effluent limitation, a water quality related effluent limitation, a standard of performance for a new source, a toxic effluent standard, or other limitation.

7. *“Federal Water Pollution Control Act”* means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, Pub. L. No. 92-500, as published in 33 U.S.C. § 1251 – 1376, as amended through December 31, 1985.

8. *“Historical data”* means data collected more than five years before the department’s date of listing or other determination under section 455B.194, subsection 1.

9. *“Industrial waste”* means any liquid, gaseous, radioactive, or solid waste substance resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development of any natural resource.

10. *“Manure”* means the same as defined in section 459.102.

11. *“Manure sludge”* means the solid or semi-solid residue produced during the treatment of manure in an anaerobic lagoon.

12. *“Maximum contaminant level”* means the maximum permissible level of any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance in water which is delivered to any user of a public water supply system.

13. *“Naturally occurring condition”* means any condition affecting water quality which is not caused by human influence on the environment including but not limited to soils, geology, hydrology, climate, wildlife influence on the environment, and water flow with specific consideration given to seasonal and other natural variations.

14. *“New source”* means any building, struc-

ture, facility, or installation, from which there is or may be the discharge of a pollutant, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed federal rules prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is promulgated.

15. *“Other waste”* means heat, garbage, municipal refuse, lime, sand, ashes, offal, oil, tar, chemicals, and all other wastes which are not sewage or industrial waste.

16. *a. “Person”* means any agency of the state or federal government or institution thereof, any municipality, governmental subdivision, interstate body, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity and includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, governmental subdivision, interstate body, or public or private corporation.

b. For the purpose of imposing liability for violation of a section of this part, or a rule or regulation adopted by the department of natural resources under this part, *“person”* does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership in contaminated property from which prohibited discharges, deposits, or releases of pollutants into any water of the state have been or are evidenced, if the person has satisfied the requirements of section 455B.381, subsection 7, paragraph *“b”*, with respect to the contaminated property, regardless of whether the department has determined that the contaminated property constitutes a hazardous condition site.

17. *“Point source”* means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

18. *“Pollutant”* means sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

19. *“Private sewage disposal system”* means a system which provides for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage from four or fewer dwelling units or the equivalent of less than sixteen individuals on a continuing basis.

20. *“Private water supply”* means any water supply for human consumption which has less than fifteen service connections and regularly serves less than twenty-five individuals.

21. *“Production capacity”* means the amount of potable water which can be supplied to the distribution system in a twenty-four-hour period.

22. *“Public water supply system”* means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if the system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals. The term includes any source of water and any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of

the operator of the system and used primarily in connection with the system, and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with the system.

23. *“Reconstruction”* of a water well means replacement or removal of all or a portion of the casing of the water well.

24. *“Schedule of compliance”* means a schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with any effluent standard, water quality standard, or any other requirement of this part of this division or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto.

25. *“Section 303(d) list”* means any list required under 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).

26. *“Section 305(b) report”* means any report required under 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b).

27. *“Semipublic sewage disposal system”* means a system for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage which is not a private sewage disposal system and which is not owned by a city, a sanitary district, or a designated and approved management agency under § 1288 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, codified at 33 U.S.C. § 1288.

28. *“Septage”* means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or from a holding tank, when the system is cleaned or maintained.

29. *“Sewage”* means the water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including the bodily discharges from human beings or animals together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present.

30. *“Sewage sludge”* means any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal waste water or domestic sewage. *“Sewage sludge”* includes but is not limited to solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced waste water treatment, scum septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine device pumpings as defined in 33 C.F.R. part 159, and sewage sludge products. *“Sewage sludge”* does not include grit, screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

31. *“Sewer extension”* means pipelines or conduits constituting main sewers, lateral sewers, or trunk sewers used for conducting pollutants to a larger interceptor sewer or to a point of ultimate disposal.

32. *“Sewer system”* means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains, vehicles, vessels, conveyances, injection wells, and all other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto used for conducting sewage or industrial waste or other wastes to a point of ultimate

disposal or disposal to any water of the state. To the extent that they are not subject to section 402 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, ditches, pipes, and drains that serve only to collect, channel, direct, and convey nonpoint runoff from precipitation are not considered as sewer systems for the purposes of this part of this division.

33. *"Toilet unit"* means a portable or fixed tank or vessel holding untreated human waste without secondary wastewater treatment that is emptied for disposal. *"Toilet unit"* does not include a portable or fixed tank or vessel holding untreated human waste that is part of a recreational vehicle or marine vessel.

34. *"Total maximum daily load"* means the same as in the federal Water Pollution Control Act.

35. *"Treatment works"* means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, holding or flow-regulating basin, pumping station, or other works installed for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes.

36. *"Viable"* means a disposal system or a public water supply system which is self-sufficient and has the financial, managerial, and technical capability to reliably meet standards of performance on a long-term basis, as required by state and federal law, including the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

37. *"Water of the state"* means any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system, and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

38. *"Water pollution"* means the contamination or alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological integrity of any water of the state by a source resulting in whole or in part from the activities of humans, which is harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare, to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

39. *"Water supply distribution system extension"* means any extension to the pipelines or conduits which carry water directly from the treatment facility, source or storage facility to the consumer's service connection.

40. *"Water well"* means an excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, augered, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for the purpose of exploring for groundwater, monitoring groundwater, utilizing the geothermal properties of the ground, or extracting water from or injecting water into the aquifer. *"Water well"* does not include an open ditch or drain tiles or an excavation made for obtaining or prospecting for oil, natural

gas, minerals, or products mined or quarried.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §132
Subsection 16, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b
Subsection 27 amended

455B.172 Jurisdiction of department and local boards.

1. The department is the agency of the state to prevent, abate, or control water pollution and to conduct the public water supply program.

2. The department shall carry out the responsibilities of the state related to private water supplies and private sewage disposal systems for the protection of the environment and the public health and safety of the citizens of the state.

3. Each county board of health shall adopt standards for private water supplies and private sewage disposal facilities. These standards shall be at least as stringent but consistent with the standards adopted by the commission. If a county board of health has not adopted standards for private water supplies and private sewage disposal facilities, the standards adopted by the commission shall be applied and enforced within the county by the county board of health.

4. Each county board of health shall regulate the private water supply and private sewage disposal facilities located within the county board's jurisdiction, including the enforcement of standards adopted pursuant to this section.

5. The department shall maintain jurisdiction over and regulate the direct discharge to a water of the state. The department shall retain concurrent authority to enforce state standards for private water supply and private sewage disposal facilities within a county, and exercise departmental authority if the county board of health fails to fulfill board responsibilities pursuant to this section.

The department shall by rule adopt standards for the commercial cleaning of private sewage disposal facilities, including but not limited to septic tanks, and for the disposal of waste from the facilities. The standards shall not be in conflict with the state building code adopted pursuant to section 103A.7. A person shall not commercially clean such facilities or dispose of waste from such facilities unless the person has been issued a license by the department. The department shall be exclusively responsible for adopting the standards and issuing licenses. However, county boards of health shall enforce the standards and licensing requirements established by the department. The department may contract for the delegation of the authority for inspection of land application sites, record reviews, and equipment inspections to a county board of health. In the event of entering into such a contract, the department shall retain concurrent authority over such activities. Application for the license shall be made in the manner provided by the department. Licenses expire one year from the date of issue unless revoked and

may be renewed in the manner provided by the department. A license application shall include registration applications for each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of collecting septage from private sewage disposal facilities and each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of applying septage to land. Septic disposal management plans shall be submitted to the department and approved annually as a condition of licensing and shall also be filed annually with the county board of health in the county where a proposed septage application site is located. The septic disposal management plan shall include, but not be limited to, the sites of septage application, the anticipated volume of septage applied to each site, the area of each septage application site, the type of application to be used at each site, the volume of septage expected to be collected from private sewage disposal facilities, and a list of registered vehicles collecting septage from private sewage disposal facilities and applying septage to land. The annual license or license renewal fee for a person commercially cleaning private sewage disposal facilities shall be established by the department based on the volume of septage that is applied to land. A septic management fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. Annual license and license renewal fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the septic management fund and are appropriated to the department for purposes of contracting with county boards of health to conduct land application site inspections, record reviews, and septic cleaning equipment inspections. A person violating this section or the rules adopted pursuant to this section as determined by the department is subject to a civil penalty of not more than two hundred fifty dollars. The department shall adopt rules related to, but not limited to, recordkeeping requirements, application procedures and limitations, contamination issues, loss of septage, failure to file a septic disposal management plan, application by vehicles that are not properly registered, wrongful application, and violations of a septic disposal management plan. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate offense. The penalty shall be assessed for the duration of time commencing with the time the violation begins and ending with the time the violation is corrected. The septic disposal management plan may be examined to determine the duration of the violation. Moneys collected by the department from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Moneys collected by a county board of health from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

6. *a.* The department shall by rule adopt standards for the commercial cleaning of toilet units and for the disposal of waste from toilet units. Waste from toilet units shall be disposed of at a wastewater treatment facility and shall not be ap-

plied to land. The department may contract for the delegation of the authority for inspection of record reviews and equipment inspections for such units to a county board of health. In the event of entering into such a contract, the department shall retain concurrent authority over such activities.

b. A person shall not commercially clean toilet units or dispose of waste from such units unless the person has been issued a license by the department. The department shall be exclusively responsible for adopting the standards and issuing licenses. However, county boards of health shall enforce the standards and licensing requirements established by the department. Application for the license shall be made in the manner provided by the department. Licenses expire one year from the date of issue unless revoked and may be renewed in the manner provided by the department. A license application shall include registration applications for each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of collecting waste from toilet units and each vehicle used by the applicant for purposes of transporting waste from toilet units to a wastewater treatment facility. The annual license or license renewal fee for a person commercially cleaning toilet units shall be established by the department based on the number of trucks or vehicles used by the licensee for purposes of commercial cleaning of toilet units and for the disposal of waste from the toilet units. For purposes of this subsection, "vehicle" includes a trailer.

c. A toilet unit fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. Annual license and license renewal fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the toilet unit fund and are appropriated to the department for purposes of contracting with county boards of health to conduct record reviews and toilet unit cleaning equipment inspections.

d. A person violating this section or the rules adopted pursuant to this section as determined by the department is subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. Each day that a violation continues constitutes a separate offense. The penalty shall be assessed for the duration of time commencing with the time the violation begins and ending with the time the violation is corrected. Moneys collected by the department from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. Moneys collected by a county board of health from the imposition of civil penalties shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

7. *a.* The department is the state agency to regulate the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of all of the following water wells:

(1) Those used as part of a public water supply system as defined in section 455B.171.

(2) Those used for the withdrawal of water for which a permit is required pursuant to section 455B.268, subsection 1.

(3) Those used for the purpose of monitoring groundwater quantity and quality required or installed pursuant to directions or regulations of the department.

b. A local board of health is the agency to regulate the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of water wells not otherwise regulated by the department. The local board of health shall not adopt standards relative to the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of wells less stringent than those adopted by the department.

8. The department is the state agency to regulate the registration or certification of water well contractors pursuant to section 455B.187 or section 455B.190A.

9. Pursuant to chapter 28E, the department may delegate its authority for regulation of the construction, reconstruction and abandonment of water wells specified in subsection 7 or the registration of water well contractors specified in subsection 8 to boards of health or other agencies which have adequate authority and ability to administer and enforce the requirements established by law or rule.

10. Any county ordinance related to sewage sludge which is in effect on March 1, 1997, shall not be preempted by any provision of section 455B.171, 455B.174, 455B.183, or 455B.304.

11. a. A building where a person resides, congregates, or is employed that is served by a private sewage disposal system shall have the sewage disposal system serving the building inspected prior to any transfer of ownership of the building. The requirements of this subsection shall be applied to all types of ownership transfer including at the time a seller-financed real estate contract is signed. The county recorder shall not record a deed or any other property transfer or conveyance document until either a certified inspector's report is provided which documents the condition of the private sewage disposal system and whether any modifications are required to conform to standards adopted by the department or, in the event that weather or other temporary physical conditions prevent the certified inspection from being conducted, the buyer has executed and submitted a binding acknowledgment with the county board of health to conduct a certified inspection of the private sewage disposal system at the earliest practicable time and to be responsible for any required modifications to the private sewage disposal system as identified by the certified inspection. Any type of on-site treatment unit or private sewage disposal system must be inspected according to rules developed by the department. For the purposes of this subsection, "transfer" means the transfer or conveyance by sale, exchange, real estate contract, or any other method by which real estate and improvements are purchased, if the property includes at least one but not more than four dwelling units. However, "transfer" does not include any of the following:

(1) A transfer made pursuant to a court order, including but not limited to a transfer under chapter 633 or 633A, the execution of a judgment, the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage pursuant to chapter 654, the forfeiture of a real estate contract under chapter 656, a transfer by a trustee in bankruptcy, a transfer by eminent domain, or a transfer resulting from a decree for specific performance.

(2) A transfer to a mortgagee by a mortgagor or successor in interest who is in default, or a transfer by a mortgagee who has acquired real property at a sale conducted pursuant to chapter 654, a transfer back to a mortgagor exercising a right of first refusal pursuant to section 654.16A, a nonjudicial voluntary foreclosure procedure under section 654.18 or chapter 655A, or a deed in lieu of foreclosure under section 654.19.

(3) A transfer by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust.

(4) A transfer between joint tenants or tenants in common.

(5) A transfer made to a spouse, or to a person in the lineal line of consanguinity of a person making the transfer.

(6) A transfer between spouses resulting from a decree of dissolution of marriage, a decree of legal separation, or a property settlement agreement which is incidental to the decree, including a decree ordered pursuant to chapter 598.

b. The inspection requirement of paragraph "a" does not apply to a transfer in which the transferee intends to demolish or raze the building. The department shall adopt rules pertaining to such transfers.

c. At the time of inspection, any septic tank existing as part of the sewage disposal system shall be opened and have the contents pumped out and disposed of as provided for by rule. In the alternative, the owner may provide evidence of the septic tank being properly pumped out within three years prior to the inspection by a commercial septic tank cleaner licensed by the department which shall include documentation of the size and condition of the tank and its components at the time of such occurrence.

d. If a private sewage disposal system is failing to ensure effective wastewater treatment or is otherwise improperly functioning, the private sewage disposal system shall be renovated to meet current construction standards, as adopted by the department, either by the seller or, by agreement, within a reasonable time period as determined by the county or the department, by the buyer. If the private sewage disposal system is properly treating the wastewater and not creating an unsanitary condition in the environment at the time of inspection, the system is not required to meet current construction standards.

e. Inspections shall be conducted by an inspector certified by the department.

f. Pursuant to chapter 17A, the department

shall adopt certification requirements for inspectors including training, testing, and fees, and shall establish uniform statewide inspection criteria and an inspection form. The inspector certification training shall include use of the criteria and form. The department shall maintain a list of certified inspectors.

g. County personnel are eligible to become certified inspectors. A county may set an inspection fee for inspections conducted by certified county personnel. A county shall allow any department certified inspector to provide inspection services under this subsection within the county's jurisdiction.

h. Following an inspection, the inspection form and any related reports shall be provided to the county for enforcement of any follow-up mandatory system improvement and to the department for record.

i. An inspection is valid for a period of two years for any ownership transfers during that period. Title abstracts to property with private sewage disposal systems shall include documentation of the requirements in this subsection.

2008 Acts, ch 1033, §1, 2

For future amendment to subsection 11, paragraph a, effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 175, §22, 25

2008 amendment adding subsection 11 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1033, §2

NEW subsection 11

455B.174 Director's duties.

The director shall:

1. Conduct investigations of alleged water pollution or of alleged violations of this part of this division, chapter 459, subchapter III, chapter 459A, chapter 459B, or any rule adopted or any permit issued pursuant thereto upon written request of any state agency, political subdivision, local board of health, twenty-five residents of the state, as directed by the department, or as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part of this division, chapter 459, subchapter III, chapter 459A, or chapter 459B.

2. Conduct periodic surveys and inspection of the construction, operation, self-monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of all public water supply systems and all disposal systems except as provided in section 455B.183.

3. Take any action or actions allowed by law which, in the director's judgment, are necessary to enforce or secure compliance with the provisions of this part of this division or chapter 459, subchapter III, or of any rule or standard established or permit issued pursuant thereto.

4. *a.* (1) Approve or disapprove the plans and specifications for the construction of disposal systems or public water supply systems except for those sewer extensions and water supply distribution system extensions which are reviewed by a city or county public works department as set forth in section 455B.183. The director shall issue,

revoke, suspend, modify, or deny permits for the operation, installation, construction, addition to, or modification of any disposal system or public water supply system except for sewer extensions and water supply distribution system extensions which are reviewed by a city or county public works department as set forth in section 455B.183. The director shall also issue, revoke, suspend, modify, or deny permits for the discharge of any pollutant, or for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. The permits shall contain conditions and schedules of compliance as necessary to meet the requirements of this part of this division or chapter 459, subchapter III, the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. A permit issued under this chapter for the use or disposal of sewage sludge is in addition to and must contain references to any other permits required under this chapter. The director shall not issue or renew a permit to a disposal system or a public water supply system which is not viable. If the director has reasonable grounds to believe that a disposal system or public water supply system is not viable, the department may require the system to submit a business plan as a means of determining viability. This plan shall include the following components:

(a) A facilities plan which describes proposed new facilities and the condition of existing facilities, rehabilitation and replacement needs, and future needs to meet the requirements of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

(b) A management plan which consists of an administrative plan describing methods to assure performance of functions necessary to administer the system, including credentials of management personnel; and an operation and maintenance plan describing how all operating and maintenance duties necessary to the system's proper function will be accomplished.

(c) A financial plan which describes provisions for assuring that adequate revenues will be available to meet cash flow requirements, based on the full cost of providing the service, adequate initial capitalization, and access to additional capital for contingencies.

(2) If, upon submission and review of the business plan, the department determines that the disposal system or public water supply system is not viable, the director may require the system to take actions to become viable within a time period established pursuant to section 455B.173, or to make alternative arrangements in providing treatment or water supply services as determined by rule.

b. In addition to the requirements of paragraph "a", a permit shall not be issued to operate or discharge from any disposal system unless the conditions of the permit assure that any discharge from the disposal system meets or will meet all ap-

plicable state and federal water quality standards and effluent standards and the issuance of the permit is not otherwise prohibited by the federal Water Pollution Control Act. All applications for discharge permits are subject to public notice and opportunity for public participation including public hearing as the department may by rule require. The director shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of the director's action and, if the permit is denied, state the reasons for denial. The applicant may appeal to the commission from the denial of a permit or from any condition in any permit if the applicant files notice of appeal with the director within thirty days of the notice of denial or issuance of the permit. The director shall notify the applicant within thirty days of the time and place of the hearing.

c. Copies of all forms or other paper instruments required to be filed during on-site inspections or investigations shall be given to the owner or operator of the disposal system or public water supply system being investigated or inspected before the inspector or investigator leaves the site. Any other report, statement, or instrument shall not be filed with the department unless a copy is sent by ordinary mail to the owner or operator of the disposal system or public water supply system within ten working days of the filing. If an inspection or investigation is done in cooperation with another state department, the department involved and the areas inspected shall be stated.

d. The director shall also issue or deny conditional permits for the construction of disposal systems for electric power generating facilities subject to chapter 476A. All applications for conditional permits shall be subject to such notice and opportunity for public participation as may be required by the department and as may be consistent with chapter 476A and any agreement pursuant thereto under chapter 28E. The applicant or an intervenor may appeal to the department from the denial of a conditional permit or any of its conditions. For the purposes of chapter 476A, the issuance or denial of a conditional permit by the director or the department upon appeal shall be a determination that the electric power generating facility does or does not meet the permit and licensing requirements of the department. The issuance of a conditional permit shall not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to submit final and detailed construction plans and drawing and an application for a construction permit for a disposal system that will meet the effluent limitations in the conditional permit.

e. If a public water supply has a groundwater source that contains petroleum, a fraction of crude oil, or their degradation products, or is located in an area deemed by the department as likely to be contaminated by such materials, and after consultation with the public water supply system and

consideration of all applicable rules relating to remediation, the department may require the public water supply system to replace that groundwater source in order to receive a permit to operate. The requirement to replace the source shall only be made by the department if the public water supply system is fully compensated for any additional design, construction, operation, and monitoring costs from the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund created by chapter 455G or from any other funds that do not impose a financial obligation on the part of the public water supply system. Funds available to or provided by the public water supply system may be used for system improvements made in conjunction with replacement of the source. The department cannot require a public water supply system to replace its water source with a less reliable water source or with a source that does not meet federal primary, secondary, or other health-based standards unless treatment is provided to ensure that the drinking water meets these standards. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the public water supply system's right to pursue recovery from a responsible party.

5. a. Conduct random inspections of work done by city and county public works departments to ensure such public works departments are complying with this part of this division. If a city or county public works department is not complying with section 455B.183 in reviewing plans and specifications or in granting permits or both, the department shall perform these functions in that jurisdiction until the city or county public works department is able to perform them. Performance of these functions in a jurisdiction by a local public works department shall not be suspended or revoked until after notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in chapter 17A.

b. The department shall give technical assistance to city and county public works departments upon request of such local public works departments.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §28, 34
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 4, paragraph a, and subsection 5 editorially internally renumbered

455B.175 Violations.

If there is substantial evidence that any person has violated or is violating any provision of this part of this division, chapter 459, subchapter III, chapter 459A, or chapter 459B, or of any rule or standard established or permit issued pursuant thereto; then:

1. The director may issue an order directing the person to desist in the practice which constitutes the violation or to take such corrective action as may be necessary to ensure that the violation will cease. The person to whom such order is issued may cause to be commenced a contested case

within the meaning of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, by filing with the director within thirty days a notice of appeal to the commission. On appeal the commission may affirm, modify or vacate the order of the director; or

2. If it is determined by the director that an emergency exists respecting any matter affecting or likely to affect the public health, the director may issue any order necessary to terminate the emergency without notice and without hearing. Any such order shall be binding and effective immediately and until such order is modified or vacated at a hearing before the commission or by a court; or

3. The director, with the approval of the commission, may request the attorney general to institute legal proceedings pursuant to section 455B.191 or 459.604.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §29, 34
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

455B.176 Criteria considered.

In establishing, modifying, or repealing water quality standards the commission shall base its decision upon data gathered from sources within the state regarding the following:

1. The protection of the public health.
2. The size, depth, surface area covered, volume, direction and rate of flow, stream gradient, and temperature of the affected water of the state.
3. The character and uses of the land area bordering the affected water of the state.
4. The uses which have been made, are being made, or may be made of the affected water of the state for public, private, or domestic water supplies, irrigation; livestock watering; propagation of wildlife, fish, and other aquatic life; bathing, swimming, boating, or other recreational activity; transportation; and disposal of sewage and wastes.
5. The extent of contamination resulting from natural causes including the mineral and chemical characteristics.
6. The extent to which floatable or settleable solids may be permitted.
7. The extent to which suspended solids, colloids, or a combination of solids with other suspended substances may be permitted.
8. The extent to which bacteria and other biological organisms may be permitted.
9. The amount of dissolved oxygen that is to be present and the extent of the oxygen demanding substances which may be permitted.
10. The extent to which toxic substances, chemicals or deleterious conditions may be permitted.
11. The economic costs and benefits. The goal shall be a reasonable balance between total costs to the people and to the economy, and the resultant benefits to the people of Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §133
Subsections 1 - 9 amended

455B.176A Water quality standards.

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

a. "*Base flow conditions*" means the flow of a stream segment, as measured during the time period between July 1 and September 30, that occurs during a period of time when the watershed in which the stream segment is located receives no twenty-four-hour rainfall in excess of one-quarter inch total rainfall and not more than one-half inch total rainfall for the watershed in the preceding two weeks.

b. "*Credible data*" means the same as defined in section 455B.171 and is subject to the same requirements as provided in section 455B.193 and may include, but not rely solely on, data that is older than five years and that is obtained pursuant to the best professional judgment of a professional designee or a state or federal agency.

c. "*Ephemeral stream*" means a stream that flows only in response to precipitation and whose channel is primarily above the water table.

d. "*Professional designee*" means the same as defined in section 455B.193.

e. "*Use attainability analysis*" means a structured scientific assessment that includes physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors.

2. A water of the state shall be a designated stream segment when any one of the following is met:

a. The most recent ten-year median flow is equal to or in excess of one cubic foot per second based on data collected and evaluated by the United States geological survey between July 1 and September 30 of each year or in the absence of stream segment flow data calculations of flow conducted by extrapolation methods provided by the United States geological survey or based upon a calculation method adopted by rule.

b. The water is a critical habitat of a threatened or endangered aquatic specie as determined by the department or the United States fish and wildlife service.

c. Credible data developed in accordance with section 455B.193 shows that water flows that are less than set out in paragraph "a" provide a refuge for aquatic life that permits biological recolonization of intermittently flowing segments.

3. All waters of the state not designated as a stream segment shall be identified as a general stream segment and shall be subject to narrative water quality standards.

4. a. The commission shall adopt rules to define designated uses of stream segments in accordance with the following categories:

- (1) Agricultural water supply use.
- (2) Aquatic life support.
- (3) Domestic water supply.
- (4) Food procurement use.
- (5) Industrial water supply use.
- (6) Recreational use, including primary, sec-

ondary, and children's recreational use.

(7) Seasonal use. The department may allow for a seasonal use designation for streams that would otherwise be categorized under an aquatic or recreational designation if a varying degree of protection would be sufficient to protect the stream during a seasonal time period.

b. The commission shall include subcategories of designated uses of the categories listed in paragraph "a", as deemed appropriate by the commission.

c. When reviewing whether a designated use is attainable, the department shall consider at a minimum the following:

(1) Whether the natural, ephemeral, intermittent, or low flow conditions or water levels could inhibit recreational activities.

(2) If opposite sides of a stream segment would have different designated recreational uses due to differences in public access, the designated use of the entire stream segment may be the higher attainable use.

(3) The time period for determining primary contact recreation shall be March 15 through November 15.

(4) The degree to which the public has access to the stream segment.

(5) The minimum depth of the deepest pool.

(6) Stream segments shall be protected for all existing uses as defined by the federal Water Pollution Control Act.

5. The commission shall adopt rules designating water quality standards which shall be specific to each designated use adopted pursuant to subsection 4. The standards shall take into account the different characteristics of each designated use and shall provide for only the appropriate level of protection based upon that particular use. The standards shall not be identical for each designated use unless required for the appropriate level of protection. The appropriate level of protection and standards shall be determined on a scientific basis. In the development process for the water quality standards, input shall be received from a water quality standards advisory committee convened by the department. The water quality standards advisory committee shall be comprised of experts in the scientific fields relating to water quality, such as environmental engineering, aquatic toxicology, fisheries biology, and other life sciences and experts in the development of the appropriate levels of aquatic life protection and standards. The water quality standards shall be reviewed and revised by the department as new scientific data becomes available to support revision.

6. Prior to any changes in a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit effluent limitation based upon a new use designation, the department or a designee of the department shall conduct a use attainability analysis. The commis-

sion shall adopt rules that establish procedures and criteria to be used in the development of a use attainability analysis. The rules shall, at a minimum, provide all of the following:

a. A designated use, which is not an existing use as defined by the federal Water Pollution Control Act, may be removed due to any of the following:

(1) Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use.

(2) Natural, ephemeral, intermittent, or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met.

(3) Human-caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place.

(4) Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use.

(5) Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses.

(6) Controls more stringent than those required by sections 1311(b) and 1316 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

b. A designated use shall not be removed if any of the following occur:

(1) The designated use is an existing use, as defined by the federal Water Pollution Control Act, unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added.

(2) Such uses will be attained by implementing effluent limits required under sections 1311(b) and 1316 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and by implementing cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

c. Where existing water quality standards specify designated uses less than those which are presently being attained, the commission shall revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained.

7. a. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section. All new or revised stream segment use designations shall be adopted by rule. Any rule that establishes, modifies, or repeals existing water quality standards in this state shall be adopted in conformance with this section.

b. (1) By December 31, 2006, the department shall publish a list of all designated stream segments that receive a permitted discharge for which a use attainability analysis for recreational use and aquatic life has not been completed and a list of all designated stream segments that receive a permitted discharge for which a use attainability analysis for recreational use and aquatic life has been completed and whether a recreational or aquatic use has been determined to be or not to be attainable. By December 31, 2007, a use attainability analysis shall be completed for all newly designated stream segments that receive a permitted discharge.

(2) A use attainability analysis for a designated stream segment receiving a permitted discharge shall be conducted by either the department or a professional designee.

(3) The department shall make public a written determination of whether a new or revised use designation is appropriate for the designated stream segment prior to adoption by rule of the proposed changes.

c. The department shall complete, upon request, a use attainability analysis for recreational and aquatic uses on any designated stream segment not receiving a permitted discharge or on any previously designated stream segment in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The department shall make public a written determination of whether a new or revised designation use is appropriate for the designated stream segment within ninety days of completion of the use attainability analysis prior to adoption by rule of the proposed changes.

(2) The department shall accept a use attainability analysis submitted by someone other than a professional designee.

(a) Within thirty days after receipt of submission of a use attainability analysis, the department shall review and provide a written determination of whether the documentation submitted is complete.

(b) Within ninety days after receipt of submission of a completed use attainability analysis, the department shall review and make available to the public a written determination of whether a new or revised use designation is appropriate for the designated stream segment.

d. Any regulated entity or property owner adjacent to the accessed stream segment aggrieved by such a determination may make a written request, within thirty days from the date the written determination of the appropriate use designation is made available to the public, for a meeting with the director or the director's designee. A regulated entity or property owner adjacent to the accessed stream segment shall be allowed to provide evidence that the designation is not appropriate under the criteria as established in this subsection.

8. An operation permit issued pursuant to section 455B.173 that expires before a use attainabil-

ity analysis is performed shall remain in effect and the department shall not renew the permit until a use attainability analysis is completed. If a use attainability analysis demonstrates that a change in the use designation is warranted, the permit shall remain in effect and the department shall not renew the permit until the stream use designation is changed. In order for an expired permit to remain in effect, the permit holder must meet the requirements for a permit renewal. This subsection does not apply if the permit applicant and the department agree that the performance of a use attainability analysis presents no reasonable likelihood of resulting in a change to the existing stream use designations.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §12
Subsections 7 - 9 stricken and subsections 10 and 11 renumbered as 7 and 8

455B.178 Judicial review.

Except as provided in section 455B.191, subsection 7, judicial review of any order or other action of the commission or of the director may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of said Act, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the alleged offense was committed or such final order was entered.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §247
Section amended

455B.182 Failure constitutes contempt.

Failure to obey any order issued by the department with reference to a violation of this part of this division; chapter 459, subchapter III; chapter 459A; chapter 459B; or any rule promulgated or permit issued pursuant thereto shall constitute prima facie evidence of contempt. In such event the department may certify to the district court of the county in which such alleged disobedience occurred the fact of such failure. The district court after notice, as prescribed by the court, to the parties in interest shall then proceed to hear the matter and if it finds that the order was lawful and reasonable, it shall order the party to comply with the order. If the person fails to comply with the court order, that person shall be guilty of contempt and shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars for each day that the person fails to comply with the court order. The penalties provided in this section shall be considered as additional to any penalty which may be imposed under the law relative to nuisances or any other statute relating to the pollution of any waters of the state or related to public water supply systems and a conviction under this section shall not be a bar to prosecution under any other penal statute.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §30, 34
Section amended

455B.185 Data from departments.

The commission and the director may request and receive from any department, division, board,

bureau, commission, public body, or agency of the state, or of any political subdivision thereof, or from any organization, incorporated or unincorporated, which has for its object the control or use of any of the water resources of the state, such assistance and data as will enable the commission or the director to properly carry out their activities and effectuate the purposes of this part 1 of division III; chapter 459, subchapter III; chapter 459A; or chapter 459B. The department shall reimburse such agencies for special expense resulting from expenditures not normally a part of the operating expenses of any such agency.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §31, 34
Section amended

455B.191 Penalties — burden of proof.

1. As used in this section, “*hazardous substance*” means hazardous substance as defined in section 455B.381 or section 455B.411.

2. Any person who violates any provision of part 1 of division III of this chapter or any permit, rule, standard, or order issued under part 1 of division III of this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each day of such violation.

3. *a.* Any person who negligently or knowingly does any of the following shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in paragraph “*b*” or “*c*”:

(1) Violates section 455B.183 or section 455B.186 or any condition or limitation included in any permit issued under section 455B.183.

(2) Introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works any pollutant or hazardous substance which the person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage or, other than in compliance with all applicable federal and state requirements or permits.

(3) Causes a treatment works to violate any water quality standard, effluent standard, pre-treatment standard or condition of a permit issued to the treatment works pursuant to section 455B.183.

b. (1) A person who commits a negligent violation under this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars for each day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(2) If the conviction is for a second or subsequent violation committed by a person under this subsection, the conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars for each day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

c. (1) A person who commits a knowing violation under this subsection is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars for each day of vi-

olation or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(2) If the conviction is for a second or subsequent violation committed by a person under this subsection, the conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars for each day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

4. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained under part 1 of division III of this chapter, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under part 1 of division III of this chapter or by any permit, rule, regulation, or order issued under part 1 of division III of this chapter, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

5. The attorney general shall, at the request of the director with approval of the commission, institute any legal proceedings, including an action for an injunction or a temporary injunction, necessary to enforce the penalty provisions of part 1 of division III of this chapter or to obtain compliance with the provisions of part 1 of division III of this chapter or any rules promulgated or any provision of any permit issued under part 1 of division III of this chapter. In any such action, any previous findings of fact of the director or the commission after notice and hearing shall be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence in the record when the record is viewed as a whole.

6. In all proceedings with respect to any alleged violation of the provisions of this part 1 of division III or any rule established by the commission or the department, the burden of proof shall be upon the commission or the department except in an action for contempt as provided in section 455B.182.

7. If the attorney general has instituted legal proceedings in accordance with this section, all related issues which could otherwise be raised by the alleged violator in a proceeding for judicial review under section 455B.178 shall be raised in the legal proceedings instituted in accordance with this section.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §154
Section amended

455B.196 National pollutant discharge elimination system permit fund.

1. A national pollutant discharge elimination system permit fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund is composed of moneys appropriated to the department for deposit into the fund

and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States or private sources for placement in the fund. The fund shall include moneys deposited into the fund from fees charged for the processing of applications for the issuance of permits related to the national pollutant discharge elimination system as provided in section 455B.197.

2. Moneys in the national pollutant discharge elimination system permit fund are appropriated to the department each fiscal year for purposes of administering section 455B.197 and expediting the department's processing of national pollutant discharge elimination system applications and the issuance of permits, including for salaries, support, maintenance, and other costs of administering section 455B.197.

3. Section 8.33 shall not apply to moneys credited to the national pollutant discharge elimination system permit fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, moneys earned as income or interest from the fund shall remain in the fund until expended as provided in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 175, §20
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

455B.199 Water resource restoration sponsor program.

1. The department shall establish and administer a water resource restoration sponsor program to assist in enhancing water quality in the state through the provision of financial assistance to communities for a variety of impairment-based, locally directed watershed projects.

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

a. *"Qualified entity"* means the same as defined in section 384.84.

b. *"Sponsor project"* means a water resource restoration project as defined in section 384.80.

3. Moneys in the water pollution control works revolving loan fund created in section 455B.295, and the drinking water facilities revolving loan fund created in section 455B.295, shall be used for the water resource restoration sponsor program. The department shall establish on an annual basis the percentage of moneys available for the sponsor program from the funds.

4. The interest rate on the loan under the program for communities participating in a sponsor project shall be set at a level that requires the community to pay not more than the amount the community would have paid if they did not participate in a sponsor project.

5. Not more than ninety percent of the projected interest payments on bonds issued under section 384.84 or the total cost of the sponsor project shall be advanced to the community, whichever is lower.

6. A proposed sponsor project must be compatible with the goals of the water resource restora-

tion sponsor program, shall include the application of best management practices for the primary purpose of water quality protection and improvement, and may include but not be limited to any of the following:

a. Riparian buffer acquisition, enhancement, expansion, or restoration.

b. Conservation easements.

c. Riparian zone or wetland buffer extension or restoration.

d. Wetland restoration in conjunction with an adjoining high-quality water resource.

e. Stream bank stabilization and natural channel design techniques.

f. In-stream habitat enhancements and dam removals.

7. A proposed sponsor project shall not include any of the following:

a. Passive recreation activities and trails including bike trails, playgrounds, soccer fields, picnic tables, and picnic grounds.

b. Parking lots.

c. Diverse habitat creation contrary to the botanical history of the area.

d. Planting of nonnative plant species.

e. Dredging.

f. Supplemental environmental projects required as a part of a consent decree.

8. A sponsor project must be approved by the department prior to participating in the water resource restoration sponsor program.

9. A resolution by the city council must be approved and included as part of an application for the water resource restoration sponsor program. After approval of the project, the city council shall enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E with the qualified entity who shall implement the project.

10. A water resource restoration project shall not include the acquisition of property, an interest in property, or improvements to property through condemnation.

11. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §7
NEW section

455B.199A Prioritization of municipal water quality improvement projects.

1. The department may allow schedules of compliance to be included in permits whenever authorized by federal law or regulations. Such schedules shall be established to maximize benefits and minimize local financial impact while improving water quality, where such opportunities arise. If information is provided showing that the anticipated costs of compliance with a schedule have no reasonable relationship to environmental or public health needs or benefits, or may result in other detrimental environmental impacts, such as

significant greenhouse gas emissions, the projects may be deferred, in whole or in part as determined appropriate by the department, and a variance granted, as consistent with applicable federal law or regulations.

2. Unless otherwise restricted by federal law or regulations, the department may allow compliance schedules of up to thirty years in national pollutant discharge elimination system permits, particularly where the costs of compliance with federal program mandates will adversely impact the construction of other necessary local capital improvement projects. If the department determines an existing condition constitutes a significant public health or environmental threat, the schedule of compliance shall be based on the shortest practicable time frame for remedying the condition.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §9
NEW section

455B.199B Disadvantaged communities variance.

1. The department may provide for a variance of regulations pursuant to this part when it determines that regulations adopted pursuant to this part affect a disadvantaged community. Such a variance shall be consistent with federal rules and regulations. In considering an application for a variance, the department shall consider the substantial and widespread economic and social impact to the ratepayers and the affected community that may occur as a result of compliance with a federal regulation, a rule adopted by the department, or an order of the department pursuant to this part. In considering an application for a variance, the department shall take into account the rules adopted pursuant to this part with which a regulated entity and the commensurate affected community are required to comply.

2. The department shall find that a regulated entity and the affected community are a disadvantaged community by using all of the following criteria:

- a. Median household income in the community as a percentage of statewide household income.
- b. Annual water and sewer rates as a percentage of median household income.
- c. Families below the poverty level in the community as a percentage of the statewide number of families below the poverty level.
- d. Per capita outstanding debt of the system as a percentage of median household income.
- e. Cost effectiveness calculated by determining construction costs per user.

3. The department may grant a regulated entity a variance from complying with a rule adopted pursuant to this part or as otherwise allowed by federal law or regulations, if the department determines that the regulated entity or the affected community will suffer substantial and widespread economic and social impact. The department shall

ensure the conditions of any variance improve water quality and represent reasonable progress toward complying with rules adopted pursuant to this part, but do not result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

4. The Iowa finance authority, in cooperation with the department, shall utilize the disadvantaged community criteria in this section to determine the appropriate interest rates for loans awarded from the revolving loan funds created in sections 455B.291 through 455B.299, as allowed by federal law or regulations.

5. The department of economic development shall utilize the disadvantaged community criteria in this section to determine eligibility for water or sewer community development block grants as provided in section 15.108, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 72, §10
NEW section

455B.199C Alternative wastewater treatment technologies — legislative intent and purpose.

1. The intent of the general assembly is to address the rising costs of water and wastewater treatment compliance for regulated entities and affected communities by authorizing the use of alternative treatment technologies. The purpose of this section is to eliminate regulatory barriers that limit or prevent the use of new or innovative technologies.

2. The department shall produce and publish design guidance documents for alternative wastewater treatment technologies. The guidance documents shall be intended to encourage regulated entities to use such technologies and to assist design engineers with the submission of projects employing alternative wastewater treatment technologies that can be readily approved by the department.

3. In writing design guidance documents for alternative wastewater treatment technologies the department shall review all of the following:

- a. The on-site sewage design and reference manual published by the department of natural resources.
- b. The guidance manual for the management of on-site and decentralized wastewater systems published by the United States environmental protection agency.
- c. Other credible sources of information on the design, operation, and performance of alternative wastewater treatment technologies.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §11
NEW section

455B.262A National flood insurance program — participation required.

1. All counties and cities in this state that have an effective flood insurance rate map or flood hazard boundary map published by the federal emergency management agency that identifies a spe-

cial flood hazard area within the political boundaries of the county or city shall meet the requirements for participation in the national flood insurance program administered by the federal emergency management agency on or before June 30, 2011.

2. If a county or city does not currently have an effective flood insurance rate map or flood hazard boundary map published by the federal emergency management agency that identifies a special flood hazard area within the political boundaries of the county or city, the county or city shall have twenty-four months from the effective date of any future flood insurance rate map or flood hazard boundary map published by the federal emergency management agency to meet the requirements for participation in the national flood insurance program.

3. State participation in funding financial assistance for a flood-related disaster under section 29C.6, subsection 17, paragraph "a", is contingent upon the county or city participating in the national flood insurance program pursuant to the terms, conditions, and deadlines set forth in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 147, §1
NEW section

455B.282 County and city control of junkyards.

Nothing in this part shall be construed as limiting the authority of a city or county to adopt an ordinance regulating a junkyard located within a five hundred year floodplain.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §4
NEW section

455B.283 through 455B.290 Reserved.

PART 5

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS AND DRINKING WATER FACILITIES FINANCING PROGRAM

See also §16.131 – 16.135

455B.291 Definitions.

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

1. "*Administration funds*" means funds established pursuant to this part for the costs and expenses associated with administering the program under this part and section 16.133A.

2. "*Authority*" means the Iowa finance authority established in section 16.2.

3. "*Clean Water Act*" means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, Pub. L. No. 92-500, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-4, as published in 33 U.S.C. § 1251 – 1376, as amended.

4. "*Cost*" means all costs, charges, expenses, or other indebtedness incurred by a loan recipient

and determined by the department as reasonable and necessary for carrying out all works and undertakings necessary or incidental to the accomplishment of any project.

5. "*Eligible entity*" means a person eligible under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the commission rules to receive loans for projects from any of the revolving loan funds.

6. "*Loan recipient*" means an eligible entity that has received a loan from any of the revolving loan funds.

7. "*Municipality*" means a city, county, sanitary district, state agency, or other governmental body or corporation empowered to provide sewage collection and treatment services, or any combination of two or more of the governmental bodies or corporations acting jointly, in connection with a project.

8. "*Program*" means the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program created pursuant to section 455B.294.

9. "*Project*" means one of the following:

a. In the context of water pollution control facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, equipping, improvement, or rehabilitation of any works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner including treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act, or the implementation and development of management programs established under sections 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, including construction and undertaking of non-point source water pollution control projects and related development activities authorized under those sections.

b. In the context of drinking water facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extending, remodeling, improving, repairing, or equipping of waterworks, water mains, extensions, or treatment facilities useful for providing potable water to residents served by a water system, including the acquisition of real property needed for any of the foregoing purposes, and such other purposes and programs as may be authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

10. "*Revolving loan funds*" means the funds of the program established under sections 16.133A and 455B.295.

11. "*Safe Drinking Water Act*" means Tit. XIV of the federal Public Health Service Act, commonly known as the "Safe Drinking Water Act", 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq., as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-182, as amended.

12. "*Water system*" means any community water system or nonprofit noncommunity water system, each as defined in the Safe Drinking Water

Act, that is eligible under the rules of the department to receive a loan under the program for the purposes of undertaking a project.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §11
Section amended

455B.295 Funds and accounts.

1. Four separate funds are established in the state treasury, to be known as the water pollution control works revolving loan fund, the water pollution control works administration fund, the drinking water facilities revolving loan fund, and the drinking water facilities administration fund.

2. Each of the revolving loan funds shall include sums appropriated to the revolving loan funds by the general assembly, sums transferred by action of the governor under section 455B.296, subsection 3, sums allocated to the state expressly for the purposes of establishing each of the revolving loan funds under the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, all receipts by the revolving loan funds, and any other sums designated for deposit to the revolving loan funds from any public or private source. All moneys appropriated to and deposited in the revolving loan funds are appropriated and shall be used for the sole purpose of making loans to eligible entities to finance all or part of the cost of projects, including sponsor projects under the water resource restoration sponsor program established in section 455B.199. The moneys appropriated to and deposited in the water pollution control works revolving loan fund shall not be used to pay the nonfederal share of the cost of projects receiving grants under the Clean Water Act. The moneys in the revolving loan funds are not considered part of the general fund of the state, are not subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, and in determining a general fund balance shall not be included in the general fund of the state but shall remain in the revolving loan funds to be used for their respective purposes. The revolving loan funds are separate dedicated funds under the administration and control of the authority and subject to section 16.31. Moneys on deposit in the revolving loan funds shall be invested by the treasurer of state in cooperation with the authority, and the income from the investments shall be credited to and deposited in the appropriate revolving loan funds.

3. The administration funds shall include sums appropriated to the administration funds by the general assembly, sums allocated to the state for the express purposes of administering the programs, policies, and undertakings authorized by the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, and all receipts by the administration funds from any public or private source. All moneys appropriated to and deposited in the administration funds are appropriated for and shall be used and administered by the department to pay the costs and expenses associated with the program, including administration of the program, as may be de-

termined by the department.

4. The department may establish and maintain funds or accounts determined to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part and shall provide for the funding, administration, investment, restrictions, and disposition of the funds and accounts. The department and the authority may combine administration of the revolving loan funds, and cross collateralize the same to the extent permitted by the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other applicable federal law. Moneys appropriated to the department and the authority for purposes of paying the costs and expenses associated with the administration of the program shall be administered as determined by the department and the authority.

5. The funds or accounts held by the department, or a trustee acting on behalf of the department pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state, are not subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, and in determining a general fund balance shall not be included in the general fund of the state, but shall remain in the funds and accounts maintained by the department or trustee pursuant to a trust agreement. Funds and accounts held by the department, or a trustee acting on behalf of the department pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, are separate dedicated funds and accounts under the administration and control of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §12 – 14; 2009 Acts, ch 72, §8
For proposed amendment striking subsections 1 – 3 by 2009 Acts, ch 30, §12, see Code editor's note
Subsections 2 and 4 amended
NEW subsection 5

455B.296 Intended use plans — capitalization grants — accounting.

1. Each fiscal year beginning July 1, 1988, the department may prepare and deliver intended use plans and enter into capitalization grant agreements with the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency under the terms and conditions set forth in the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act and federal regulations adopted pursuant to the Acts and may accept capitalization grants for each of the revolving loan funds in accordance with payment schedules established by the administrator. All payments from the administrator shall be deposited in the appropriate revolving loan funds.

2. The department and the authority shall establish fiscal controls and accounting procedures during appropriate accounting periods for payments received for deposit in and disbursements made from the revolving loan funds and the administration funds and to fund balances at the beginning and end of the accounting periods.

3. Upon receipt of the joint recommendation of the department and the authority with respect to the amounts to be so reserved and transferred,

and subject in all respects to the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and other applicable federal law, the governor may direct that the recommended portion of a capitalization grant made in respect of one of the revolving loan funds in any year be reserved for the transfer to another revolving loan fund. The authority and the department may effect the transfer of any funds reserved for such purpose, as directed by the governor, and shall cause the records of the program to reflect the transfer. Any sums so transferred shall be expended in accordance with the intended use plan for the applicable revolving loan fund.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §15
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

455B.297 Loans to eligible entities.

1. Moneys deposited in the revolving loan funds shall be used for the primary purpose of making loans to eligible entities to finance the eligible costs of projects in accordance with the intended use plans developed by the department under section 455B.296. The loan recipients and the purpose and amount of the loans shall be determined by the director, in accordance with rules adopted by the commission, in compliance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other applicable federal law, as applicable, and any resolution, agreement, indenture, or other document of the authority, and rules adopted by the authority, relating to any bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for the program which may be applicable to the loan.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, moneys received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and deposited in the revolving loan funds may be used in any manner permitted or required by applicable federal law.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §16; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §19, 21

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as subsection 1

NEW subsection 2

455B.298 Powers and duties of the director.

The director shall:

1. Process, review, and approve or deny intended use plan applications to determine if an application meets the eligibility requirements set by the rules of the department.

2. Process and review all documents relating to the planning, design, construction, and operation of water pollution control works and drinking water facilities pursuant to this part.

3. Prepare and process, in coordination with the authority, documents relating to the administration of the program.

4. Include in the budget prepared pursuant to section 455A.4, subsection 1, paragraph "c", an an-

nual budget for the administration of the program and the use and disposition of amounts on deposit in the administration funds.

5. Receive fees pursuant to the program as determined in conjunction with the authority.

6. Perform other acts and assume other duties and responsibilities necessary for the operation of the program and for the carrying out of the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §17
Section amended

455B.381 Definitions.

As used in this part 4 unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Cleanup*" means actions necessary to contain, collect, control, identify, analyze, clean up, treat, disperse, remove, or dispose of a hazardous substance.

2. "*Cleanup costs*" means costs incurred by the state or its political subdivisions or the agents of the state or a political subdivision in the prevention or mitigation of damages from a hazardous condition or the cleanup of a hazardous substance involved in a hazardous condition.

3. "*Corrosive*" means causing or producing visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact, or in the case of leakage of a hazardous substance from its packaging, causing or producing a severe destruction or erosion of other materials through chemical processes.

4. "*Hazardous condition*" means any situation involving the actual, imminent, or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the state, or into the atmosphere, which creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment. For purposes of this division, a site which is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance disposal site as defined in section 455B.411, subsection 4, is a hazardous condition.

5. "*Hazardous substance*" means any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes but is not limited to a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. "*Hazardous substance*" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under section 311 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the secretary of transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

6. “Irritant” means a substance causing or producing dangerous or intensely irritating fumes upon contact with fire or when exposed to air.

7. *a.* “Person having control over a hazardous substance” means a person who at any time produces, handles, stores, uses, transports, refines, or disposes of a hazardous substance the release of which creates a hazardous condition, including bailees, carriers, and any other person in control of a hazardous substance when a hazardous condition occurs, whether the person owns the hazardous substance or is operating under a lease, contract, or other agreement with the legal owner of the hazardous substance.

b. “Person having control over a hazardous substance” does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership in a hazardous condition site, if the person satisfies all of the following:

(1) Holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect that person’s security interest in the hazardous condition site, where the indicia of ownership was acquired either for the purpose of securing payment of a loan or other indebtedness, or in the course of protecting the security interest. The term “primarily to protect that person’s security interest” includes but is not limited to ownership interests acquired as a consequence of that person exercising rights as a security interest holder in the hazardous condition site, where the exercise is necessary or appropriate to protect the security interest, to preserve the value of the collateral, or to recover a loan or indebtedness secured by the interest. The person holding indicia of ownership in a hazardous condition site and who acquires title or a right to title to the site upon default under the security arrangement, or at, or in lieu of, foreclosure, shall continue to hold the indicia of ownership primarily to protect that person’s security interest so long as the subsequent actions of the person with respect to the site are intended to protect the collateral secured by the interest, and demonstrate that the person is seeking to sell or liquidate the secured property rather than holding the property for investment purposes.

(2) Does not exhibit managerial control of, or managerial responsibility for, the daily operation of the hazardous condition site through the actual, direct, and continual or recurrent exercise of managerial control over the hazardous condition site in which that person holds a security interest, which managerial control materially divests the borrower, debtor, or obligor of control.

(3) Has taken no subsequent action with respect to the site which causes or exacerbates a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

8. “Political subdivision” means any municipality, township, or county, or district, or authority, or any portion, or combination of two or more thereof, including but not limited to any emergency services and emergency management agency

established pursuant to chapter 28E or 29C, and any municipal fire departments and ambulance services and agents thereof.

9. “Release” means a threatened or real emission, discharge, spillage, leakage, pumping, pouring, emptying, or dumping of a hazardous substance into or onto the land, air, or waters of the state unless one of the following applies:

a. The release is done in compliance with the conditions of a federal or state permit.

b. The hazardous substance is confined and expected to stay confined to property owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the person having control over the hazardous substance.

c. In the use of pesticides, the application is done in accordance with the product label.

10. “Toxic” means causing or producing a dangerous physiological, anatomic, or biochemical change in a biological system.

11. “Waters of the state” means rivers, streams, lakes, and any other bodies of surface and subsurface water lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the state which are not entirely confined and located completely upon lands owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a single person or by two or more persons jointly or as tenants in common. “Waters of the state” includes waters of the United States lying within the state.

2009 Acts, ch 16, §1, 2
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 7, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 and paragraphs a – c editorially redesignated as paragraphs a and b and subparagraphs (1) – (3) respectively
NEW subsection 8 and former subsections 8 – 10 renumbered as 9 – 11

455B.392 Liability for cleanup costs.

1. *a.* A person having control over a hazardous substance is strictly liable to the state or a political subdivision for all of the following:

(1) The reasonable cleanup costs incurred by the state or its political subdivisions or the agents of the state or a political subdivision as a result of the failure of the person to clean up a hazardous substance involved in a hazardous condition caused by that person.

(2) The reasonable costs incurred by the state or its political subdivisions or the agents of the state or a political subdivision to evacuate people from the area threatened by a hazardous condition caused by the person.

(3) The reasonable damages to the state for the injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources resulting from a hazardous condition caused by that person including the costs of assessing the injury, destruction, or loss.

(4) The excessive and extraordinary cost incurred by the state or its political subdivisions or the agents of the state or a political subdivision in responding at and to the scene of a hazardous condition caused by that person.

b. If the failure is willful, the person is liable for punitive damages not to exceed triple the

cleanup costs incurred by the state or its political subdivisions or the agents of the state or a political subdivision. Prompt and good faith notification to the state or a political subdivision by the person having control over a hazardous substance that the person does not have the resources or managerial capability to begin or continue cleanup, or a good faith effort to clean up, relieves the person of liability for punitive damages, but not for actual cleanup costs.

c. Claims under this subsection shall be made by the state agency or the political subdivision that incurred costs or damages under this subsection, and such costs or damages will be subject to administrative and judicial review, including the terms of chapter 17A when appropriate. If administrative or judicial review is sought, a political subdivision making a claim shall submit an advisory request to the department to determine whether the cleanup actions serving as the basis for the cleanup costs were consistent with this chapter. The department shall respond in writing to a request within thirty days of receiving the request.

2. Liability under subsection 1 is limited to the following maximum dollar limitations:

a. Five million dollars for any vehicle, boat, aircraft, pipeline, or other manner of conveyance which transports a hazardous substance.

b. Fifty million dollars for any facility generating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous substance.

3. There is no liability under this section for a person otherwise liable if the hazardous condition is solely resulting from one or more of the following:

a. An act of God.

b. An act of war.

c. (1) An act or omission of a third party if the person establishes both of the following:

(a) That taking into consideration the characteristics of the hazardous substance, the person otherwise liable exercised due care with respect to the hazardous substance.

(b) That the person otherwise liable took precautions against the foreseeable acts or omissions of the third party and the foreseeable consequences.

(2) As used in this paragraph, "third party" does not include an employee or agent of the person otherwise liable or a third party whose act or omission occurs directly or indirectly in connection with a contractual relationship with the person otherwise liable.

4. There is no liability under this section for a person otherwise liable if all of the following conditions exist:

a. The liability arises during the transportation of a hazardous substance.

b. The fact that the hazardous substance is a hazardous substance has been misrepresented to the person transporting the hazardous substance.

c. The person transporting the hazardous substance does not know or have reason to know that the misrepresentation has been made.

5. Money collected by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the hazardous waste remedial fund created in section 455B.423. Moneys shall be used in the manner permitted for the fund. Moneys collected by a state agency other than the department of natural resources pursuant to this section are appropriated to that agency for purposes of reimbursing costs of the agency for emergency response activities described in subsection 1. Moneys collected by a political subdivision pursuant to this section shall be retained by the political subdivision and shall be used for purposes of reimbursing costs of the political subdivision for emergency response activities described in subsection 1.

6. This section does not deny any person any legal or equitable rights, remedies, or defenses or affect any legal relationship other than the legal relationship between the state or a political subdivision and a person having control over a hazardous substance pursuant to subsection 1.

7. a. There is no liability under this section for a person who has satisfied the requirements of section 455B.381, subsection 7, paragraph "b", regardless of when that person acquired title or right to title to the hazardous condition site, except that a person otherwise exempt from liability under this subsection shall be liable to the state or a political subdivision for the lesser of:

(1) The total reasonable cleanup costs incurred by the state to clean up a hazardous substance at the hazardous condition site; or

(2) The amount representing the postcleanup fair market value of the property comprising the hazardous condition site.

b. Liability under this subsection shall only be imposed when the person holds title to the hazardous condition site at the time the state or a political subdivision incurs reasonable cleanup costs.

c. For purposes of this subsection, "postcleanup fair market value" means the actual amount of consideration received by such person upon sale or transfer of the hazardous condition site which has been cleaned up by the state or a political subdivision to a bona fide purchaser for value.

d. Cleanup expenses incurred by the state or a political subdivision shall be a lien upon the real estate constituting the hazardous condition site, recordable and collectable in the same manner as provided for in section 424.11, subject to the terms of this subsection. The lien shall attach at the time the state or a political subdivision incurs expenses to clean up the hazardous condition site. The lien shall be valid as against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, only when a notice of the lien is filed with the recorder of the county in which the property is located. Upon payment by the person to the state or a political subdivision, of

the amount specified in this subsection, the state or a political subdivision shall release the lien. If no lien has been recorded at the time the person sells or transfers the property, then the person shall not be liable for any cleanup costs incurred by the state or a political subdivision.

2009 Acts, ch 16, §3
 Subsection 1 amended and editorially internally redesignated
 Subsection 3, paragraph c editorially internally redesignated
 Subsections 5 – 7 amended

455B.396 Claim of state.

1. Liability to the state under this part or part 5 of this division is a debt to the state. Liability to a political subdivision under this part of this division is a debt to the political subdivision. The debt, together with interest on the debt at the maximum lawful rate of interest permitted pursuant to section 535.2, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, from the date costs and expenses are incurred by the state or a political subdivision is a lien on real property, except single and multifamily residential property, on which the department incurs costs and expenses creating a liability and owned by the persons liable under this part or part 5. To perfect the lien, a statement of claim describing the property subject to the lien must be filed within one hundred twenty days after the incurrence of costs and expenses by the state or a political subdivision. The statement shall be filed with, accepted by, and recorded by the county recorder in the county in which the property subject to the lien is located. The statement of claim may be amended to include subsequent liabilities. To be effective, the statement of claim shall be amended and filed within one hundred twenty days after the occurrence of the event resulting in the amendment.

2. The lien may be dissolved by filing with the appropriate recording officials a certificate that the debt for which the lien is attached, together with interest and costs on the debt, has been paid or legally abated.

2009 Acts, ch 16, §4
 Section amended and unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially numbered as subsections 1 and 2 respectively

455B.418 Enforcement.

1. If the director has substantial evidence that a person has violated or is violating a provision of sections 455B.411 to 455B.421, or of a rule or standard established or permit issued pursuant to sections 455B.411 to 455B.421:

a. The director may issue an order directing the person to desist in the practice that constitutes the violation or to take corrective action as necessary to ensure that the violation will cease. The person to whom the order is issued may commence a contested case within the meaning of chapter 17A by filing with the director within thirty days of receipt of the order a notice of appeal to the commission. On appeal, the commission may affirm, modify or vacate the order of the director.

b. If it is determined by the director that an

emergency exists, the director may issue without notice or hearing an order necessary to terminate the emergency. The order shall be binding and effective immediately and until the order is modified or vacated at a hearing before the commission or by a court. “Emergency” as used in this subsection means a situation where the handling, storage, treatment, transportation or disposal of a hazardous waste is presenting an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment.

c. When the director determines that a disposal site contains hazardous waste in an amount and under conditions that cause an imminent threat to human health and that the person responsible for the site will not properly and promptly remove the waste or eliminate the threat, the director may take action as necessary to remove the waste or permanently alleviate or eliminate the threat to human health. The costs of removing the waste or alleviating or eliminating the threat shall be recovered from the person responsible for the disposal site.

d. The director with the approval of the commission, may request the attorney general to institute legal proceedings pursuant to subsection 2 of this section.

2. The attorney general shall, at the request of the director pursuant to paragraph “d” of subsection 1 of this section, institute legal proceedings, including an action for an injunction, necessary to enforce the penalty provisions of sections 455B.411 to 455B.421 or to obtain compliance with said sections or a rule promulgated or a condition of a permit or order issued under said sections.

3. In a case arising from the violation of an order issued under subsection 1, paragraph “a” of this section, the burden of proof shall be on the state to show that the time specified in the order within which the individual must take corrective action is reasonable.

4. For the purpose of determining violations under this section and section 455B.417, the term “person” does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership in the hazardous waste or hazardous substance disposal site which contains a hazardous waste or hazardous substance, or where hazardous substances or wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of, if such person has satisfied the requirements of section 455B.381, subsection 7, paragraph “b”, with respect to the disposal site, whether or not the director has determined that such disposal site constitutes a hazardous condition site.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

455B.433 Physical infrastructure assistance — funding — liability.

1. The department of natural resources shall work in conjunction with the Iowa department of economic development to identify environmentally contaminated sites which qualify for the infrastructure component of the grow Iowa values fi-

nancial assistance program established in section 15G.112. The department shall provide an assessment of the site and shall provide any emergency response activities which the department deems necessary. The department may take any further action, including remediation of the site, that the department deems to be appropriate and which promotes the purposes of the infrastructure component.

2. The department shall be reimbursed from the grow Iowa values fund created in section 15G.111 for any costs incurred pursuant to this section.

3. A person shall not have standing pursuant to section 455B.111 to commence a citizen suit which is based upon property that is part of the infrastructure component of the grow Iowa values financial assistance program established in section 15G.112.

2009 Acts, ch 123, §32
Section amended

455B.474 Duties of commission — rules.

The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to:

1. Release detection, prevention, and correction as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment, applicable to all owners and operators of underground storage tanks. The rules shall include, but are not limited to, requirements for:

a. Maintaining a leak detection system, an inventory control system with a tank testing, or a comparable system or method designed to identify releases in a manner consistent with the protection of human health and the environment.

b. Maintaining records of any monitoring or leak detection system, inventory control system, tank testing or comparable system, and periodic underground storage tank facility compliance inspections conducted by inspectors certified by the department.

c. Reporting of any releases and corrective action taken in response to a release from an underground storage tank.

d. Establishing criteria for classifying sites according to the release of a regulated substance in connection with an underground storage tank.

(1) The classification system shall consider the actual or potential threat to public health and safety and to the environment posed by the contaminated site and shall take into account relevant factors, including the presence of contamination in soils, groundwaters, and surface waters, and the effect of conduits, barriers, and distances on the contamination found in those areas according to the following factors:

(a) Soils shall be evaluated based upon the depth of the existing contamination and its distance from the ground surface to the contamination zone and the contamination zone to the groundwater; the soil type and permeability, in-

cluding whether the contamination exists in clay, till or sand and gravel; and the variability of the soils, whether the contamination exists in soils of natural variability or in a disturbed area.

(b) Groundwaters shall be evaluated based upon the depth of the contamination and its distance from the ground surface to the groundwater and from the contamination zone to the groundwater; the flow pattern of the groundwater, the direction of the flow in relation to the contamination zone and the interconnection of the groundwater with the surface or with surface water and with other groundwater sources; the nature of the groundwater, whether it is located in a high yield aquifer, an isolated, low yield aquifer, or in a transient saturation zone; and use of the groundwater, whether it is used as a drinking water source for public or private drinking water supplies, for livestock watering, or for commercial and industrial processing.

(c) Surface water shall be evaluated based upon its location, its distance in relation to the contamination zone, the groundwater system and flow, and its location in relation to surface drainage.

(d) The effect of conduits, barriers, and distances on the contamination found in soils, groundwaters, and surface waters. Consideration should be given to the following: the effect of contamination on conduits such as wells, utility lines, tile lines and drainage systems; the effect of conduits on the transport of the contamination; whether a well is active or abandoned; what function the utility line serves, whether it is a sewer line, a water distribution line, telephone line, or other line; the existence of barriers such as buildings and other structures, pavement, and natural barriers, including rock formations and ravines; and the distance which separates the contamination found in the soils, groundwaters, or surface waters from the conduits and barriers.

(2) A site shall be classified as either high risk, low risk, or no action required.

(a) A site shall be considered high risk when it is determined that contamination from the site presents an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the environment under any of the following conditions:

(i) Contamination is affecting or likely to affect groundwater which is used as a source water for public or private water supplies, to a level rendering them unsafe for human consumption.

(ii) Contamination is actually affecting or is likely to affect surface water bodies to a level where surface water quality standards, under section 455B.173, will be exceeded.

(iii) Harmful or explosive concentrations of petroleum substances or vapors affecting structures or utility installations exist or are likely to occur.

(b) A site shall be considered low risk under any of the following conditions:

(i) Contamination is present and is affecting

groundwater, but high risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(ii) Contamination is above action level standards, but high risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(c) A site shall be considered no action required if contamination is below action level standards and high or low risk conditions do not exist and are not likely to occur.

(d) For purposes of classifying a site as either low risk or no action required, the department shall rely upon the example tier one risk-based screening level look-up table of ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's emergency standard, ES38-94, or other look-up table as determined by the department by rule.

(e) A site cleanup report which classifies a site as either high risk, low risk, or no action required shall be submitted by a groundwater professional to the department with a certification that the report complies with the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted by the department. The report shall be determinative of the appropriate classification of the site. However, if the report is found to be inaccurate or incomplete, and if based upon information in the report the risk classification of the site cannot be reasonably determined by the department based upon industry standards, the department shall work with the groundwater professional to obtain the additional information necessary to appropriately classify the site. A groundwater professional who knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or misrepresentation which results in a mistaken classification of a site shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and shall have the groundwater professional's certification revoked under this section.

e. The closure of tanks to prevent any future release of a regulated substance into the environment. If consistent with federal environmental protection agency technical standard regulations, state tank closure rules shall include, at the tank owner's election, an option to fill the tank with an inert material. Removal of a tank shall not be required if the tank is filled with an inert material pursuant to department of natural resources rules. A tank closed, or to be closed and which is actually closed, within one year of May 13, 1988, shall be required to complete monitoring or testing as required by the department to ensure that the tank did not leak prior to closure, but shall not be required to have a monitoring system installed.

f. Establishing corrective action response requirements for the release of a regulated substance in connection with an underground storage tank. The corrective action response requirements shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) A requirement that the site cleanup report do all of the following:

(a) Identify the nature and level of contamination resulting from the release.

(b) Provide supporting data and a recommendation of the degree of risk posed by the site relative to the site classification system adopted pursuant to paragraph "d".

(c) Provide supporting data and a recommendation of the need for corrective action.

(d) Identify the corrective action options which shall address the practical feasibility of implementation, costs, expected length of time to implement, and environmental benefits.

(2) To the fullest extent practicable, allow for the use of generally available hydrological, geological, topographical, and geographical information and minimize site specific testing in preparation of the site cleanup report.

(3) Require that at a minimum the source of a release be stopped either by repairing, upgrading, or closing the tank and that free product be removed or contained on site.

(4) High risk sites shall be addressed pursuant to a corrective action design report, as submitted by a groundwater professional and as accepted by the department. The corrective action design report shall determine the most appropriate response to the high risk conditions presented. The appropriate corrective action response shall be based upon industry standards and shall take into account the following:

(a) The extent of remediation required to reclassify the site as a low risk site.

(b) The most appropriate exposure scenarios based upon residential, commercial, or industrial use or other predefined industry accepted scenarios.

(c) Exposure pathway characterizations including contaminant sources, transport mechanisms, and exposure pathways.

(d) Affected human or environmental receptors and exposure scenarios based on current and projected use scenarios.

(e) Risk-based corrective action assessment principles which identify the risks presented to the public health and safety or the environment by each release in a manner that will protect the public health and safety or the environment using a tiered procedure consistent with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's emergency standard, ES38-94.

(f) Other relevant site specific factors such as the feasibility of available technologies, existing background contaminant levels, current and planned future uses, ecological, aesthetic, and other relevant criteria, and the applicability and availability of engineering and institutional controls, including an environmental covenant as established by chapter 455I.

(g) Remediation shall not be required on a site that does not present an increased cancer risk at the point of exposure of one in one million for residential areas or one in ten thousand for nonresidential areas.

(5) A corrective action design report submitted

by a groundwater professional shall be accepted by the department and shall be primarily relied upon by the department to determine the corrective action response requirements of the site. However, if the corrective action design report is found to be inaccurate or incomplete, and if based upon information in the report the appropriate corrective action response cannot be reasonably determined by the department based upon industry standards, the department shall work with the groundwater professional to obtain the additional information necessary to appropriately determine the corrective action response requirements. A groundwater professional who knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or misrepresentation which results in an improper or incorrect corrective action response shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor and shall have the groundwater professional's certification revoked under this section.

(6) Low risk sites shall be monitored as deemed necessary by the department consistent with industry standards. Monitoring shall not be required on a site which has received a no further action certificate.

(7) An owner or operator may elect to proceed with additional corrective action on the site. However, any action taken in addition to that required pursuant to this paragraph "f" shall be solely at the expense of the owner or operator and shall not be considered corrective action for purposes of section 455G.9.

(8) Notwithstanding other provisions to the contrary and to the extent permitted by federal law, the department shall allow for bioremediation of soils and groundwater. For purposes of this subparagraph, "bioremediation" means the use of biological organisms, including microorganisms or plants, to degrade organic pollutants to common natural products.

(9) Replacement or upgrade of a tank on a site classified as a high or low risk site shall be equipped with a secondary containment system with monitoring of the space between the primary and secondary containment structures or other board approved tank system or methodology.

(10) The commission and the board shall cooperate to ensure that remedial measures required by the corrective action rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph are reasonably cost-effective and shall, to the fullest extent possible, avoid duplicating and conflicting requirements.

(11) The director may order an owner or operator to immediately take all corrective actions deemed reasonable and necessary by the director if the corrective action is consistent with the prioritization rules adopted under this paragraph. Any order taken by the director pursuant to this subparagraph shall be reviewed at the next meeting of the environmental protection commission.

g. Specifying an adequate monitoring system to detect the presence of a leaking underground

storage tank and to provide for protection of the groundwater resources for regulated tanks installed prior to January 14, 1987. The effective date of the rules adopted shall be January 14, 1989. In the event that federal regulations are adopted by the United States environmental protection agency after the commission has adopted state standards pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall immediately proceed to adopt rules consistent with those federal regulations adopted. Unless the federal environmental protection agency adopts final rules to the contrary, rules adopted pursuant to this section shall not apply to hydraulic lift reservoirs, such as for automobile hoists and elevators, containing hydraulic oil.

h. Issuing a no further action certificate or a monitoring certificate to the owner or operator of an underground storage tank site.

(1) A no further action certificate shall be issued by the department for a site which has been classified as a no further action site or which has been reclassified pursuant to completion of a corrective action plan or monitoring plan to be a no further action site.

(2) A monitoring certificate shall be issued by the department for a site which does not require remediation, but does require monitoring of the site.

(3) A certificate shall be recorded with the county recorder. The owner or operator of a site who has been issued a certificate under this paragraph "h" or a subsequent purchaser of the site shall not be required to perform further corrective action solely because action standards are changed at a later date. A certificate shall not prevent the department from ordering corrective action of a new release.

i. Establishing a certified compliance inspector program administered by the department for underground storage tank facility compliance inspections.

(1) The certified compliance inspector program shall provide for, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) Mandatory periodic underground storage tank facility compliance inspections by owners and operators using inspectors certified by the department.

(b) Compliance inspector qualifications, certification procedures, certification and renewal fees sufficient to cover administrative costs, continuing education requirements, inspector discipline standards including certification suspension and revocation for good cause, compliance inspection standards, professional liability bonding or insurance requirements, and any other requirements as the commission may deem appropriate. Certification and renewal fees received by the department are appropriated to the department for purposes of the administration of the certified compliance inspector program.

(2) The department shall continue to conduct

independent inspections as provided in section 455B.475 as deemed appropriate to assure effective compliance and enforcement and for the purpose of auditing the accuracy and completeness of inspections conducted by certified compliance inspectors.

(3) Acts or omissions by a certified compliance inspector, the state, or the department regarding certification, renewal, oversight of the certification process, continuing education, discipline, inspection standards, or any other actions, rules, or regulations arising out of the certification, inspections, or duties imposed by this section shall not be cause for a claim against the state or the department within the meaning of chapter 669 or any other provision of the Iowa Code.

In adopting the rules under this subsection, the commission may distinguish between types, classes, and ages of underground storage tanks. In making the distinctions, the commission may take into consideration factors including, but not limited to, location of the tanks, compatibility of a tank material with the soil and climate conditions, uses of the tanks, history of maintenance, age of the tanks, current industry recommended practices, national consensus codes, hydrogeology, water table, size of the tanks, quantity of regulated substances periodically deposited in or dispensed from the tank, the degree of risk presented by the regulated substance, the technical and managerial capability of the owners and operators, and the compatibility of the regulated substance and the materials of which the underground storage tank is fabricated.

The department may issue a variance, which includes an enforceable compliance schedule, from the mandatory monitoring requirement for an owner or operator who demonstrates plans for tank removal, replacement, or filling with an inert material pursuant to a department approved variance. A variance may be renewed for just cause.

2. The maintenance of evidence of financial responsibility as the director determines to be feasible and necessary for taking corrective action and for compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by release of a regulated substance from an underground storage tank.

a. Financial responsibility required by this subsection may be established in accordance with rules adopted by the commission by any one, or any combination, of the following methods: insurance, guarantee, surety bond, letter of credit, or qualification as a self-insurer. In adopting requirements under this subsection, the commission may specify policy or other contractual terms, conditions, or defenses which are necessary or are unacceptable in establishing the evidence of financial responsibility.

A person who establishes financial responsibility by self-insurance shall not require or shall not

enforce an indemnification agreement with an operator or owner of the tank covered by the self-insurance obligation, unless the owner or operator has committed a substantial breach of a contract between the self-insurer and the owner or operator, and that substantial breach relates directly to the operation of the tank in an environmentally sound manner. This paragraph applies to all contracts between a self-insurer and an owner or operator entered into on or after May 5, 1989.

b. If the owner or operator is in bankruptcy, reorganization, or arrangement pursuant to the federal bankruptcy law or if jurisdiction in any state court or federal court cannot be obtained over an owner or operator likely to be solvent at the time of judgment, any claim arising from conduct for which evidence of financial responsibility must be provided under this subsection may be asserted directly against the guarantor providing the evidence of financial responsibility. In the case of action pursuant to this paragraph, the guarantor is entitled to invoke all rights and defenses which would have been available to the owner or operator if an action had been brought against the owner or operator by the claimant and which would have been available to the guarantor if an action had been brought against the guarantor by the owner or operator.

c. The total liability of a guarantor shall be limited to the aggregate amount which the guarantor has provided as evidence of financial responsibility to the owner or operator under this subsection. This subsection does not limit any other state or federal statutory, contractual, or common law liability of a guarantor to its owner or operator including, but not limited to, the liability of the guarantor for bad faith in negotiating or in failing to negotiate the settlement of any claim. This subsection does not diminish the liability of any person under section 107 or 111 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 or other applicable law.

d. For the purpose of this subsection, the term “*guarantor*” means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under this subsection.

e. If an owner or operator is required to uncover or remove an underground storage tank based upon a determination of the department that the underground storage tank presents a hazard to the public health, safety, or the environment, and if upon inspection of the tank the determination is unfounded, the state may reimburse reasonable costs incurred in the inspection of the tank. Claims for reimbursement shall be filed on forms provided by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to determinations of reasonableness in approval or rejection of claims in cases of dispute. Claims shall be paid from the general fund of the state.

When any one of the tanks or the related pumps and piping at a multiple tank facility are found to be leaking, the state shall not reimburse costs for uncovering or removing any of the other tanks, piping, or pumps that are not found to be leaking.

3. Standards of performance for new underground storage tanks which shall include, but are not limited to, design, construction, installation, release detection, and compatibility standards. Until the effective date of the standards adopted by the commission and after January 1, 1986, a person shall not install an underground storage tank for the purpose of storing regulated substances unless the tank (whether of single or double wall construction) meets all the following conditions:

a. The tank will prevent release due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the tank.

b. The tank is cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of noncorrosive material, steel clad with a noncorrosive material, or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance.

c. The material used in the construction or lining of the tank is compatible with the substance to be stored. If soil tests conducted in accordance with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international's standard G 57-78 or another standard approved by the commission show that soil resistivity in an installation location is twelve thousand ohm/cm or more (unless a more stringent soil resistivity standard is adopted by rule of the commission), a storage tank without corrosion protection may be installed in that location until the effective date of the standards adopted by the commission and after January 1, 1986.

d. Rules adopted by the commission shall specify adequate monitoring systems to detect the presence of a leaking underground storage tank and to provide for protection of the groundwater resources from regulated tanks installed after January 14, 1987. In the event that federal regulations are adopted by the United States environmental protection agency after the commission has adopted state standards pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall immediately proceed to adopt rules consistent with those federal regulations adopted. Tanks installed on or after January 14, 1987, shall continue to be considered new tanks for purposes of this chapter and are subject to state monitoring requirements unless federal requirements are more restrictive.

4. The form and content of the written notices required by section 455B.473.

5. The duties of owners or operators of underground storage tanks to locate and abate the source of release of regulated substances, when in the judgment of the director, the local hydrology, geology and other relevant factors reasonably include a tank as a potential source.

6. Reporting requirements necessary to enable the department to maintain an accurate inventory of underground storage tanks.

7. Designation of regulated substances subject to this part, consistent with section 455B.471, subsection 8. The rules shall be at least as stringent as the regulations of the federal government pursuant to section 311, subsection b, paragraph 2, subparagraph A of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321(b)(2)(A), pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9602, pursuant to section 307, subsection a of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a), pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7412, or pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2606.

8. Requirements as may be necessary to maintain state program approval and which are consistent with applicable provisions of the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, Tit. XV, Subtitle B, Underground Storage Tank Compliance, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 6991 et seq.

a. The commission shall adopt rules establishing a training program applicable to owners and operators of underground storage tanks. The rules may include provisions for department certification of operators, self-certification by owners and operators, education and training requirements, owner requirements to assure operator qualifications, and assessment of education, training, and certification fees. The rules shall be consistent with and sufficient to comply with the operator training requirements as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 6991i, guidance adopted pursuant to that provision by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency, and state program approval requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 6991i(b).

b. The commission shall adopt rules related to the prohibition on the delivery of regulated substances consistent with and sufficient to comply with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 6991k, guidance adopted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to that provision, and state program approval requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 6991k(a)(3).

c. The commission shall adopt rules applicable to secondary containment requirements consistent with and sufficient to comply with the provisions of Pub. L. No. 109-58, Tit. XV, § 1530(a), as codified at 42 U.S.C. § 6991b(i)(1), and guidance adopted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to that provision. Each new underground storage tank or piping connected to any such new tank installed after July 1, 2007, or any existing underground storage tank or existing piping connected to such existing underground storage tank that is replaced after August 1, 2007, shall be secondarily

contained if the installation is within one thousand feet of any existing community water system or any existing potable drinking water well as provided in Pub. L. No. 109-58, Tit. XV, § 1530(a), as codified at 42 U.S.C. § 6991b(i)(1), and in guidance adopted by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to that provision. Rules adopted under this paragraph shall not amend or modify the secondary containment requirements in subsection 1, paragraph “f”, subparagraph (9).

9. *a.* Groundwater professionals shall be certified. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for such certifications, and the rules shall include provisions for certification suspension or revocation for good cause.

b. A groundwater professional is a person who provides subsurface soil contamination and groundwater consulting services or who contracts to perform remediation or corrective action services and is one or more of the following:

(1) A person certified by the American institute of hydrology, the national water well association, the American board of industrial hygiene, or the association of groundwater scientists and engineers.

(2) A professional engineer licensed in Iowa.

(3) A professional geologist certified by a national organization.

(4) Any person who has five years of direct and related experience and training as a groundwater professional or in the field of earth sciences.

(5) Any other person with a license, certification, or registration to practice hydrogeology or groundwater hydrology issued by any state in the United States or by any national organization, provided that the license, certification, or registration process requires, at a minimum, all of the following:

(a) Possession of a bachelor’s degree from an accredited college.

(b) Five years of related professional experience.

c. The department of natural resources may provide for a civil penalty of no more than fifty dollars for failure to obtain certification. An interested person may obtain a list of certified groundwater professionals from the department of natural resources. The department may impose and retain a fee for the certification of persons under this subsection sufficient to cover the costs of administration.

d. The certification of groundwater professionals shall not impose liability on the board, the department, or the fund for any claim or cause of action of any nature, based on the action or inaction of a groundwater professional certified pursuant to this subsection.

e. A person who requests certification under this subsection shall be required to attend a course of instruction and pass a certification examination. An applicant who successfully passes the ex-

amination shall be certified as a groundwater professional.

f. All groundwater professionals shall be required to complete continuing education requirements as adopted by rule by the commission.

g. The commission may provide for exemption from the certification requirements of this subsection and rules adopted hereunder for a professional engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 542B, if the person is qualified in the field of geotechnical, hydrological, environmental groundwater, or hydrogeological engineering.

h. Notwithstanding the certification requirements of this subsection, a site cleanup report or corrective action design report submitted by a certified groundwater professional shall be accepted by the department in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph “d”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (e), and paragraph “f”, subparagraph (5).

10. Requirements that persons and companies performing or providing services for underground storage tank installations, installation inspections, testing, permanent closure of underground storage tanks by removal or filling in place, and other closure activities as defined by rules adopted by the commission be certified by the department. This provision does not apply to persons performing services in their official capacity and as authorized by the state fire marshal’s office or fire departments of political subdivisions of the state. The rules adopted by the commission shall include all of the following:

a. Establishing separate certification criteria applicable to underground storage tank installers and installation inspectors, underground storage tank testers, and persons conducting underground storage tank closure activities as required by commission rules.

b. Establishing minimum qualifications for certification including but not limited to considerations based on education, character, professional ethics, experience, manufacturer or other private agency certification, training and apprenticeship, and field demonstration of competence. The rules may provide for exemption from education, experience, and training requirements for a licensed engineer for whom underground storage tank installation is within the scope of their license and practice but shall require compliance with other certification requirements.

c. Requiring a written examination developed and administered by the department or by some other qualified public or private entity identified by the department. The department may contract with a public or private entity to administer the department’s examination or a department-approved third party examination. The examination shall, at a minimum, be sufficient to establish knowledge of all applicable underground storage tank rules adopted under this section, private industry standards, federal standards, and other

applicable standards adopted by the state fire marshal's office pursuant to chapter 101.

d. Providing for a minimum two-year renewable certification period. A person may apply for a combined certificate applicable to underground storage tank installer and installer inspector certification, tester certification, and closure certification.

e. Providing that certificate holders obtain and provide proof of financial responsibility for environmental liability with minimum liability limits of one million dollars per occurrence and in the aggregate. The rules may provide exemptions where the certificate holder is employed by the owner or operator of the underground storage tank system and the underground storage tank system is covered by a financial responsibility mechanism under subsection 2.

f. Providing criteria for the department to take disciplinary action including issuance of warnings, reprimands, suspension and probation, and revocation. Any certificate holder subject to suspension or revocation shall be entitled to notice and an opportunity for an evidentiary hearing as provided in section 17A.18.

g. Providing for certification reciprocity between states upon demonstration that the out-of-state certification criteria is substantially equivalent to rules adopted by the commission.

h. Providing for assessment of fees sufficient to cover the costs of administration of the certification program. A separate fee may be established for persons applying for a combination of installer and installer inspector, testing, or closure certifications. Fees received by the department pursuant to this subsection are appropriated to the department for purposes of the administration of activities under this subsection.

i. Notwithstanding subsection 7, the commission may adopt rules requiring that all underground storage tank installations, installation inspections, testing, and closure activities be conducted by persons certified in accordance with this subsection.

j. Acts or omissions of a person certified under this subsection, the state, or the department regarding certification, renewal, oversight of the certification process, continuing education, discipline, inspection standards, or any other actions including department onsite supervision of certified activities, rules, or regulations arising out of the certification, shall not be cause for a claim

against the state or the department within the meaning of chapter 669 or any other provision of the Code.

The rules adopted by the commission under this section shall be consistent with and shall not exceed the requirements of federal regulations relating to the regulation of underground storage tanks except as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "f" and subsection 3, paragraph "d". It is the intent of the general assembly that state rules adopted pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "f" and subsection 3, paragraph "d" be consistent with and not more restrictive than federal regulations adopted by the United States environmental protection agency when those rules are adopted.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Any registration or certification issued to underground storage tank installation inspectors pursuant to former §455G.17 continues in full force and effect until expiration or renewal; 2007 Acts, ch 171, §10

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

455B.752 Immunity from third-party liability.

A person that holds indicia of ownership of property contaminated by a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or regulated substance, and that satisfies all of the conditions provided in section 455B.381, subsection 7, paragraph "b", or section 455B.471, subsection 6, paragraph "b", subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), or a person that has acquired property contaminated by a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or regulated substance, shall not be liable to any third party for any third-party liability arising from such contamination provided that all of the following apply:

1. The person does not knowingly cause or permit a new or additional hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or regulated substance to arise on or from the acquired property that injures a third party or contaminates property owned or leased by a third party.

2. The person is not a potentially responsible party or affiliated with any potentially responsible party by reason of any of the following:

a. Any direct or indirect familial relationship.

b. Any contractual, corporate, or financial relationship, other than a contractual, corporate, or financial relationship that is created by the instruments by which title to the property is conveyed or financed or by a contract for the sale of goods or services.

c. A reorganization of a business entity that is or was a potentially responsible party.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 455D

WASTE VOLUME REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

455D.19 Packaging — heavy metal content.

1. The general assembly finds and declares all of the following:

a. The management of solid waste can pose a wide range of hazards to public health and safety and to the environment.

b. Packaging comprises a significant percentage of the overall solid waste stream.

c. The presence of heavy metals in packaging is a concern in light of the likely presence of heavy metals in emissions or ash when packaging is incinerated or in leachate when packaging is land-filled.

d. Lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, on the basis of available scientific and medical evidence, are of particular concern.

e. It is desirable as a first step in reducing the toxicity of packaging waste to eliminate the addition of heavy metals to packaging.

f. The intent of the general assembly is to achieve reduction in toxicity without impeding or discouraging the expanded use of postconsumer materials in the production of packaging and its components.

2. As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Distributor*” means a person who takes title to one or more packages or packaging components purchased for promotional purposes or resale. A person involved solely in delivering or storing packages or packaging components on behalf of third parties is not a distributor.

b. “*Incidental presence*” means the presence of a regulated metal as an unintended or undesired ingredient of a package or packaging component.

c. “*Intentional introduction*” means an act of deliberately utilizing a regulated metal in the formulation of a package or packaging component where its continued presence is desired in the final package or packaging component to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality. Intentional introduction does not include the use of a regulated metal as a processing agent or intermediate to impart certain chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, if the incidental presence of a residue of the metal in the final package or packaging component is neither desired nor deliberate, and if the final package or packaging component is in compliance with subsection 4, paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (3). Intentional introduction also does not include the use of recycled materials as feedstock for the manufacture of new packaging materials, if the recycled materials contain amounts of a regulated metal and if the

new package or packaging component is in compliance with subsection 4, paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (3).

d. “*Manufacturer*” means a person who produces one or more packages or packaging components.

e. “*Manufacturing*” means physical or chemical modification of one or more materials to produce packaging or packaging components.

f. “*Package*” means a container which provides a means of marketing, protecting, or handling a product including a unit package, intermediate package, or a shipping container. “*Package*” also includes but is not limited to unsealed receptacles such as carrying cases, crates, cups, pails, rigid foil and other trays, wrappers and wrapping films, bags, and tubs.

g. “*Packaging component*” means any individual assembled part of a package including but not limited to interior and exterior blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, exterior strapping, coatings, closures, inks, labels, tin-plated steel that meets ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international specification A-623, electro-galvanized coated steel, or hot-dipped-coated galvanized steel that meets ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international specification A-525 or A-879.

h. “*Regulated metal*” means any metal regulated under this section.

i. “*Reusable entities*” means packaging or packaging components having a controlled distribution and reuse subject to the exemption provided in subsection 5, paragraph “*e*”.

3. A manufacturer or distributor shall not offer for sale or sell or offer for promotional purposes a package or packaging component, in this state, which includes, in the package itself or in any packaging component, inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, stabilizers, or any other additives, any lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium which has been intentionally introduced as an element during manufacturing or distribution as opposed to the incidental presence of any of these elements and which exceed the concentration level established by the department. A distributor shall only be subject to the assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to section 455D.25, subsection 2, for the knowing violation of this section. Knowledge by the distributor of the violation shall be presumed beginning sixty days from the receipt of notification from the department by certified mail.

4. *a.* The concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium present in a package or packaging component shall not

exceed the following:

(1) Six hundred parts per million by weight by July 1, 1992.

(2) Two hundred fifty parts per million by weight by July 1, 1993.

(3) One hundred parts per million by weight by July 1, 1994.

b. Concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium shall be determined using ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international test methods, as revised, or United States environmental protection agency test methods for evaluating solid waste, S-W 846, as revised.

5. The following packaging and packaging components are exempt from the requirements of this section:

a. Packaging or packaging components with a code indicating a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 1990, and packaging or packaging components used by the alcoholic beverage industry or the wine industry prior to July 1, 1992.

b. Packages or packaging components to which lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium have been added in the manufacturing, forming, printing, or distribution process in order to comply with health or safety requirements of federal law or for which there is no feasible alternative if the manufacturer of a package or packaging component petitions the department for an exemption from the provisions of this paragraph for a particular package or packaging component. The department may grant a two-year exemption, if warranted by the circumstances, and an exemption may, upon meeting either criterion of this paragraph, be renewed for two years. For purposes of this paragraph, a use for which there is no feasible alternative is one in which the regulated substance is essential to the protection, safe handling, or function of the package's contents.

c. Packages and packaging components that would not exceed the maximum contaminant levels established but for the addition of recycled materials.

d. (1) Packages or packaging components that are reused, but exceed contaminant levels set forth in subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), if all of the following criteria are met:

(a) The product being conveyed by the package, including any packaging component, is regulated under federal or state health or safety requirements.

(b) Transportation of the packaged product is regulated under federal or state transportation requirements.

(c) The disposal of the packages or packaging components is performed according to federal or state radioactive or hazardous waste disposal requirements.

(2) The department may grant a two-year exemption if warranted by the circumstances and an

exemption may, upon meeting the criteria of this paragraph, be renewed for additional two-year periods.

e. (1) Packages or packaging components which qualify as reusable entities that exceed the contaminant levels set forth in subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), if the manufacturers or distributors of such packages or packaging components petition the department for an exemption and receive approval from the department according to the following standards based upon a satisfactory demonstration that the environmental benefit of the controlled distribution and reuse is significantly greater than if the same package is manufactured in compliance with the contaminant levels set forth in subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3). The department may grant a two-year exemption, if warranted by the circumstances, and an exemption may, upon meeting the four criteria listed in subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (a) through (d), be renewed for additional two-year periods.

(2) In order to receive an exemption, the application must ensure that reusable entities are used, transported, and disposed of in a manner consistent with the following criteria:

(a) A means of identifying in a permanent and visible manner those reusable entities containing regulated metals for which an exemption is sought.

(b) A method of regulatory and financial accountability so that a specified percentage of the reusable entities manufactured and distributed to another person are not discarded by that person after use, but are returned to the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designee.

(c) A system of inventory and record maintenance to account for the reusable entities placed in, and removed from, service.

(d) A means of transforming returned entities, that are no longer reusable, into recycled materials for manufacturing or into manufacturing wastes which are subject to existing federal or state laws or regulations governing manufacturing wastes to ensure that these wastes do not enter the commercial or municipal waste stream.

(3) The application for an exemption must document the measures to be taken by the applicant as set out in subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (a) through (d).

6. By July 1, 1992, a manufacturer or distributor of packaging or packaging components shall make available to purchasers, to the department, and to the general public upon request, certificates of compliance which state that the manufacturer's or distributor's packaging or packaging components comply with, or are exempt from, the requirements of this section.

If the manufacturer or distributor of the package or packaging component reformulates or creates a new package or packaging component, the

manufacturer or distributor shall provide an amended or new certificate of compliance for the reformulated or new package or packaging component.

7. The commission shall adopt rules to administer this section and recommend any other toxic substances contained in packaging to be added to

the list in order to further reduce the toxicity of packaging waste.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §134, 135
 Subsection 2, paragraph c amended
 Subsection 2, NEW paragraph h and former paragraph h redesignated as i
 Subsection 4 and subsection 5, paragraphs d and e, editorially internally redesignated

CHAPTER 455E

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

455E.11 Groundwater protection fund established — appropriations.

1. A groundwater protection fund is created in the state treasury. Moneys received from sources designated for purposes related to groundwater monitoring and groundwater quality standards shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any unexpended balances in the groundwater protection fund and in any of the accounts within the groundwater protection fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be retained in the fund and the respective accounts within the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on investments or time deposits of the moneys in the groundwater protection fund or in any of the accounts within the groundwater protection fund shall be credited to the groundwater protection fund or the respective accounts within the groundwater protection fund. The fund may be used for the purposes established for each account within the fund.

The director shall include in the departmental budget prepared pursuant to section 455A.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, a proposal for the use of groundwater protection fund moneys, and a report of the uses of the groundwater protection fund moneys appropriated in the previous fiscal year.

The secretary of agriculture shall submit the report on a biennial basis to the governor in the same manner as provided in section 7A.3. The report shall include a proposal for the use of groundwater protection fund moneys, and uses of the groundwater protection fund moneys appropriated in the two previous fiscal years.

2. The following accounts are created within the groundwater protection fund:

a. A solid waste account. Moneys received from the tonnage fee imposed under section 455B.310 and from other sources designated for environmental protection purposes in relation to sanitary disposal projects shall be deposited in the solid waste account. Moneys shall be allocated as follows:

(1) After the one dollar and fifty-five cents is allocated pursuant to subparagraph (2), the remaining moneys from the tonnage fee shall be used for funding alternatives to landfills and shall

be allocated as follows:

(a) Fifty thousand dollars to the department to implement the special waste authorization program.

(b) One hundred sixty-five thousand dollars to the department to be used for the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa.

(c) Up to thirty percent of the fees remitted shall be used for grants to environmental management systems as provided in section 455J.7.

(d) The balance of the remaining funds shall be used by the department to develop and implement demonstration projects for landfill alternatives to solid waste disposal including recycling programs. These funds may also be used to assist planning areas which have not been designated as environmental management systems in meeting the designation requirements of section 455J.3.

(2) One dollar and fifty-five cents shall be used as follows:

(a) Forty-eight percent to the department to be used for the following purposes:

(i) Eight thousand dollars shall be transferred to the Iowa department of public health for departmental duties required under section 135.11, subsections 19 and 20, and section 139A.21.

(ii) The administration and enforcement of a groundwater monitoring program and other required programs relating to solid waste management.

(iii) The development of guidelines for groundwater monitoring at sanitary disposal projects as defined in section 455B.301.

(iv) The waste management assistance program of the department.

(b) Sixteen percent to the university of northern Iowa to develop and maintain the Iowa waste reduction center for the safe and economic management of solid waste and hazardous substances.

(c) Six and one-half percent for the department to establish a program to provide competitive grants to regional coordinating councils for projects in regional economic development centers related to a by-products and waste exchange system. Grantees under this program shall coordinate activities with other available state or multi-

state waste exchanges, including but not limited to the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa. The department shall consult with the Iowa department of economic development and the waste reduction center at the university of northern Iowa in establishing criteria for and the awarding of grants under this program. The department shall expend not more than thirty thousand dollars of the moneys appropriated under this subparagraph division to contract with the by-products and waste search service at the university of northern Iowa to provide training and other technical services to grantees under the program. If regional economic development centers cease to exist, the department shall transfer existing contracts to one or more community colleges or councils of governments and shall revise the criteria and rules for this program to allow community colleges or councils of governments to be applicants for competitive grants.

(d) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, nine and one-half percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Beginning July 1, 2006, six and one-quarter percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Beginning July 1, 2007, three percent to the department to establish permanent household hazardous waste collection sites so that both urban and rural populations are served and so that collection services are available to the public on a regular basis. Beginning July 1, 2008, any moneys collected pursuant to this subparagraph division that remain unexpended at the end of a fiscal year for establishment of permanent household hazardous waste collection sites shall be used for purposes of subparagraph division (e).

(e) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, three percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs. Beginning July 1, 2006, six and one-quarter percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs. Beginning July 1, 2007, nine and one-half percent to the department for payment of transportation costs related to household hazardous waste collection programs.

(f) Eight and one-half percent to the department to provide additional toxic cleanup days or other efforts of the department to support permanent household hazardous material collection systems and special events for household hazardous material collection, and for the natural resource geographic information system required under section 455E.8, subsection 6. Departmental rules

adopted for implementation of toxic cleanup days shall provide sufficient flexibility to respond to the household hazardous material collection needs of both small and large communities. Repayment moneys from the Iowa business loan program for waste reduction and recycling pursuant to section 455B.310, subsection 2, paragraph "b", Code 1993, and discontinued pursuant to 1993 Iowa Acts, ch. 176, section 45, shall be placed into this account to support household hazardous materials programs of the department.

(g) Three percent for the Iowa department of economic development to establish, in cooperation with the department of natural resources, a marketing initiative to assist Iowa businesses producing recycling or reclamation equipment or services, recyclable products, or products from recycled materials to expand into national markets. Efforts shall include the reuse and recycling of sawdust.

(h) Five and one-half percent to the department for the provision of assistance to public and private entities in developing and implementing waste reduction and minimization programs for Iowa industries.

b. An agriculture management account. Moneys collected from the groundwater protection fee levied pursuant to section 200.8, subsection 4, the portion of the fees collected pursuant to sections 206.8, subsection 2, and 206.12, subsection 4, and other moneys designated for the purpose of agriculture management shall be deposited in the agriculture management account. The agriculture management account shall be used for the following purposes:

(1) Nine thousand dollars of the account is appropriated to the Iowa department of public health for carrying out the departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 19 and 20, and section 139A.21.

(2) Two hundred thousand dollars of the moneys deposited in the agriculture management account is appropriated to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, for the demonstration projects regarding agriculture drainage wells and sinkholes. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made for the purpose of funding such demonstration projects for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, shall not revert to the account, notwithstanding section 8.33, but shall remain available for the purpose of funding such demonstration projects during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1988, and ending June 30, 1990.

(3) Of the remaining moneys in the account:

(a) Thirty-five percent is appropriated annually for the Leopold center for sustainable agriculture at Iowa state university of science and technology.

(b) Two percent is appropriated annually to

the department and, except for administrative expenses, is transferred to the Iowa department of public health for the purpose of administering grants to counties and conducting oversight of county-based programs for the testing of private rural water supply wells, private rural water supply well sealing, and the proper closure of private rural abandoned wells and cisterns. Not more than thirty-five percent of the moneys is appropriated annually for grants to counties for the purpose of conducting programs of private rural water supply testing, private rural water supply well sealing, the proper closure of private rural abandoned wells and cisterns, or any combination thereof. An amount agreed to by the department of natural resources and the Iowa department of public health shall be retained by the department of natural resources for administrative expenses.

A county applying for grants under this subparagraph division shall submit only one application. To be eligible for a grant, a county must have adopted standards for private water supply and private disposal facilities at least as stringent as the standards adopted by the commission. During each fiscal year, the amount granted each eligible applicant shall be the total funds available divided by the number of eligible counties applying. Upon receipt of the grant, the county may apply the funds to any one or more of the above three programs.

Not more than six percent of the moneys is appropriated annually to the state hygienic laboratory to assist in well testing. For purposes of this subparagraph division, "cistern" means an artificial reservoir constructed underground for the purpose of storing rainwater.

(c) The department shall allocate a sum not to exceed seventy-nine thousand dollars of the moneys appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and ending June 30, 1988, for the preparation of a detailed report and plan for the establishment on July 1, 1988, of the center for health effects of environmental contamination. The plan for establishing the center shall be presented to the general assembly on or before January 15, 1988. The report shall include the assemblage of all existing data relating to Iowa drinking water supplies, including characteristics of source, treatment, presence of contaminants, precise location, and usage patterns to facilitate data retrieval and use in research; and detailed organizational plans, research objectives, and budget projections for the anticipated functions of the center in subsequent years. The department may allocate annually a sum not to exceed nine percent of the moneys of the account to the center, beginning July 1, 1988.

(d) Thirteen percent of the moneys is appropriated annually to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for financial incentive programs related to agricultural drainage wells and

sinkholes, for studies and administrative costs relating to sinkholes and agricultural drainage wells programs. Of the moneys allocated for financial incentive programs, the department may reimburse landowners for engineering costs associated with voluntarily closing agricultural drainage wells. The financial incentives allocated for voluntary closing of agricultural drainage wells shall be provided on a cost-share basis which shall not exceed fifty percent of the estimated cost or fifty percent of the actual cost, whichever is less. Engineering costs do not include construction costs, including costs associated with earth moving.

c. A household hazardous waste account. The moneys collected pursuant to section 455F.7 and moneys collected pursuant to section 29C.8A which are designated for deposit, shall be deposited in the household hazardous waste account. Two thousand dollars is appropriated annually to the Iowa department of public health to carry out departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 19 and 20, and section 139A.21. The remainder of the account shall be used to fund toxic clean-up days and the efforts of the department to support a collection system for household hazardous materials, including public education programs, training, and consultation of local governments in the establishment and operation of permanent collection systems, and the management of collection sites, education programs, and other activities pursuant to chapter 455F, including the administration of the household hazardous materials permit program by the department of revenue.

The department shall submit to the general assembly, annually on or before January 1, an itemized report which includes but is not limited to the total amount of moneys collected and the sources of the moneys collected, the amount of moneys expended for administration of the programs funded within the account, and an itemization of any other expenditures made within the previous fiscal year.

d. A storage tank management account. All fees collected pursuant to section 455B.473, subsection 5, and section 455B.479, shall be deposited in the storage tank management account, except those moneys deposited into the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund pursuant to section 455B.479. Funds shall be expended for the following purposes:

(1) One thousand dollars is appropriated annually to the Iowa department of public health to carry out departmental duties under section 135.11, subsections 19 and 20, and section 139A.21.

(2) Twenty-three percent of the proceeds of the fees imposed pursuant to section 455B.473, subsection 5, and section 455B.479 shall be deposited in the account annually, up to a maximum of three

hundred fifty thousand dollars. If twenty-three percent of the proceeds exceeds three hundred fifty thousand dollars, the excess shall be deposited into the fund created in section 455G.3. Three hundred fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the storage tank management account to the department of natural resources for the administration of a state storage tank program pursuant to chapter 455B, division IV, part 8, and for programs which reduce the potential for harm to the

environment and the public health from storage tanks.

(3) The remaining funds in the account are appropriated annually to the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §136, 263

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

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 2, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 455F

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

455F.8A Household hazardous material collection sites.

1. By January 1, 1991, the department shall complete an assessment of the needs of local governments for temporary collection sites for household hazardous materials. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall design a model facility which would adequately serve the needs identified. During the design phase, the department shall also identify facility permit requirements.

2. *a.* Following the completion of the assessment and design of the model facility, the department shall set a goal of establishing a three-year competitive grant program to assist in the development of five pilot household hazardous waste reduction and collection programs.

b. The grant program shall provide for the establishment of five pilot sites so that both rural and urban populations are served.

c. The department shall develop criteria to evaluate proposals for the establishment of sites. The criteria shall give priority to proposals for sites which provide the most efficient services and which provide local, public, and private contributions for establishment of the sites. The criteria shall also include a requirement that the recipient

of a grant design and construct a facility sufficient for the collection, sorting, and packaging of materials prior to transportation of the materials to the final disposal site. Final review of design and construction of the proposed facilities shall be by the department.

d. The recipients of grants shall provide for collection of hazardous wastes from conditionally exempt small quantity generators in the area of the facility established. The facility shall require payment for collection from conditionally exempt small quantity generators if the amount of waste disposed is greater than ten pounds. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators which deliver their hazardous wastes to the site shall not be required to obtain a permit to transport the hazardous waste to the site.

3. A private agency which provides for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste as part of an approved comprehensive plan pursuant to section 455B.306 shall be eligible for reimbursement moneys pursuant to section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (e).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 455G

FUEL STORAGE TANKS AND DISPENSING INFRASTRUCTURE

455G.1 Title — scope.

1. This chapter is entitled the "Iowa Comprehensive Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Fund Act".

2. This chapter applies to petroleum underground storage tanks for which an owner or operator is required to maintain proof of financial responsibility under federal or state law, from the effective date of the regulation of the federal envi-

ronmental protection agency governing that tank, and not from the effective compliance date, unless the effective compliance date of the regulation is the effective date of the regulation. An owner or operator of a petroleum underground storage tank required by federal or state law to maintain proof of financial responsibility for that underground storage tank is subject to this chapter and chapter 424.

a. As of May 5, 1989, tanks excluded by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle I, included the following:

(1) A farm or residential tank of one thousand one hundred gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes.

(2) A tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored.

(3) A septic tank.

(4) A pipeline facility, including gathering lines, regulated under any of the following:

(a) The federal Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968.

(b) The federal Hazardous Liquid Petroleum Pipeline Safety Act of 1979.

(c) State laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in subparagraph division (a) or (b).

(5) A surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon.

(6) A storm water or wastewater collection system.

(7) A flow-through process tank.

(8) A liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations.

(9) A storage tank situated in an underground area, such as a basement, cellar, mine working, drift, shaft, or tunnel, if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor to permit inspection of its entire surface.

b. As of May 5, 1989, tanks exempted or excluded by United States environmental protection agency financial responsibility regulations, 40 C.F.R. § 280.90, included the following:

(1) Underground storage tank systems not in operation on or after the applicable compliance date.

(2) Those owned or operated by state and federal governmental entities whose debts and liabilities are the debts and liabilities of a state or the United States.

(3) Any underground storage tank system holding hazardous wastes listed or identifiable under subtitle C of the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances.

(4) Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act.

(5) Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and reservoirs and electrical equipment tanks.

(6) Any underground storage tank system whose capacity is one hundred ten gallons or less.

(7) Any underground storage tank system that contains a de minimis concentration of regulated substances.

(8) Any emergency spill or overflow contain-

ment underground storage tank system that is expeditiously emptied after use.

(9) Any underground storage tank system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the nuclear regulatory commission under 10 C.F.R. pt. 50, appendix A.

(10) Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems.

(11) Underground storage tank systems with field-constructed tanks.

c. If and when federal law changes, the department of natural resources shall adopt by rule such additional requirements, exemptions, deferrals, or exclusions as required by federal law. It is expected that certain classes of tanks currently exempted or excluded by federal regulation will be regulated by the United States environmental protection agency in the future. A tank which is not required by federal law to maintain proof of financial responsibility shall not be subject to department of natural resources rules on proof of financial responsibility.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Exemption certificates; §424.6

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

455G.4 Governing board.

1. *Members of the board.*

a. The Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund board is established consisting of the following members:

(1) The director of the department of natural resources, or the director's designee.

(2) The treasurer of state, or the treasurer's designee.

(3) The commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner's designee.

(4) Two public members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to staggered four-year terms, except that, of the first members appointed, one public member shall be appointed for a term of two years and one for a term of four years. A public member shall have experience, knowledge, and expertise of the subject matter embraced within this chapter. Two public members shall be appointed with experience in either, or both, financial markets or insurance.

(5) Two owners or operators appointed by the governor. One of the owners or operators appointed pursuant to this subparagraph shall have been a petroleum systems insured through the underground storage tank insurance fund as it existed on June 30, 2004, or a successor to the underground storage tank insurance fund and shall have been an insured through the insurance account of the comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund on or before October 26, 1990. One of the owners or operators appointed pursuant to this subparagraph shall be self-insured.

(6) The director of the legislative services agency, or the director's designee. The director under this subparagraph shall not participate as a voting member of the board.

b. A public member appointed pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (4), shall not have a conflict of interest. For purposes of this section, a "conflict of interest" means an affiliation, within the twelve months before the member's appointment, with the regulated tank community, or with a person or property and casualty insurer offering competitive insurance or other means of financial assurance or which previously offered environmental hazard insurance for a member of the regulated tank community.

c. The filling of positions reserved for public representatives, vacancies, membership terms, payment of compensation and expenses, and removal of members are governed by chapter 69. Members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties within the limits of funds appropriated to the board or made available to the fund. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. The members shall elect a voting chairperson of the board from among the members of the board.

2. *Department cooperation with board.* The director of the department of natural resources shall cooperate with the board in the implementation of this part so as to minimize unnecessary duplication of effort, reporting, or paperwork and maximize environmental protection.

3. *Rules and emergency rules.*

a. The board shall adopt rules regarding its practice and procedures, develop underwriting standards, establish procedures for investigating and settling claims made against the fund, and otherwise implement and administer this chapter.

b. Rules necessary for the implementation and collection of the environmental protection charge shall be adopted.

c. Rules to facilitate and encourage the use of community remediation whenever possible shall be adopted.

d. The board shall adopt rules relating to appeal procedures which shall require the administrator to deliver notice of appeal to the affected parties within fifteen days of receipt of notice, require that the hearing be held within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition unless good cause is shown for the delay, and require that a final decision be issued no later than one hundred twenty days following the close of the hearing. The time restrictions in this paragraph may be waived by mutual agreement of the parties.

4. *Public bid.* All contracts entered into by the board, including contracts relating to community remediation, shall be awarded on a competi-

tive basis to the maximum extent practical. In those situations where it is determined that public bidding is not practical, the basis for the determination of impracticability shall be documented by the board or its designee. This subsection applies only to contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1992.

5. *Contract approval.*

a. The board shall approve any contract entered into pursuant to this chapter if the cost of the contract exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars.

b. A listing of all contracts entered into pursuant to this chapter shall be presented at each board meeting and shall be made available to the public. The listing shall state the interested parties to the contract, the amount of the contract, and the subject matter of the contract.

c. The board shall be required to review and approve or disapprove the administrator's failure to approve a contract under section 455G.12A. Review by the board shall not be required for cancellation or replacement of a contract for a site included in a community remediation project or when an emergency situation exists.

6. *Reporting.* Beginning July 2003, the board shall submit a written report quarterly to the legislative council, the chairperson and ranking member of the committee on environment and energy independence in the senate, and the chairperson and ranking member of the committee on environmental protection in the house of representatives regarding changes in the status of the program including but not limited to the number of open claims by claim type; the number of new claims submitted and the eligibility status of each claim; a summary of the risk classification of open claims; the status of all claims at high-risk sites including the number of corrective action design reports submitted, approved, and implemented during the reporting period; total moneys reserved on open claims and total moneys paid on open claims; and a summary of budgets approved and invoices paid for high-risk site activities including a breakdown by corrective action design report, construction and equipment, implementation, operation and maintenance, monitoring, over excavation, free product recovery, site reclassification, reporting and other expenses, or a similar breakdown. In each report submitted by the board, the board shall include an estimated timeline to complete corrective action at all currently eligible high-risk sites where a corrective action design report has been submitted by a claimant and approved during the reporting period. The timeline shall include the projected year when a no further action designation will be obtained based upon the corrective action activities approved or anticipated at each claimant site. The timeline shall be broken down in annual increments with the number or percentage of sites projected to be completed for

each time period. The report shall identify and report steps taken to expedite corrective action and eliminate the state's liability for open claims.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §155
Subsection 6 amended

455G.6 Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund — general and specific powers.

In administering the fund, the board has all of the general powers reasonably necessary and convenient to carry out its purposes and duties and may do any of the following, subject to express limitations contained in this chapter:

1. Guarantee secured and unsecured loans, and enter into agreements for corrective action, acquisition and construction of tank improvements, and provide for the insurance program. The loan guarantees may be made to a person or entity owning or operating a tank. The board may take any action which is reasonable and lawful to protect its security and to avoid losses from its loan guarantees.

2. Acquire, hold, and mortgage personal property and real estate and interests in real estate to be used.

3. Purchase, construct, improve, furnish, equip, lease, option, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of one or more improvements under the terms it determines.

4. Grant a mortgage, lien, pledge, assignment, or other encumbrance on one or more improvements, revenues, asset of right, accounts, or funds established or received in connection with the fund, including revenues derived from the moneys credited under section 321.145, subsection 2, paragraph "a", and deposited in the fund or an account of the fund.

5. Provide that the interest on bonds may vary in accordance with a base or formula.

6. Contract for the acquisition, construction, or both of one or more improvements or parts of one or more improvements and for the leasing, subleasing, sale, or other disposition of one or more improvements in a manner it determines.

7. The board may contract with the authority for the authority to issue bonds and do all things necessary with respect to the purposes of the fund, as set out in the contract between the board and the authority. The board may delegate to the authority and the authority shall then have all of the powers of the board which are necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes of the fund, to the extent provided in the contract between the board and the authority. The authority may issue the authority's bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the fund, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient

to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expenditures of the board necessary or convenient to administer the fund. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

8. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the fund, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the board to the payment thereof, and are not an indebtedness of this state or the authority, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state or the authority, and the state shall not be liable for any financial undertakings with respect to the fund. Bonds issued under this chapter shall contain on their face a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or the authority.

9. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested in any investment approved by the authority and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

10. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the authority. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A and 75 do not apply to their sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

11. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

12. Bonds must be authorized by a trust inden-

ture, resolution, or other instrument of the authority, approved by the board. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

13. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

14. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this chapter shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance tax.

15. *a.* Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the fund or fund accounts may be expended for administration expenses, civil penalties, moneys paid under an agreement, stipulation, or settlement, for the costs associated with sites within a community remediation project, for costs related to contracts entered into with a state agency or university, costs for activities relating to litigation, or for the costs of any other activities as the board may determine are necessary and convenient to facilitate compliance with and to implement the intent of federal laws and regulations and this chapter. For purposes of this chapter, administration expenses include expenses incurred by the underground storage tank section of the department of natural resources in relation to tanks regulated under this chapter.

b. The authority granted under this subsection which allows the board to expend fund moneys on an activity the board determines is necessary and convenient to facilitate compliance with and to implement the intent of federal laws and regulations and this chapter, shall only be used in accordance with the following:

(1) Prior board approval shall be required before expenditure of moneys pursuant to this authority shall be made.

(2) If the expenditure of fund moneys pursuant to this authority would result in the board establishing a policy which would substantially affect the operation of the program, rules shall be adopted pursuant to chapter 17A prior to the board or the administrator taking any action pursuant to this proposed policy.

16. The board shall cooperate with the department of natural resources in the implementation and administration of this chapter to assure that in combination with existing state statutes and rules governing underground storage tanks, the state will be, and continue to be, recognized by the federal government as having an “*approved state account*” under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, especially by compliance with

the Act’s subtitle I financial responsibility requirements as enacted in the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and the financial responsibility regulations adopted by the United States environmental protection agency at 40 C.F.R. pts. 280 and 281. Whenever possible this chapter shall be interpreted to further the purposes of, and to comply, and not to conflict, with such federal requirements.

17. The board may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the transfer of all or a portion of the liabilities of the board under this chapter. Notwithstanding other provisions to the contrary, the board, upon such transfer, shall not maintain any duty to reimburse claimants under this chapter for those liabilities transferred.

Section repealed effective July 1, 2010; exception for outstanding bonds; 89 Acts, ch 131, §63; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §39

Board to authorize authority to defease all bonds issued pursuant to this chapter prior to June 30, 2008, and authority to so defease from funds available in the Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund; 2008 Acts, ch 1124, §39, 41

Section not amended; footnote revised

455G.7 Security for bonds — capital reserve fund — irrevocable contracts.

1. For the purpose of securing one or more issues of bonds for the fund, the authority, with the approval of the board, may authorize the establishment of one or more special funds, called “*capital reserve funds*”. The authority may pay into the capital reserve funds the proceeds of the sale of its bonds and other money which may be made available to the authority from other sources for the purposes of the capital reserve funds. Except as provided in this section, money in a capital reserve fund shall be used only as required for any of the following:

a. The payment of the principal of and interest on bonds or of the sinking fund payments with respect to those bonds.

b. The purchase or redemption of the bonds.

c. The payment of a redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed before maturity.

However, money in a capital reserve fund shall not be withdrawn if the withdrawal would reduce the amount in the capital reserve fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, except for the purpose of making payment, when due, of principal, interest, redemption premiums on the bonds, and making sinking fund payments when other money pledged to the payment of the bonds is not available for the payments. Income or interest earned by, or increment to, a capital reserve fund from the investment of all or part of the capital reserve fund may be transferred by the authority to other accounts of the fund if the transfer does not reduce the amount of the capital reserve fund below the capital reserve fund requirement.

2. If the authority decides to issue bonds secured by a capital reserve fund, the bonds shall not be issued if the amount in the capital reserve fund

is less than the capital reserve fund requirement, unless at the time of issuance of the bonds the authority deposits in the capital reserve fund from the proceeds of the bonds to be issued or from other sources, an amount which, together with the amount then in the capital reserve fund, is not less than the capital reserve fund requirement.

3. In computing the amount of a capital reserve fund for the purpose of this section, securities in which all or a portion of the capital reserve fund is invested shall be valued by a reasonable method established by the authority. Valuation shall include the amount of interest earned or accrued as of the date of valuation.

4. In this section, “*capital reserve fund requirement*” means the amount required to be on deposit in the capital reserve fund as of the date of computation.

5. To assure maintenance of the capital reserve funds, the authority shall, on or before July 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the authority’s certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the applicable capital reserve fund.

6. All amounts paid by the state pursuant to this section shall be considered advances by the state and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds of the authority that have previously been issued or will be issued, shall be repaid to the state without interest from all available revenues of the fund in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds of the authority, the capital reserve fund, and operating expenses.

7. If any amount deposited in a capital reserve fund is withdrawn for payment of principal, premium, or interest on the bonds or sinking fund payments with respect to bonds thus reducing the amount of that fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, the authority shall immediately notify the governor and the general assembly of this event and shall take steps to restore the capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund from any amounts designated as being available for such purpose.

Section repealed effective July 1, 2010; exception for outstanding bonds; 89 Acts, ch 131, §63; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §39
Section not amended; footnote revised

455G.31 E-85 gasoline storage and dispensing infrastructure.

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

a. “*Dispenser*” includes a motor fuel pump, including but not limited to a motor fuel blender pump.

b. “*E-85 gasoline*”, “*ethanol blended gasoline*”, and “*retail dealer*” mean the same as defined in section 214A.1.

c. “*Gasoline storage and dispensing infrastructure*” means any storage tank located below ground or above ground and any associated equipment including but not limited to a pipe, hose, connection, fitting seal, or motor fuel pump, which is used to store, measure, and dispense gasoline by a retail dealer.

d. Ethanol blended gasoline shall be designated in the same manner as provided in section 214A.2.

e. “*Motor fuel pump*” means the same as defined in section 214.1.

2. A retail dealer may use gasoline storage and dispensing infrastructure to store and dispense ethanol blended gasoline classified as E-9 or higher if the department of natural resources under this chapter or the state fire marshal under chapter 101 determines that it is compatible with the ethanol blended gasoline being used.

3. A retail dealer may use a dispenser that does not satisfy the requirement in subsection 2 to dispense ethanol blended gasoline classified as higher than E-10 if any of the following applies:

a. (1) The dispenser is listed by an independent testing laboratory as compatible for use with ethanol blended gasoline classified as E-9 or higher. In addition, the retail dealer must visually inspect the dispenser and the dispenser sump daily for leaks and equipment failure and maintain a record of such inspection for at least one year after the inspection. The record shall be located on the premises of the retail dealer and shall be made available to the department of natural resources or the state fire marshal upon request. If a leak is detected, the department of natural resources shall be notified pursuant to section 455B.386.

(2) The state fire marshal shall issue an order as soon as practicable after determining that a commercially available dispenser is listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline by an independent testing laboratory. The state fire marshal shall publish the order in the Iowa administrative bulletin. A person shall not install a dispenser which would otherwise be permitted under subparagraph (1) after sixty days following the date that the order is published. A person who installed such dispenser before the sixty-day period expired may use the dispenser as provided in subparagraph (1) until four years after the date that the order is published.

(3) This paragraph “a” is repealed four years following the date that the order issued by the state fire marshal is published in the Iowa administrative bulletin as provided in subparagraph (2).

b. (1) The dispenser’s manufacturer has sub-

mitted the dispenser to an independent testing laboratory to be listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline. In addition, the retail dealer must install an under-dispenser containment system with electronic monitoring. The under-dispenser containment system shall comply with applicable rules adopted by the department of natural resources and the state fire marshal.

(2) If within ten years from the date that a dispenser described in subparagraph (1) is installed, the same model of dispenser is listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline by an independent testing laboratory, the dispenser shall be deemed as compatible for use with ethanol blended gasoline classified as E-9 or higher up to and including E-85

by the department of natural resources and the state fire marshal. However, if after that time, the same model of dispenser is not listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline by an independent testing laboratory, subparagraph (1) no longer applies, and the retail dealer must do any of the following:

(a) Upgrade or replace the dispenser as necessary to be listed as compatible for use with E-85 gasoline.

(b) Comply with the requirements in paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 105, §1
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

CHAPTER 455J

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

455J.7 Designation of environmental management systems.

1. *Consideration of plans.* The council shall consider solid waste management plans submitted by solid waste planning areas and make recommendations for designation as an environmental management system to the commission. All system designations recommended by the council are subject to approval by the commission. Any solid waste planning area may submit a plan to the council and seek designation as a system.

a. By October 1, 2008, the council shall recommend the designation of up to six initial qualifying solid waste planning areas as environmental management systems to serve as pilot projects. By October 1, 2009, and by the same date each year thereafter, the council may recommend the designation of any additional planning areas as systems, provided those areas meet the requirements of section 455J.3.

b. In recommending the designation of a planning area as a system, the council shall make a determination as to whether the area meets the requirements of section 455J.3. The council shall not recommend the designation of a planning area as a system unless the planning area meets the requirements of section 455J.3.

c. The commission shall consider the plans submitted to the council and shall review the council's recommendations on those plans. The commission shall approve or reject each plan and shall make publicly available its reasons for doing so.

2. *System review.*

a. By October 1, 2009, and by the same date each year thereafter, the council shall review the

annual reports of all designated systems and determine whether those systems remain in compliance with section 455J.3. If the council determines that a planning area is no longer in compliance, the council may recommend to the commission the revocation of the planning area's system designation.

b. The council may review and monitor the progress of those planning areas that have not been designated as a system and shall coordinate with other statewide boards, task forces, and other entities in order to achieve the goals and objectives of this chapter.

3. *Allocation of funds.*

a. The council shall recommend to the commission a reasonable allocation of the moneys provided in section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), to eligible systems. In making its recommendation as to the allocation of moneys, the council shall adopt and use a set of reasonable criteria. The criteria shall conform to the goals and purposes of this chapter as described in section 455J.1 and shall be approved by the commission.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the commission shall make a final allocation of the funds described in section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), to systems meeting the requirements of this chapter.

c. Moneys allocated pursuant to this subsection shall be used by systems to further compliance with any of the requirements of section 455J.3.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263
Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 456A

REGULATION AND FUNDING — NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

456A.26 Interpretation and limitations.

Sections 456A.23 through 456A.25 shall not be construed as authorizing the commission to change any penalty for violating any game law or regulation, or change the amount of any license established by the legislature, or to promulgate any open season on any fish, animal, or bird contrary to the laws of the state of Iowa, or to extend except

as provided in this chapter any open season or bag limit on any kind of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, or of any birds prescribed by the laws of the state of Iowa or by federal laws or regulations, or to contract any indebtedness or obligation beyond the funds to which they are lawfully entitled.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §156
Section amended

CHAPTER 457B

MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMPACT

457B.1 Low-level radioactive waste compact.

The midwest interstate low-level radioactive waste compact is entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Policy and purpose.*

a. (1) There is created the “*Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact*”.

(2) The states party to this compact recognize that the Congress of the United States, by enacting the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, as amended by the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985, 42 U.S.C. § 2021b-j, has provided for and encouraged the development of low-level radioactive waste compacts as a tool for disposing of such waste. The party states acknowledge that the Congress declared that each state is responsible for providing for the availability of capacity either within or outside the state for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders, except for waste generated as a result of certain defense activities of the federal government or federal research and development activities. The party states also recognize that the disposal of low-level radioactive waste is handled most efficiently on a regional basis; and that the safe and efficient management of low-level radioactive waste generated within the region requires that sufficient capacity to dispose of such waste be properly provided.

b. It is the policy of the party states to enter into a regional low-level radioactive waste disposal compact for the purpose of:

(1) Providing the instrument and framework for a cooperative effort;

(2) Providing sufficient facilities for the proper disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated in the region;

(3) Protecting the health and safety of the citizens of the region;

(4) Limiting the number of facilities required to effectively and efficiently dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated in the region;

(5) Encouraging source reduction and the environmentally sound treatment of waste that is generated to minimize the amount of waste to be disposed of;

(6) Ensuring that the costs, expenses, liabilities, and obligations of low-level radioactive waste disposal are paid by generators and other persons who use compact facilities to dispose of their waste;

(7) Ensuring that the obligations of low-level radioactive waste disposal that are the responsibility of the party states are shared equitably among them;

(8) Ensuring that the party states that comply with the terms of this compact and fulfill their obligations under it share equitably in the benefits of the successful disposal of low-level radioactive waste; and

(9) Ensuring the environmentally sound, economical, and secure disposal of low-level radioactive wastes.

c. Implicit in the congressional consent to this compact is the expectation by the Congress and the party states that the appropriate federal agencies will actively assist the compact commission and the individual party states to this compact by:

(1) Expedient enforcement of federal rules, regulations, and laws;

(2) Imposition of sanctions against those found to be in violation of federal rules, regulations, and laws; and

(3) Timely inspection of their licensees to determine their compliance with these rules, regulations, and laws.

2. *Article II — Definitions.* As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

a. “*Care*” means the continued observation of

a facility after closing for the purposes of detecting a need for maintenance, ensuring environmental safety, and determining compliance with applicable licensure and regulatory requirements and including the correction of problems which are detected as a result of that observation.

b. “Close”, “closed”, or “closing” means that the compact facility with respect to which any of those terms are used has ceased to accept low-level radioactive waste for disposal. “Permanently closed” means that the compact facility with respect to which the term is used has ceased to accept low-level radioactive waste because a compact facility has operated for twenty years or a longer period of time as authorized by article VI, paragraph “i”, its capacity has been reached, the commission has authorized it to close pursuant to article III, paragraph “h”, subparagraph (7), the host state of such facility has withdrawn from the compact or had its membership revoked, or this compact has been dissolved.

c. “Commission” means the midwest interstate low-level radioactive waste commission.

d. “Compact facility” means a waste disposal facility that is located within the region and that is established by a party state pursuant to the designation of that state as a host state by the commission.

e. “Development” includes the characterization of potential sites for a waste disposal facility, siting of such a facility, licensing of such a facility, and other actions taken by a host state prior to the commencement of construction of a facility to fulfill its obligations as a host state.

f. “Disposal” with regard to low-level radioactive waste, means the permanent isolation of that waste in accordance with the requirements established by the United States nuclear regulatory commission or the licensing agreement state.

g. “Disposal plan” means the plan adopted by the commission for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste within the region.

h. “Facility” means a parcel of land or site, together with the structures, equipment, and improvements on or appurtenant to the land or site, which is or has been used for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste, which is being developed for that purpose, or upon which the construction of improvements or installation of equipment is occurring for that purpose.

i. “Final decision” means a final action of the commission determining the legal rights, duties, or privileges of any person. “Final decision” does not include preliminary, procedural, or intermediate actions by the commission, actions regulating the internal administration of the commission, or actions of the commission to enter into or refrain from entering into contracts or agreements with vendors to provide goods or services to the commission.

j. “Generator” means a person who first pro-

duces low-level radioactive waste, including, without limitation, any person who does so in the course of or incident to manufacturing, power generation, processing, waste treatment, waste storage, medical diagnosis and treatment, research, or other industrial or commercial activity. If the person who first produced an item or quantity of low-level radioactive waste cannot be identified, “generator” means the person first possessing the low-level radioactive waste who can be identified.

k. “Host state” means any state which is designated by the commission to host a compact facility or has hosted a compact facility.

l. “Long-term care” means those activities taken by a host state after a compact facility is permanently closed to ensure the protection of air, land, and water resources and the health and safety of all people who may be affected by the compact facility.

m. “Low-level radioactive waste” or “waste” means radioactive waste that is not classified as high-level radioactive waste and that is Class A, B, or C low-level radioactive waste as defined in 10 C.F.R. § 61.55, as that section existed on January 26, 1983. “Low-level radioactive waste” or “waste” does not include any such radioactive waste that is owned or generated by the United States department of energy; by the United States navy as a result of the decommissioning of its vessels; or as a result of research, development, testing, or production of an atomic weapon.

n. “Operates”, “operational”, or “operating” means that the compact facility with respect to which any of those terms is used accepts low-level radioactive waste for disposal.

o. “Party state” means an eligible state that enacts this compact into law, pays any eligibility fee established by the commission, and has not withdrawn from this compact or had its membership in this compact revoked, provided that a state that has withdrawn from this compact or had its membership revoked becomes a party state if it is readmitted to membership in this compact pursuant to article VIII, paragraph “a”. “Party state” includes a host state. “Party state” also includes statutorily created administrative departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of a party state, but does not include municipal corporations, regional or local units of government, or other political subdivisions of a party state that are responsible for governmental activities on less than a statewide basis.

p. “Person” means any individual, corporation, association, business enterprise, or other legal entity either public or private and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of that individual, corporation, association, business enterprise, or other legal entity. “Person” also includes the United States, states, political subdivisions of states, and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or a state.

q. “*Region*” means the area of the party states.

r. “*Site*” means the geographic location of a facility.

s. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or other territorial possession of the United States.

t. “*Storage*” means the temporary holding of low-level radioactive waste.

u. “*Treatment*” means any method, technique or process, including storage for radioactive decay, designed to change the physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of low-level radioactive waste in order to render the low-level radioactive waste safer for transport or management, amenable to recovery, convertible to another usable material or reduced in volume.

v. “*Waste management*”, “*manage waste*”, “*management of waste*”, “*management*”, or “*managed*” means the storage, treatment, or disposal of low-level radioactive waste.

3. *Article III — The commission.*

a. There is created the midwest interstate low-level radioactive waste commission. The commission consists of one voting member from each party state. The governor of each party state shall notify the commission in writing of its member and any alternates. An alternate may act on behalf of the member only in that member’s absence. The method for selection and the expenses of each commission member shall be the responsibility of the member’s respective state.

b. Each commission member is entitled to one vote. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this compact, an action of the commission is binding if a majority of the total membership casts its vote in the affirmative. A party state may direct its member or alternate member of the commission how to vote or not vote on matters before the commission.

c. The commission shall elect annually from among its members a chairperson. The commission shall adopt and publish, in convenient form, bylaws and policies which are not inconsistent with this compact, including procedures for the use of binding arbitration under article VI, paragraph “o”, and procedures which substantially conform with the provisions of the federal Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 500 to 559, in regard to notice, conduct, and recording of meetings; access by the public to records; provision of information to the public; conduct of adjudicatory hearings; and issuance of decisions.

d. The commission shall meet at least once annually and shall also meet upon the call of the chairperson or any other commission member.

e. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public with reasonable advance notice. The commission may, by majority vote, close a meeting to the public for the purpose of considering sensitive personnel or legal strategy matters. However,

all commission actions and decisions shall be made in open meetings and appropriately recorded.

f. The commission may establish advisory committees for the purpose of advising the commission on any matters pertaining to waste management.

g. The office of the commission shall be in a party state. The commission may appoint or contract for and compensate such limited staff necessary to carry out its duties and functions. The staff shall have the responsibilities and authority delegated to it by the commission in its bylaws. The staff shall serve at the commission’s pleasure with the exception that staff hired as the result of securing federal funds shall be hired and governed under applicable federal statutes and regulations. In selecting any staff, the commission shall assure that the staff has adequate experience and formal training to carry out the functions assigned to it by the commission.

h. The commission may do any or all of the following:

(1) Appear as an intervenor or party in interest before any court of law or any federal, state, or local agency, board, or commission in any matter related to waste management. In order to represent its views, the commission may arrange for any expert testimony, reports, evidence, or other participation.

(2) Review any emergency closing of a compact facility, determine the appropriateness of that closing, and take whatever lawful actions are necessary to ensure that the interests of the region are protected.

(3) Take any action which is appropriate and necessary to perform its duties and functions as provided in this compact.

(4) Approve the disposal of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material at a compact facility. The commission shall not approve the acceptance of such material without first making an explicit determination of the effect of the new low-level radioactive waste stream on the compact facility’s maximum capacity. Such approval requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the commission, including the affirmative vote of the member from the host state of the compact facility that would accept the material for disposal. Any such host state may at any time rescind its vote granting the approval and, thereafter, additional naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material shall not be disposed of at a compact facility unless the disposal is again approved. All provisions of this compact apply to the disposal of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material that has been approved for disposal at a compact waste facility pursuant to this subparagraph.

(5) Enter into contracts in order to perform its duties and functions as provided in this compact.

(6) When approved by the commission, with the member from each host state in which an affected compact facility is operating or being developed or constructed voting in the affirmative, enter into agreements to do any of the following:

(a) Import for disposal within the region low-level radioactive waste generated outside the region.

(b) Export for disposal outside the region low-level radioactive waste generated inside the region.

(c) Dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated within the region at a facility within the region that is not a compact facility.

(7) Authorize a host state to permanently close a compact facility located within its borders earlier than otherwise would be required by article VI, paragraph "i". Such closing requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the commission, including the affirmative vote of the member from the state in which the affected compact facility is located.

i. The commission shall do all of the following:

(1) Submit an annual report to, and otherwise communicate with, the governors and the appropriate officers of the legislative bodies of the party states regarding the activities of the commission.

(2) Adopt and amend, by a two-thirds vote of the membership, in accordance with the procedures and criteria developed pursuant to article IV, a regional disposal plan which designates host states for the establishment of needed compact facilities.

(3) Adopt an annual budget.

(4) Establish and implement a procedure for determining the capacity of a compact facility. The capacity of a compact facility shall be established as soon as reasonably practical after the host state of the compact facility is designated and shall not be changed thereafter without the consent of the host state. The capacity of a compact facility shall be based on the projected volume, radioactive characteristics, or both, of the low-level radioactive waste to be disposed of at the compact facility during the period set forth in article VI, paragraph "i".

(5) Provide a host state with funds necessary to pay reasonable development expenses incurred by the host state after it is designated to host a compact facility.

(6) Establish and implement procedures for making payments from the remedial action fund provided for in paragraph "p".

(7) Establish and implement procedures to investigate a complaint joined in by two or more party states regarding another party state's performance of its obligations.

(8) Adopt policies promoting source reduction and the environmentally sound treatment of low-level radioactive waste in order to minimize the amount of low-level radioactive waste to be disposed of at compact facilities.

(9) Establish and implement procedures for

obtaining information from generators regarding the volume and characteristics of low-level radioactive waste projected to be disposed of at compact facilities and regarding generator activities with respect to source reduction, recycling, and treatment of low-level radioactive waste.

(10) Prepare annual reports regarding the volume and characteristics of low-level radioactive waste projected to be disposed of at compact facilities.

j. Funding for the commission shall be provided as follows:

(1) When no compact facility is operating, the commission may assess fees to be collected from generators of low-level radioactive waste in the region. The fees shall be reasonable and equitable. The commission shall establish and implement procedures for assessing and collecting the fees. The procedures may allow the assessing of fees against less than all generators of low-level radioactive waste in the region; provided that if fees are assessed against less than all generators of waste in the region, generators paying the fees shall be reimbursed the amount of the fees, with reasonable interest, out of the revenues of operating compact facilities.

(2) When a compact facility is operating, funding for the commission shall be provided through a surcharge collected by the host state as part of the fee system provided for in article VI, paragraph "j". The surcharge to be collected by the host state shall be determined by the commission and shall be reasonable and equitable.

(3) In the aggregate, the fees or surcharges, as the case may be, shall be no more than is necessary to:

(a) Cover the annual budget of the commission.

(b) Provide a host state with the funds necessary to pay reasonable development expenses incurred by the host state after it is designated to host a compact facility.

(c) Provide moneys for deposit in the remedial action fund established pursuant to paragraph "p".

(d) Provide moneys to be added to an inadequately funded long-term care fund as provided in article VI, paragraph "o".

k. Financial statements of the commission shall be prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles. The commission shall contract with an independent certified public accountant to annually audit its financial statements and to submit an audit report to the commission. The audit report shall be made a part of the annual report of the commission required by this article.

l. The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions and may utilize and dispose of any donations, grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services from any state or the United States, or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any

institution, person, firm, or corporation. The nature, amount, and condition, if any, attendant upon any donation or grant accepted or received by the commission together with the identity of the donor, grantor, or lender, shall be detailed in the annual report of the commission.

m. The commission is a legal entity separate and distinct from the party states. Members of the commission and its employees are not personally liable for actions taken by them in their official capacity. The commission is not liable or otherwise responsible for any costs, expenses, or liabilities resulting from the development, construction, operation, regulation, closing, or long-term care of any compact facility or any noncompact facility made available to the region by any contract or agreement entered into by the commission under paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6). Nothing in this paragraph relieves the commission of its obligations under this article or under contracts to which it is a party. Any liabilities of the commission are not liabilities of the party states.

n. Final decisions of the commission shall be made, and shall be subject to judicial review, in accordance with all of the following conditions:

(1) Every final decision shall be made at an open meeting of the commission. Before making a final decision, the commission shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the matter to be decided. Each final decision shall be reduced to writing and shall set forth the commission’s reasons for making the decision.

(2) Before making a final decision, the commission may conduct an adjudicatory hearing on the proposed decision.

(3) Judicial review of a final decision shall be initiated by filing a petition in the United States district court for the district in which the person seeking the review resides or in which the commission’s office is located not later than sixty days after issuance of the commission’s written decision. Concurrently with filing the petition for review with the court, the petitioner shall serve a copy of the petition on the commission. Within five days after receiving a copy of the petition, the commission shall mail a copy of it to each party state and to all other persons who have notified the commission of their desire to receive copies of such petitions. Any failure of the commission to so mail copies of the petition does not affect the jurisdiction of the reviewing court. Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, standing to obtain judicial review of final decisions of the commission and the form and scope of the review are subject to and governed by 5 U.S.C. § 706.

(4) (a) If a party state seeks judicial review of a final decision of the commission that does any of the following, the facts shall be subject to trial de novo by the reviewing court unless trial de novo of the facts is affirmatively waived in writing by the party state:

(i) Imposes financial penalties on a party state.

(ii) Suspends the right of a party state to have waste generated within its borders disposed of at a compact facility or at a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission under paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6).

(iii) Terminates the designation of a party state as a host state.

(iv) Revokes the membership of a party state in this compact.

(v) Establishes the amounts of money that a party state that has withdrawn from this compact or had its membership in this compact revoked is required to pay under article VIII, paragraph “e”.

(b) Any such trial de novo of the facts shall be governed by the federal rules of civil procedure and the federal rules of evidence.

(5) Preliminary, procedural, or intermediate actions by the commission that precede a final decision are subject to review only in conjunction with review of the final decision.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), actions of the commission that are not final decisions are not subject to judicial review.

o. Unless approved by a majority of the commission, with the member from each host state in which an affected compact facility is operating or is being developed or constructed voting in the affirmative, no person shall do any of the following:

(1) Import low-level radioactive waste generated outside the region for disposal within the region.

(2) Export low-level radioactive waste generated within the region for disposal outside the region.

(3) Manage low-level radioactive waste generated outside the region at a facility within the region.

(4) Dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated within the region at a facility within the region that is not a compact facility.

p. (1) The commission shall establish a remedial action fund to pay the costs of reasonable remedial actions taken by a party state if an event results from the development, construction, operation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility that poses a threat to human health, safety, or welfare or to the environment. The amount of the remedial action fund shall be adequate to pay the costs of all reasonably foreseeable remedial actions. A party state shall notify the commission as soon as reasonably practical after the occurrence of any event that may require the party state to take a remedial action. The failure of a party state to notify the commission does not limit the rights of the party state under this paragraph “p”.

(2) If the moneys in the remedial action fund are inadequate to pay the costs of reasonable remedial actions, the amount of the deficiency is a li-

ability with respect to which generators shall provide indemnification under article VII, paragraph “g”. Generators who provide the required indemnification have the rights of contribution provided in article VII, paragraph “g”. This paragraph “p” applies to remedial action taken by a party state regardless of whether the party state takes the remedial action on its own initiative or because it is required to do so by a court or regulatory agency of competent jurisdiction.

q. If the commission makes payment from the remedial action fund provided for in paragraph “p”, the commission is entitled to obtain reimbursement under applicable rules of law from any person who is responsible for the event giving rise to the remedial action. Reimbursement may be obtained from a party state only if the event giving rise to the remedial action resulted from the activities of that party state as a generator of waste.

r. If this compact is dissolved, all moneys held by the commission shall be used first to pay for any ongoing or reasonably anticipated remedial actions. Remaining moneys shall be distributed in a fair and equitable manner to those party states that have operating or closed compact facilities within their borders and shall be added to the long-term care funds maintained by those party states.

4. *Article IV — Regional disposal plan.* The commission shall adopt and periodically update a regional disposal plan designed to ensure the safe and efficient disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated within the region. In adopting a regional low-level radioactive waste disposal plan, the commission shall do all of the following:

a. Adopt procedures for determining, consistent with considerations for public health and safety, the type and number of compact facilities which are presently necessary and which are projected to be necessary to dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated within the region;

b. Develop and adopt procedures and criteria for identifying a party state as a host state for a compact facility. In developing these criteria, the commission shall consider all of the following:

(1) The health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the party states.

(2) The existence of compact facilities within each party state.

(3) The minimization of low-level radioactive waste transportation.

(4) The volumes and types of low-level radioactive wastes projected to be generated within each party state.

(5) The environmental impacts on the air, land, and water resources of the party states.

(6) The economic impacts on the party states.

c. Conduct such hearings, and obtain such reports, studies, evidence, and testimony required by its approved procedures prior to identifying a party state as a host state for a needed compact facility;

d. Prepare a draft disposal plan and any update thereof, including procedures, criteria, and host states, which shall be made available in a convenient form to the public for comment. Upon the request of a party state, the commission shall conduct a public hearing in that state prior to the adoption or update of the disposal plan. The disposal plan and any update thereof shall include the commission’s response to public and party state comment.

5. *Article V — Rights and obligations of party states.*

a. Each party state shall act in good faith in the performance of acts and courses of conduct which are intended to ensure the provision of facilities for regional availability and usage in a manner consistent with this compact.

b. Except for low-level radioactive waste attributable to radioactive material or low-level radioactive waste imported into the region in order to render the material or low-level radioactive waste amenable to transportation, storage, disposal, or recovery, or in order to convert the low-level radioactive waste or material to another usable material, or to reduce it in volume or otherwise treat it, each party state has the right to have all low-level radioactive wastes generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities subject to the payment of all fees established by the host state under article VI, paragraph “j”, and to the provisions contained in article VI, paragraphs “l” and “s”, article VIII, paragraph “d”, article IX, paragraphs “c” and “d”, and article X. All party states have an equal right of access to any facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6), subject to the provisions of article VI, paragraphs “l” and “s”, article VIII, paragraphs “c” and “d”, and article X.

c. If a party state’s right to have waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities, or at any noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission under article III, paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6), is suspended, low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders by any person shall not be disposed of at any such facility during the period of the suspension.

d. To the extent permitted by federal law, each party state may enforce any applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and rules pertaining to the packaging and transportation of waste generated within or passing through its borders. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require a party state to enter into any agreement with the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

e. Each party state shall provide to the commission any data and information the commission requires to implement its responsibilities. Each party state shall establish the capability to obtain any data and information required by the commission.

f. (1) If, notwithstanding the sovereign immunity provision in article VII, paragraph “f”, subparagraph (1), and the indemnification provided for in article III, paragraph “p”, article VI, paragraph “o”, and article VII, paragraph “g”, a party state incurs a cost as a result of an inadequate remedial action fund or an exhausted long-term care fund, or incurs a liability as a result of an action described in article VII, paragraph “f”, subparagraph (1), and not described in article VII, paragraph “f”, subparagraph (2), the cost or liability shall be the pro rata obligation of each party state and each state that has withdrawn from this compact or had its membership in this compact revoked. The commission shall determine each state’s pro rata obligation in a fair and equitable manner based on the amount of low-level radioactive waste from each such state that has been or is projected to be disposed of at the compact facility with respect to which the cost or liability to be shared was incurred. No state shall be obligated to pay the pro rata obligation of any other state.

(2) The pro rata obligations provided for in this paragraph “f” do not result in the creation of state debt. Rather, the pro rata obligations are contractual obligations that shall be enforced by only the commission or an affected party state.

g. If the party states make payment pursuant to this paragraph, the surcharge or fee provided for in article III, paragraph “j”, shall be used to collect the funds necessary to reimburse the party states for those payments. The commission shall determine the time period over which reimbursement shall take place.

6. Article VI — Development, operation, and closing of compact facilities.

a. A party state may volunteer to become a host state, and the commission may designate that state as a host state.

b. If not all compact facilities required by the regional disposal plan are developed pursuant to paragraph “a”, the commission may designate a host state.

c. After a state is designated a host state by the commission, it is responsible for the timely development and operation of the compact facility it is designated to host. The development and operation of the compact facility shall not conflict with applicable federal and host state laws, rules, and regulations, provided that the laws, rules, and regulations of a host state and its political subdivisions shall not prevent, nor shall they be applied so as to prevent, the host state’s discharge of the obligation set forth in this paragraph. The obligation set forth in this paragraph is contingent upon the discharge by the commission of its obligation set forth in article III, paragraph “i”, subparagraph (5).

d. If a party state designated as a host state fails to discharge the obligations imposed upon it by paragraph “c”, its host state designation may be

terminated by a two-thirds vote of the commission with the member from the host state of any then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative. A party state whose host state designation has been terminated has failed to fulfill its obligations as a host state and is subject to the provisions of article VIII, paragraph “d”.

e. Any party state designated as a host state may request the commission to relieve that state of the responsibility to serve as a host state. Except as set forth in paragraph “d”, the commission may relieve a party state of its responsibility only upon a showing by the requesting party state that, based upon criteria established by the commission that are consistent with applicable federal criteria, no feasible potential compact facility site exists within its borders. A party state relieved of its host state responsibility shall repay to the commission any funds provided to that state by the commission for the development of a compact facility, and also shall pay to the commission the amount the commission determines is necessary to ensure that the commission and the other party states do not incur financial loss as a result of the state being relieved of its host state responsibility. Any funds so paid to the commission with respect to the financial loss of the other party states shall be distributed forthwith by the commission to the party states that would otherwise incur the loss. In addition, until the state relieved of its responsibility is again designated as a host state and a compact facility located in that state begins operating, it shall annually pay to the commission, for deposit in the remedial action fund, an amount the commission determines is fair and equitable in light of the fact the state has been relieved of the responsibility to host a compact facility, but continues to enjoy the benefits of being a member of this compact.

f. The host state shall select the technology for the compact facility. If requested by the commission, information regarding the technology selected by the host state shall be submitted to the commission for its review. The commission may require the host state to make changes in the technology selected by the host state if the commission demonstrates that the changes do not decrease the protection of air, land, and water resources and the health and safety of all people who may be affected by the compact facility. If requested by the host state, any commission decision requiring the host state to make changes in the technology shall be preceded by an adjudicatory hearing in which the commission shall have the burden of proof.

g. A host state may assign to a private contractor the responsibility, in whole or in part, to develop, construct, operate, close, or provide long-term care for a compact facility. Assignment of such responsibility by a host state to a private contractor does not relieve the host state of any responsibility imposed upon it by this compact. A host state may

secure indemnification from the private contractor for any costs, liabilities, and expenses incurred by the host state resulting from the development, construction, operation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility.

h. To the extent permitted by federal and state law, a host state shall regulate and license any compact facility within its borders and ensure the long-term care of that compact facility.

i. A host state shall accept waste for disposal for a period of twenty years from the date the compact facility in the host state becomes operational, or until its capacity has been reached, whichever occurs first. At any time before the compact facility closes, the host state and the commission may enter into an agreement to extend the period during which the host state is required to accept such waste or to increase the capacity of the compact facility. Except as specifically authorized by paragraph “*l*”, subparagraph (4), the twenty-year period shall not be extended, and the capacity of the facility shall not be increased, without the consent of the affected host state and the commission.

j. A host state shall establish a system of fees to be collected from the users of any compact facility within its borders. The fee system, and the costs paid through the system, shall be reasonable and equitable. The fee system shall be subject to the commission’s approval. The fee system shall provide the host state with sufficient revenue to pay costs associated with the compact facility, including, but not limited to operation, closing, long-term care, debt service, legal costs, local impact assistance, and local financial incentives. The fee system also shall be used to collect the surcharge provided in article III, paragraph “*j*”, subparagraph (2). The fee system shall include incentives for source reduction and shall be based on the hazard of the low-level radioactive waste as well as the volume.

k. A host state shall ensure that a compact facility located within its borders that is permanently closed is properly cared for so as to ensure protection of air, land, and water resources and the health and safety of all people who may be affected by the facility.

l. The development of subsequent compact facilities shall be as follows:

(1) No compact facility shall begin operating until the commission designates the host state of the next compact facility.

(2) (a) The following actions shall be taken by the state designated to host the next compact facility within the specified number of years after the compact facility it is intended to replace begins operation:

(i) Within three years, enact legislation providing for the development of the next compact facility.

(ii) Within seven years, initiate site characterization investigations and tests to determine licensing suitability for the next compact facility.

(iii) Within eleven years, submit a license application for the next compact facility that the responsible licensing authority deems complete.

(b) If a host state fails to take any of these actions within the specified time, all low-level radioactive waste generated by a person within that state shall be denied access to the then operating compact facility, and to any noncompact facility made available to the region by any agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “*h*”, subparagraph (6), until the action is taken. Denial of access may be rescinded by the commission, with the member from the host state of the then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative. A host state that fails to take any of these actions within the specified time has failed to fulfill its obligations as a host state and is subject to the provisions of this paragraph “*l*”, and article VIII, paragraph “*d*”.

(3) Within fourteen years after a compact facility begins operating, the state designated to host the next compact facility shall have obtained a license from the responsible licensing authority to construct and operate the compact facility the state has been designated to host. If the license is not obtained within the specified time, all low-level radioactive waste generated by any person within the state designated to host the next compact facility shall be denied access to the then operating compact facility, and to any noncompact facility made available to the region by any agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “*h*”, subparagraph (6), until the license is obtained. The state designated to host the next compact facility shall have failed in its obligations as a host state and shall be subject to paragraph “*d*”, and article VIII, paragraph “*d*”. In addition, at the sole option of the host state of the then operating compact facility, all low-level radioactive waste generated by any person within any party state that has not fully discharged its obligations under paragraph “*i*”, shall be denied access to the then operating compact facility, and to a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “*h*”, subparagraph (6), until the license is obtained. Denial of access may be rescinded by the commission, with the member from the host state of the then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative.

(4) If twenty years after a compact facility begins operating, the next compact facility is not ready to begin operating, the state designated to host the next compact facility shall have failed in its obligation as a host state and shall be subject to paragraph “*d*”, and article VIII, paragraph “*d*”. If at the time the capacity of the then operating compact facility has been reached, or twenty years after the facility began operating, whichever occurs first, the next compact facility is not ready to begin operating, the host state of the then operat-

ing compact facility, without the consent of any other party state or the commission, may continue to operate the facility until a compact facility in the next host state is ready to begin operating. During any such period of continued operation of a compact facility, all low-level radioactive waste generated by any person within the state designated to host the next compact facility shall be denied access to the then operating compact facility and to a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph "h", subparagraph (6). In addition, during such period, at the sole option of the host state of the then operating compact facility, all low-level radioactive waste generated by any person within any party state that has not fully discharged its obligations under paragraph "i", shall be denied access to the then operating compact facility and to any noncompact facility made available to the region by any agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph "h", subparagraph (6). Denial of access may be rescinded by the commission, with the member from the host state of the then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply if their application is inconsistent with an agreement between the host state of the then operating compact facility and the commission as authorized in paragraph "i", or inconsistent with paragraph "p" or "q".

(5) During any period that access is denied for low-level radioactive waste disposal pursuant to paragraph "l", subparagraph (2), (3), or (4), the party state designated to host the next compact disposal facility shall pay to the host state of the then operating compact facility an amount the commission determines is reasonably necessary to ensure that the host state, or an agency or political subdivision thereof, does not incur financial loss as a result of the denial of access.

(6) The commission may modify any of the requirements contained in paragraph "l", subparagraphs (2) and (3), if it finds that circumstances have changed so that the requirements are unworkable or unnecessarily rigid or no longer serve to ensure the timely development of a compact facility. The commission may adopt such a finding by a two-thirds vote, with the member from the host state of the then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative.

m. This compact shall not prevent an emergency closing of a compact facility by a host state to protect air, land, and water resources and the health and safety of all people who may be affected by the compact facility. A host state that has an emergency closing of a compact facility shall notify the commission in writing within three working days of its action and shall, within thirty working days of its action, demonstrate justification for the closing.

n. A party state that has fully discharged its obligations under paragraph "i" shall not again be designated a host state of a compact facility without its consent until each party state has been designated to host a compact facility and has fully discharged its obligations under paragraph "i", or has been relieved under paragraph "e", of its responsibility to serve as a host state.

o. Each host state of a compact facility shall establish a long-term care fund to pay for monitoring, security, maintenance, and repair of the facility after it is permanently closed. The expenses of administering the long-term care fund shall be paid out of the fund. The fee system established by the host state that establishes a long-term care fund shall be used to collect moneys in amounts that are adequate to pay for all long-term care of the compact facility. The moneys shall be deposited into the long-term care fund. Except where the matter is resolved through arbitration, the amount to be collected through the fee system for deposit into the fund shall be determined through an agreement between the commission and the host state establishing the fund. Not less than three years, nor more than five years, before the compact facility it is designated to host is scheduled to begin operating, the host state shall propose to the commission the amount to be collected through the fee system for deposit into the fund. If, one hundred eighty days after such proposal is made to the commission, the host state and the commission have not agreed, either the commission or the host state may require the matter to be decided through binding arbitration. The method of administration of the fund shall be determined by the host state establishing the long-term care fund, provided that moneys in the fund shall be used only for the purposes set forth in this paragraph, and shall be invested in accordance with the standards applicable to trustees under the laws of the host state establishing the fund. If, after a compact facility is closed, the commission determines the long-term care fund established with respect to that compact facility is not adequate to pay for all long-term care for that compact facility, the commission shall collect and pay over to the host state of the closed compact facility, for deposit into the long-term care fund, an amount determined by the commission to be necessary to make the amount in the fund adequate to pay for all long-term care of the compact facility. If a long-term care fund is exhausted and long-term care expenses for the compact facility with respect to which the fund was created have been reasonably incurred by the host state of the compact facility, those expenses are a liability with respect to which generators shall provide indemnification as provided in article VII, paragraph "g". Generators that provide indemnification shall have contribution rights as provided in article VII, paragraph "g".

p. A host state that withdraws from the compact or has its membership revoked shall immediately and permanently close any compact facility located within its borders, except that the commission and a host state may enter into an agreement under which the host state may continue to operate, as a noncompact facility, a facility within its borders that, before the host state withdrew or had its membership revoked, was a compact facility.

q. If this compact is dissolved, the host state of any then operating compact facility shall immediately and permanently close the compact facility, provided that a host state may continue to operate a compact facility or resume operating a previously closed compact facility, as a noncompact facility, subject to all of the following requirements:

(1) The host state shall pay to the other party states the portion of the funds provided to that state by the commission for the development, construction, operation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility that is fair and equitable, taking into consideration the period of time the compact facility located in that state was in operation and the amount of waste disposed of at the compact facility, provided that a host state that has fully discharged its obligations under paragraph "i", shall not be required to make such payment.

(2) The host state shall physically segregate low-level radioactive waste disposed of at the compact facility after this compact is dissolved from low-level radioactive waste disposed of at the compact facility before this compact is dissolved.

(3) The host state shall indemnify and hold harmless the other party states from all costs, liabilities, and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, caused by operating the compact facility after this compact is dissolved, provided that this indemnification and hold-harmless obligation shall not apply to costs, liabilities, and expenses resulting from the activities of a host state as a generator of waste.

(4) Moneys in the long-term care fund established by the host state that are attributable to the operation of the compact facility before this compact is dissolved, and investment earnings thereon, shall be used only to pay the cost of monitoring, securing, maintaining, or repairing that portion of the compact facility used for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste before this compact is dissolved. Such moneys and investment earnings, and moneys added to the long-term care fund through a distribution authorized by article III, paragraph "r", also may be used to pay the cost of any remedial action made necessary by an event resulting from the disposal of waste at the facility before this compact is dissolved.

r. Financial statements of a compact facility shall be prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles. The commission may require the financial statements to be audited on an annual basis by a firm of certified public accountants selected and paid by the commission.

s. (1) Low-level radioactive waste may be accepted for disposal at a compact facility only if the generator of the low-level radioactive waste has signed, and there is on file with the commission, an agreement to provide indemnification to a party state, or employee of that state, for all of the following:

(a) Any cost of a remedial action described in article III, paragraph "p", that, due to inadequacy of the remedial action fund, is not paid as set forth in that provision.

(b) Any expense for long-term care described in paragraph "o" that, due to exhaustion of the long-term care fund, is not paid as set forth in that provision.

(c) Any liability for damages to persons, property, or the environment incurred by a party state, or employee of that state while acting within the scope of employment, resulting from the development, construction, operation, regulation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility, or a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph "h", subparagraph (6), or other matter arising from this compact. The agreement also shall require generators to indemnify the party state or employee against all reasonable attorney's fees and expenses incurred in defending an action for such damages. This indemnification shall not extend to liability based on any of the following:

(i) The activities of the party states as generators of waste.

(ii) The obligations of the party states to each other and the commission imposed by this compact or other contracts related to the disposal of low-level radioactive waste under this compact.

(iii) Activities of a host state or employees thereof that are grossly negligent or willful and wanton.

(2) The agreement shall provide that the indemnification obligation of generators shall be joint and several, except that the indemnification obligation of the party states with respect to their activities as generators of low-level radioactive waste shall not be joint and several, but instead shall be prorated according to the amount of waste that each state had disposed of at the compact facility giving rise to the liability. Such proration shall be calculated as of the date of the event giving rise to the liability. The agreement shall be in a form approved by the commission with the member from the host state of any then operating compact facility voting in the affirmative. Among generators there shall be rights of contribution based on equitable principles, and generators shall have rights of contribution against another person responsible for such damages under common law, statute, rule, or regulation, provided that a party state that through its own activities did not generate any low-level radioactive waste disposed of at

the compact facility giving rise to the liability, an employee of such a party state, and the commission shall not have a contribution obligation. The commission may waive the requirement that the party state sign and file such an indemnification agreement as a condition to being able to dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated as a result of the party state's activities. Such a waiver shall not relieve a party state of the indemnification obligation imposed by article VII, paragraph "g".

7. *Article VII — Other laws and regulations.*

a. Nothing in this compact:

(1) Abrogates or limits the applicability of any act of Congress or diminishes or otherwise impairs the jurisdiction of any federal agency expressly conferred thereon by the Congress;

(2) Prevents the enforcement of any other law of a party state which is not inconsistent with this compact;

(3) Prohibits any generator from storing or treating, on its own premises, low-level radioactive waste generated by it within the region;

(4) Affects any administrative or judicial proceeding pending on the effective date of this compact;

(5) Alters the relations between and the respective internal responsibility of the government of a party state and its subdivisions;

(6) Affects the generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste generated by the atomic energy defense activities of the secretary of the United States department of energy or successor agencies or federal research and development activities as described in 42 U.S.C. § 2021;

(7) Affects the rights and powers of any party state or its political subdivisions, to the extent not inconsistent with this compact, to regulate and license any facility or the transportation of waste within its borders.

(8) Requires a party state to enter into any agreement with the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

(9) Limits, expands, or otherwise affects the authority of a state to regulate low-level radioactive waste classified by any agency of the United States government as below regulatory concern or otherwise exempt from federal regulation.

b. If a court of the United States finally determines that a law of a party state conflicts with this compact, this compact shall prevail to the extent of the conflict. The commission shall not commence an action seeking such a judicial determination unless commencement of the action is approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the commission.

c. Except as authorized by this compact, no law, rule, or regulation of a party state or of any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities may be applied in a manner which discriminates against the generators of another party state.

d. Except as provided in article III, paragraph "m", and paragraph "q" of this article, no provision of this compact shall be construed to eliminate or reduce in any way the liability or responsibility, whether arising under common law, statute, rule, or regulation, of any person for penalties, fines, or damages to persons, property, or the environment resulting from the development, construction, operation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility, or a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph "h", subparagraph (6), or other matter arising from this compact. The provisions of this compact shall not alter otherwise applicable laws relating to compensation of employees for workplace injuries.

e. Except as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 1251(a), the district courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction to decide cases arising under this compact. This paragraph does not apply to proceedings within the jurisdiction of state or federal regulatory agencies or to judicial review of proceedings before state or federal regulatory agencies. This paragraph shall not be construed to diminish other laws of the United States conferring jurisdiction on the courts of the United States.

f. For the purposes of activities pursuant to this compact, the sovereign immunity of party states and employees of party states shall be as follows:

(1) A party state or employee thereof, while acting within the scope of employment, shall not be subject to suit or held liable for damages to persons, property, or the environment resulting from the development, construction, operation, regulation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility, or any noncompact facility made available to the region by any agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph "h", subparagraph (6). This applies whether the claimed liability of the party state or employee is based on common law, statute, rule, or regulation.

(2) The sovereign immunity granted in subparagraph (1) does not apply to any of the following:

(a) Actions based upon the activities of the party states as generators of low-level radioactive waste. With regard to those actions, the sovereign immunity of the party states shall not be affected by this compact.

(b) Actions based on the obligations of the party states to each other and the commission imposed by this compact, or other contracts related to the disposal of low-level radioactive waste under this compact. With regard to those actions, the party states shall have no sovereign immunity.

(c) Actions against a host state, or employee thereof, when the host state or employee acted in a grossly negligent or willful and wanton manner.

g. If in an action described in paragraph "f", subparagraph (1), and not described in paragraph

“f”, subparagraph (2), it is determined that, notwithstanding paragraph “f”, subparagraph (1), a party state, or employee of that state who acted within the scope of employment, is liable for damages or has liability for other matters arising under this compact as described in article VI, paragraph “s”, subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (c), the generators who caused waste to be placed at the compact facility with respect to which the liability was incurred shall indemnify the party state or employee against that liability. Those generators also shall indemnify the party state or employee against all reasonable attorney’s fees and expenses incurred in defending against any such action. The indemnification obligation of generators under this paragraph shall be joint and several, except that the indemnification obligation of party states with respect to their activities as generators of waste shall not be joint and several, but instead shall be prorated according to the amount of waste each state has disposed of at the compact facility giving rise to the liability. Among generators, there shall be rights of contribution based upon equitable principles, and generators shall have rights of contribution against another person responsible for damages under common law, statute, rule, or regulation. A party state that through its own activities did not generate low-level radioactive waste disposed of at the compact facility giving rise to the liability, an employee of a party state, and the commission shall have no contribution obligation under this paragraph. This paragraph shall not be construed as a waiver of the sovereign immunity provided for in paragraph “f”, subparagraph (1).

h. The sovereign immunity of a party state provided for in paragraph “f”, subparagraph (1), shall not be extended to a private contractor assigned responsibilities as authorized in article VI, paragraph “g”.

8. *Article VIII — Eligible parties, withdrawal, revocation, suspension of access, entry into force, and termination.*

a. Any state may petition the commission to be eligible for membership in the compact. The commission may establish appropriate eligibility requirements. These requirements may include, but are not limited to, an eligibility fee or designation as a host state. A petitioning state becomes eligible for membership in the compact upon the approval of the commission, including the affirmative vote of the member from each host state in which a compact facility is operating or being developed or constructed. Any state becoming eligible upon the approval of the commission becomes a member of the compact when the state enacts this compact into law and pays the eligibility fee established by the commission.

b. The commission is formed upon the appointment of commission members and the tender of the membership fee payable to the commission by

three party states. The governor of the first state to enact this compact shall convene the initial meeting of the commission. The commission shall cause legislation to be introduced in the Congress which grants the consent of the Congress to this compact, and shall take action necessary to organize the commission and implement the provisions of this compact.

c. A party state that has fully discharged its obligations under article VI, paragraph “i”, or has been relieved under article VI, paragraph “e”, of its responsibilities to serve as a host state, may withdraw from this compact by repealing the authorizing legislation and by receiving the unanimous consent of the commission. Withdrawal takes effect on the date specified in the commission resolution consenting to withdrawal. All legal rights of the withdrawn state established under this compact, including, but not limited to, the right to have low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities, cease upon the effective date of withdrawal, but any legal obligations of that party state under this compact, including, but not limited to, those set forth in paragraph “e” continue until they are fulfilled.

d. Any party state that fails to comply with the terms of this compact or fails to fulfill its obligations may have reasonable financial penalties imposed against it, may have the right to have low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities, or a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6), suspended, or may have its membership in the compact revoked by a two-thirds vote of the commission, provided that the membership of the party state designated to host the next compact facility shall not be revoked unless the member from the host state of a then operating compact facility votes in the affirmative. Revocation takes effect on the date specified in the resolution revoking the party state’s membership. All legal rights of the revoked party state established under this compact, including, but not limited to, the right to have low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities, cease upon the effective date of revocation, but any legal obligations of that party state under this compact, including, but not limited to, those set forth in paragraph “e” continue until they are fulfilled. The chairperson of the commission shall transmit written notice of a revocation of a party state’s membership in the compact, suspension of a party state’s low-level radioactive waste disposal rights, or imposition of financial penalties immediately following the vote of the commission to the governor of the affected party state, governors of all the other party states, and the Congress of the United States.

e. A party state that withdraws from this com-

compact or has its membership in the compact revoked before it has fully discharged its obligations under article VI forthwith shall repay to the commission the portion of the funds provided to that state by the commission for the development, construction, operation, closing, or long-term care of a compact facility that the commission determines is fair and equitable, taking into consideration the period of time the compact facility located in that host state was in operation and the amount of low-level radioactive waste disposed of at the compact facility. If at any time after a compact facility begins operating, a party state withdraws from the compact or has its membership revoked, the withdrawing or revoked party state shall be obligated forthwith to pay to the commission, the amount the commission determines would have been paid under the fee system established by the host state of the compact facility, to dispose of at the compact facility the estimated volume of low-level radioactive waste generated in the withdrawing or revoked party state that would have been disposed of at the compact facility from the time of withdrawal or revocation until the time the compact facility is closed. Any funds so paid to the commission shall be distributed by the commission to the persons who would have been entitled to receive the funds had they originally been paid to dispose of low-level radioactive waste at the facility. Any person receiving funds from the commission shall apply the funds to the purposes to which they would have been applied had they originally been paid to dispose of low-level radioactive waste at the compact facility. In addition, a withdrawing or revoked party state forthwith shall pay to the commission an amount the commission determines to be necessary to cover all other costs and damages incurred by the commission and the remaining party states as a result of the withdrawal or revocation. The intention of this paragraph is to eliminate a decrease in revenue resulting from withdrawal of a party state or revocation of a party state's membership, to eliminate financial harm to the remaining party states, and to create an incentive for party states to continue as members of the compact and to fulfill their obligations. This paragraph shall be construed and applied so as to effectuate this intention.

f. Any party state whose right to have low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities is suspended by the commission, shall pay to the host state of the compact facility to which access has been suspended the amount the commission determines is reasonably necessary to ensure that the host state, or any political subdivision thereof, does not incur financial loss as a result of the suspension of access.

g. This compact becomes effective upon enactment by at least three eligible states and consent to this compact by the Congress. The consent giv-

en to this compact by the Congress shall extend to any future admittance of new party states and to the power of the commission to regulate the shipment and disposal of waste and disposal of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material pursuant to this compact. Amendments to this compact are effective when enacted by all party states and, if necessary, consented to by the Congress. To the extent required by the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985, 42 U.S.C. § 2021(d)(4)(d), every five years after this compact has taken effect, the Congress by law may withdraw its consent.

h. The withdrawal of a party state from this compact, the suspension of low-level radioactive waste disposal rights, the termination of a party state's designation as a host state, or the revocation of a state's membership in this compact does not affect the applicability of this compact to the remaining party states.

i. (1) This compact may be dissolved and the obligations arising under this compact may be terminated only as follows:

(a) Through unanimous agreement of all party states expressed in duly enacted legislation; or

(b) Through withdrawal of consent to this compact by the Congress under Article I, section 10, of the United States Constitution, in which case dissolution shall take place one hundred twenty days after the effective date of the withdrawal of consent.

(2) Unless explicitly abrogated by the state legislation dissolving this compact, or if dissolution results from withdrawal of congressional consent, the limitations on the investment and use of long-term care funds in article VI, paragraph "o" and paragraph "q", subparagraph (4), the contractual obligations in article V, paragraph "f", the indemnification obligations and contribution rights in article VI, paragraphs "o" and "s", and article VII, paragraph "g", and the operation rights indemnification and hold-harmless obligations in article VI, paragraph "q", shall remain in force notwithstanding dissolution of this compact.

9. Article IX — Penalties and enforcement.

a. Each party state shall prescribe and enforce penalties against any person who is not an official of another state for violation of any provision of this compact.

b. The parties to this compact intend that the courts of the United States shall specifically enforce the obligations, including the obligations of party states and revoked or withdrawn party states, established by this compact.

c. The commission, an affected party state, or both may obtain injunctive relief, recover damages, or both to prevent or remedy violations of this compact.

d. Each party state acknowledges that the transport into a host state of low-level radioactive waste packaged or transported in violation of ap-

plicable laws, rules, and regulations may result in the imposition of sanctions by the host state which may include reasonable financial penalties assessed against any generator, transporter, or collector responsible for the violation, or suspension or revocation of access to the compact facility in the host state by a generator, transporter, or collector responsible for the violation.

e. Each party state has the right to seek legal recourse against a party state which acts in violation of this compact.

f. This compact shall not be construed to create a cause of action for a person other than a party state or the commission. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the right of judicial review set forth in article III, paragraph “n”, subparagraph (3), or the rights of contribution set forth in article III, paragraph “p”, article VI, paragraphs “o” and “s”, and article VII, paragraph “g”.

10. *Article X — Severability and construction.* The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any provision of this compact is finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to the constitution of a participating state or of the United States or the application thereof to a person or circumstance is held invalid,

the validity of the remainder of this compact to that person or circumstance and the applicability of the entire compact to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If a provision of this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of a state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. If any provision of this compact imposing a financial obligation upon a party state, or a state that has withdrawn from this compact or had its membership in this compact revoked, is finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable due to the state’s constitutional limitations on its ability to pay the obligation, then that state shall use its best efforts to obtain an appropriation to pay the obligation, and, if the state is a party state, its right to have low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders disposed of at compact facilities, or a noncompact facility made available to the region by an agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to article III, paragraph “h”, subparagraph (6), shall be suspended until the appropriation is obtained.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 459

ANIMAL AGRICULTURE COMPLIANCE ACT

459.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Aerobic structure*” means an animal feeding operation structure other than an egg wash-water storage structure which employs bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen and which includes aeration equipment.

2. “*Anaerobic lagoon*” means an unformed manure storage structure, if the primary function of the structure is to store and stabilize manure, the structure is designed to receive manure on a regular basis, and the structure’s design waste loading rates provide that the predominant biological activity is anaerobic. An anaerobic lagoon does not include any of the following:

a. A settled open feedlot effluent basin as defined in section 459A.102.

b. An anaerobic treatment system that includes collection and treatment facilities for all off gases.

3. “*Animal*” means a species classified as cattle, swine, horses, sheep, chickens, or turkeys.

4. “*Animal feeding operation*” means a lot, yard, corral, building, or other area in which animals are confined and fed and maintained for forty-five days or more in any twelve-month peri-

od, and all structures used for the storage of manure from animals in the operation. Except as required for a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit required pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. ch. 26, as amended, an animal feeding operation does not include a livestock market.

5. “*Animal feeding operation structure*” means a confinement building, manure storage structure, dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure as defined in section 459B.102, or egg washwater storage structure.

6. “*Animal unit*” means a unit of measurement based upon the product of multiplying the number of animals of each category by a special equivalency factor as follows:

a. Slaughter or feeder cattle	.....	1.000
b. Immature dairy cattle	.....	1.000
c. Mature dairy cattle	.....	1.400
d. Butcher or breeding swine weighing more than fifty-five pounds	.....	0.400
e. Swine weighing fifteen pounds or more but not more than fifty-five pounds	...	0.100
f. Sheep or lambs	.....	0.100
g. Horses	.....	2.000
h. Turkeys weighing one hundred twelve ounces or more	.....	0.018

- i. Turkeys weighing less than one hundred twelve ounces 0.0085
- j. Chickens weighing forty-eight ounces or more 0.010
- k. Chickens weighing less than forty-eight ounces 0.0025

7. “*Animal unit capacity*” means a measurement used to determine the maximum number of animal units that may be maintained as part of an animal feeding operation at any one time, including as provided in sections 459.201 and 459.301.

8. “*Animal weight capacity*” means the product of multiplying the maximum number of animals which the owner or operator confines in an animal feeding operation at any one time by the average weight during a production cycle.

9. “*Cemetery*” means a space held for the purpose of permanent burial, entombment, or interment of human remains that is owned or managed by a political subdivision or private entity, or a cemetery regulated pursuant to chapter 523I. However, “*cemetery*” does not include a pioneer cemetery as defined in section 331.325.

10. “*Commercial enterprise*” means a building which is used as a part of a business that manufactures goods, delivers services, or sells goods or services, which is customarily and regularly used by the general public during the entire calendar year and which is connected to electric, water, and sewer systems. A commercial enterprise does not include a farm operation.

11. “*Commercial manure service*” means a sole proprietor or business association as defined in section 202B.102, engaged in the business of transporting, handling, storing, or applying manure for a fee.

12. “*Commercial manure service representative*” means a natural person who is any of the following:

a. A manager of a commercial manure service. As used in this paragraph a “*manager*” is a person who is actively involved in the operation of a commercial manure service and takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the commercial manure service.

b. An employee, agent, or contractor of a commercial manure service, if the person is engaged in transporting, handling, storing, or applying manure on behalf of the commercial manure service.

13. “*Commission*” means the environmental protection commission created pursuant to section 455A.6.

14. “*Confinement feeding operation*” means an animal feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed.

15. “*Confinement feeding operation building*” or “*confinement building*” means a building used in conjunction with a confinement feeding operation to house animals.

16. “*Confinement feeding operation structure*”

means an animal feeding operation structure that is part of a confinement feeding operation.

17. “*Confinement site manure applicator*” means a person, other than a commercial manure service or a commercial manure service representative, who applies manure on land if the manure originates from a manure storage structure.

18. “*Covered*” means organic or inorganic material placed upon an animal feeding operation structure used to store manure as provided by rules adopted by the department after receiving recommendations which shall be submitted to the department by the college of agriculture and life sciences at Iowa state university of science and technology.

19. “*Critical public area*” means land as designated by the department pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, if all of the following apply:

a. The land is part of a public park, preserve, or recreation area that is owned or managed by the federal government; by the department, including under chapter 461A or 465C; or by a political subdivision.

b. The land has a unique scenic, cultural, archaeological, scientific, or historic significance or contains a rare or valuable ecological system.

20. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources created pursuant to section 455A.2.

21. “*Designated area*” means a known sinkhole, a cistern, an abandoned well, an unplugged agricultural drainage well, an agricultural drainage well surface inlet, a drinking water well, a designated wetland, or a water source. However, “*designated area*” does not include a terrace tile inlet or a surface tile inlet other than an agricultural drainage well surface tile inlet.

22. “*Designated wetland*” means land designated as a protected wetland by the United States department of the interior or the department of natural resources, including but not limited to a protected wetland as defined in section 456B.1, if the land is owned and managed by the federal government or the department of natural resources. However, a designated wetland does not include land where an agricultural drainage well has been plugged causing a temporary wetland or land within a drainage district or levee district.

23. “*Director*” means the director of the department of natural resources.

24. “*Document*” means any form required to be processed by the department under this chapter regulating animal feeding operations, including but not limited to applications or related materials for permits as provided in section 459.303, manure management plans as provided in section 459.312, comment or evaluation by a county board of supervisors considering an application for a construction permit, the department’s analysis of the application including using and responding to a mas-

ter matrix pursuant to section 459.304, and notices required under those sections.

25. “*Dry manure*” means manure which meets all of the following conditions:

a. The manure does not flow perceptibly under pressure.

b. The manure is not capable of being transported through a mechanical pumping device designed to move a liquid.

c. The constituent molecules of the manure do not flow freely among themselves but may show a tendency to separate under stress.

26. “*Earthen manure storage basin*” means an earthen cavity, either covered or uncovered, which, on a regular basis, receives waste discharges from a confinement feeding operation if accumulated wastes from the basin are completely removed at least once each year.

27. “*Educational institution*” means a building in which an organized course of study or training is offered to students enrolled in kindergarten through grade twelve and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area education agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents, and accredited independent colleges and universities.

28. “*Egg washwater storage structure*” means an aerobic or anaerobic structure used to store the wastewater resulting from the washing and in-shell packaging of eggs.

29. “*Family member*” means a person related to another person as parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sibling, or a spouse of such a related person.

30. “*Formed manure storage structure*” means a covered or uncovered impoundment used to store manure from an animal feeding operation, which has walls and a floor constructed of concrete, concrete block, wood, steel, or similar materials.

31. “*Frozen ground*” means soil that is impenetrable due to frozen soil moisture but does not include soil that is only frozen to a depth of two inches or less.

32. “*High-quality water resource*” means that part of a water source or wetland that the department has designated as any of the following:

a. A high-quality water (Class “HQ”) or a high-quality resource water (Class “HQR”) according to 567 IAC ch. 61, in effect on January 1, 2001.

b. A protected water area system, according to a state plan adopted by the department in effect on January 1, 2001.

33. “*Indemnity fee*” means a fee provided in section 459.502 or 459.503.

34. “*Karst terrain*” means land having karst formations that exhibit surface and subterranean features of a type produced by the dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock and

characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, or caves.

35. “*Liquid manure*” means manure that meets all of the following requirements:

a. It flows perceptibly under pressure.

b. It is capable of being transported through a mechanical pumping device designated to move a liquid.

c. Its constituent molecules flow freely among themselves and show the tendency to separate under stress.

36. “*Livestock market*” means any place where animals are assembled from two or more sources for public auction, private sale, or on a commission basis, which is under state or federal supervision, including a livestock sale barn or auction market, if such animals are kept for ten days or less.

37. “*Long-term stockpile location*” means an area where a person stockpiles manure for more than six months in any two-year period.

38. “*Major water source*” means a water source that is a lake, reservoir, river, or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, or any marginal river area adjacent to the state, if the water source is capable of supporting a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding, which has been identified by rules adopted by the commission.

39. “*Manure*” means animal excreta or other commonly associated wastes of animals, including but not limited to bedding, litter, or feed losses.

40. “*Manure storage structure*” means a formed manure storage structure or an unformed manure storage structure.

a. A manure storage structure includes a dry bedded manure storage structure as defined in section 459B.102.

b. A manure storage structure does not include an egg washwater storage structure.

41. “*One hundred year floodplain*” means the land adjacent to a major water source, if there is at least a one percent chance that the land will be inundated in any one year, according to calculations adopted by rules adopted pursuant to section 459.103. In making the calculations, the department shall consider available maps or data compiled by the federal emergency management agency.

42. “*Permittee*” means a person who, pursuant to section 459.303, obtains a permit for the construction of a manure storage structure, or a confinement feeding operation, if a manure storage structure is connected to the confinement feeding operation.

43. “*Professional engineer*” means a person engaged in the practice of engineering as defined in section 542B.2 who is issued a certificate of licensure as a professional engineer pursuant to section 542B.17.

44. “Public thoroughfare” means a road, street, or bridge that is constructed or maintained by the state or a political subdivision.

45. “Public use area” means any of the following:

a. A portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time, as provided by rules which shall be adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 17A.

b. A cemetery.

46. “Qualified confinement feeding operation” means a confinement feeding operation having an animal unit capacity of any of the following:

a. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining animals other than swine as part of a farrowing and gestating operation or farrow-to-finish operation or cattle as part of a cattle operation, five thousand three hundred thirty-three or more animal units.

b. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining swine as part of a farrowing and gestating operation, two thousand five hundred or more animal units.

c. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining swine as part of a swine farrow-to-finish operation, five thousand four hundred or more animal units.

d. For a confinement feeding operation maintaining cattle, eight thousand five hundred or more animal units.

47. “Qualified stockpile cover” means a barrier impermeable to precipitation that is used to protect a stockpile from precipitation.

48. “Qualified stockpile structure” means any of the following:

a. A building.

b. A roofed structure other than a building that is all of the following:

(1) Impermeable to precipitation.

(2) Constructed using wood, steel, aluminum, vinyl, plastic, or other similar materials.

(3) Constructed with walls or other means to prevent precipitation-induced surface runoff from contacting the stockpile.

49. “Religious institution” means a building in which an active congregation is devoted to worship.

50. “Restricted spray irrigation equipment” means spray irrigation equipment which disperses manure through an orifice at a maximum pressure of eighty pounds per square inch or more.

51. “Small animal feeding operation” means an animal feeding operation which has an animal unit capacity of five hundred or fewer animal units.

52. “Snow covered ground” means soil covered by one inch or more of snow or soil covered by one-half inch or more of ice.

53. “Spray irrigation equipment” means mechanical equipment used for the aerial application

of manure, if the equipment receives manure from a manure storage structure during application via a pipe or hose connected to the structure, and includes a type of equipment customarily used for the aerial application of water to aid the growing of general farm crops.

54. “Stockpile” means dry manure originating from a confinement feeding operation that is stored at a particular location outside a manure storage structure.

55. “Stockpile dry manure” means to create or add to a stockpile.

56. “Surface water drain tile intake” means an opening to a drain tile which allows surface water to enter the drain tile without filtration through the soil profile.

57. “Swine farrow-to-finish operation” means a confinement feeding operation in which porcine are produced and in which a primary portion of the phases of the production cycle are conducted at one confinement feeding operation. Phases of the production cycle include but are not limited to gestation, farrowing, growing, and finishing.

58. “Unformed manure storage structure” means a covered or uncovered impoundment used to store manure, other than a formed manure storage structure, which includes an anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin.

59. “Water of the state” means the same as defined in section 455B.171.

60. “Water source” means a lake, river, reservoir, creek, stream, ditch, or other body of water or channel having definite banks and a bed with water flow, except lakes or ponds without outlet to which only one landowner is riparian.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §1, 16; 2009 Acts, ch 155, §1, 32, 34
 Subsection 5 amended
 NEW subsection 21 and former subsections 21 – 23 renumbered as 22 – 24
 NEW subsection 25 and former subsections 24 – 28 renumbered as 26 – 30
 NEW subsection 31 and former subsections 29 – 31 renumbered as 32 – 34
 NEW subsection 35 and former subsection 32 renumbered as 36
 NEW subsection 37 and former subsections 33 – 41 renumbered as 38 – 46
 Subsection 40 amended
 NEW subsections 47 and 48 and former subsections 42 – 44 renumbered as 49 – 51
 NEW subsection 52 and former subsection 45 renumbered as 53
 NEW subsections 54 – 56 and former subsections 46 – 49 renumbered as 57 – 60

459.204A Stockpiling dry manure.

A person may stockpile dry manure so long as the person stockpiles the dry manure in compliance with restrictions applicable to stockpiling as provided in this subchapter and subchapter III.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §2, 16
 NEW section

459.204B Stockpiling dry manure — minimum separation distance requirements.

Except as provided in section 459.205, a person shall not stockpile dry manure within one thou-

sand two hundred fifty feet from a residence not owned by the titleholder of the land, a commercial enterprise, a bona fide religious institution, an educational institution, or a public use area.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §3, 16
NEW section

459.205 Separation distance requirements — exemptions.

A separation distance requirement provided in this subchapter shall not apply to the following:

1. A confinement feeding operation structure, if the structure is part of a confinement feeding operation which qualifies as a small animal feeding operation. However, this subsection shall not apply if the confinement feeding operation structure is an unformed manure storage structure.

2. *a.* A confinement feeding operation structure which is constructed or expanded, if the titleholder of the land benefiting from the distance separation requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the structure is located. If a confinement feeding operation structure is constructed or expanded within the separation distance required between a confinement feeding operation structure and a public thoroughfare as required pursuant to section 459.202, the state or a political subdivision constructing or maintaining the public thoroughfare benefiting from the distance separation requirement may execute a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the structure is located. The confinement feeding operation structure shall be constructed or expanded under such terms and conditions that the parties negotiate.

b. A written waiver under this subsection becomes effective only upon the recording of the waiver in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the benefited land is located. The filed waiver shall preclude enforcement by the state of section 459.202 as it relates to a distance requirement between the confinement feeding operation structure and the location or object benefiting from the separation distance requirement.

3. A confinement feeding operation structure which is constructed or expanded within any distance from a residence, educational institution, commercial enterprise, bona fide religious institution, city, or public use area, if the residence, educational institution, commercial enterprise, or bona fide religious institution was constructed or expanded, or the boundaries of the city or public use area were expanded, after the date that the confinement feeding operation was established. The date the confinement feeding operation was established is the date on which the confinement feeding operation commenced operating. A change in ownership or expansion of the confinement feeding operation shall not change the established date of operation.

4. The application of liquid manure on land within a separation distance required between the

applied manure and an object or location for which separation is required under section 459.204, if any of the following apply:

a. The liquid manure is injected into the soil or incorporated within the soil not later than twenty-four hours from the original application, as provided by rules adopted by the commission.

b. The titleholder of the land benefiting from the separation distance requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the manure is applied.

c. The liquid manure originates from a small animal feeding operation.

d. The liquid manure is applied by spray irrigation equipment using a center pivot mechanism as provided by rules adopted by the department, if all of the following apply:

(1) The spray irrigation equipment uses hoses which discharge the liquid manure in a downward direction at a height of not more than nine feet above the soil.

(2) The spray irrigation equipment disperses manure through an orifice at a maximum pressure of not more than twenty-five pounds per square inch.

(3) The liquid manure is not applied within two hundred fifty feet from a residence not owned by the titleholder of the land, a commercial enterprise, a bona fide religious institution, an educational institution, or a public use area.

5. The stockpiling of dry manure within a separation distance required between a stockpile and an object or location for which separation is required under section 459.204B if any of the following apply:

a. The titleholder of the land benefiting from the separation distance requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the stockpile is located.

b. The stockpile consists of dry manure originating from a small animal feeding operation.

c. The stockpile consists of dry manure originating from a confinement feeding operation that was constructed before January 1, 2006, unless the confinement feeding operation is expanded after that date.

6. The distance between a confinement feeding operation structure and a cemetery, if any of the following applies:

a. The confinement feeding operation structure was constructed or expanded prior to January 1, 1999.

b. The construction or expansion of the confinement feeding operation structure began prior to January 1, 1999.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §4, 16

NEW subsection 5 and former subsection 5 renumbered as 6

459.206 Qualified confinement feeding operations — manure storage structures.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a qualified confinement feeding operation storing ma-

nure in a manure storage structure shall only use a manure storage structure that employs bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen, and which shall include aeration equipment. The type and degree of treatment technology required to be installed shall be based on the size of the confinement feeding operation, according to rules adopted by the department. The equipment shall be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and requirements of rules adopted pursuant to this section.

2. The requirements of subsection 1 do not apply to any of the following:

a. A qualified confinement feeding operation which includes a confinement feeding operation structure constructed prior to May 31, 1995.

b. A qualified confinement feeding operation that stores dry manure.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §5, 16

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

459.301 Special terms.

For purposes of this subchapter, all of the following shall apply:

1. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership or management are deemed to be a single animal feeding operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for manure disposal. In addition, for purposes of determining whether two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent, all of the following must apply:

a. At least one confinement feeding operation structure must be constructed on or after May 21, 1998.

b. A confinement feeding operation structure which is part of one confinement feeding operation is separated by less than a minimum required distance from a confinement feeding operation structure which is part of the other confinement feeding operation. The minimum required distance shall be as follows:

(1) One thousand two hundred fifty feet for confinement feeding operations having a combined animal unit capacity of less than one thousand animal units.

(2) Two thousand five hundred feet for confinement feeding operations having a combined animal unit capacity of one thousand animal units or more.

2. A confinement feeding operation structure is "constructed" in the same manner as provided in section 459.201.

3. In calculating the animal unit capacity of a confinement feeding operation, the animal unit capacity shall include the animal unit capacity of all confinement feeding operation buildings which are part of the confinement feeding operation, unless a confinement feeding operation building has been abandoned as provided in section 459.201.

4. All distances between locations or objects

provided in this subchapter shall be measured in feet from their closest points.

5. *a.* The department shall designate by rule each one hundred year floodplain in this state according to the location of the one hundred year floodplain. A person shall not be prohibited from constructing a confinement feeding operation structure on a one hundred year floodplain unless the one hundred year floodplain is designated by rule in accordance with this subsection.

b. (1) Until the effective date of rules adopted by the department to designate the location of each one hundred year floodplain in this state, a person shall not construct a confinement feeding operation structure on land that contains a soil type classified as alluvial unless one of the following applies:

(*a.*) If the person does not apply for a construction permit as provided in section 459.303, the person must petition the department for a declaratory order pursuant to section 17A.9 to determine whether the location of the proposed confinement feeding operation structure is located on a one hundred year floodplain. The department shall issue a declaratory order in response to the petition, notwithstanding any other provision provided in section 17A.9 to the contrary, within thirty days from the date that the petition is filed with the department.

(*b.*) If the person does apply for a construction permit as provided in section 459.303, the person must identify that the land contains a soil type classified as alluvial. The department shall determine whether the land is located on a one hundred year floodplain.

(2) The department shall provide in its declaratory order or its approval or disapproval of a construction permit application a determination regarding whether the confinement feeding operation structure is to be located on a one hundred year floodplain, whether the confinement feeding operation structure may be constructed at the location, and any conditions for the construction.

(3) This paragraph "b" is repealed on the effective date that rules are adopted by the department pursuant to paragraph "a". The department shall provide a caption on the adopted rule as published in the Iowa administrative bulletin as provided in section 17A.4, stating that this paragraph is repealed as provided in this subparagraph. The director of the department shall deliver a copy of the adopted rule to the Iowa Code editor.

6. Dry manure that is stockpiled within a distance of one thousand two hundred fifty feet from another stockpile shall be considered part of the same stockpile.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §6, 16

NEW subsection 6

459.307 Construction design standards — formed manure storage structures.

The department shall adopt rules establishing

construction design standards for formed manure storage structures that are part of confinement feeding operations other than small animal feeding operations. However, the construction design standards shall apply to a formed manure storage structure that is part of a small animal feeding operation as provided in section 459.310.

1. The department may provide for different standards based on criteria developed by the department, which may include any of the following:

a. The animal unit capacity of the manure storage structure's confinement feeding operation or the manure storage structure's manure volume capacity.

b. Whether the manure storage structure stores only dry manure.

c. Whether the manure storage structure is part of a confinement feeding operation building.

d. The use of concrete, including its use for the structure's footings, walls, or floor.

2. The construction design standards shall be based, to every extent possible, on uniform standards such as available standards promulgated by ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international. The department may require that all or any part of a formed manure storage structure be constructed of concrete.

3. The construction design standards for concrete shall provide for all of the following:

a. The concrete's minimum compressive strength calculated on a pounds-per-square-inch basis.

b. The use of reinforcement, including but not limited to the grade, amount, and location of steel rebar or fiberglass, wire mesh or fabric, or similar materials set in the concrete, or the use of exterior braces to support joints.

c. The depth of footings.

d. The thickness of the footings, the floor, and walls.

4. A person shall only construct a formed manure storage structure on karst terrain or an area which drains into a known sinkhole pursuant to upgraded construction design standards necessary to ensure that the structure does not pollute groundwater sources.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §7, 16
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

459.311 Minimum requirements for manure control.

1. A confinement feeding operation shall retain all manure produced by the operation between periods of manure disposal. For purposes of this section, dry manure may be retained by stockpiling as provided in this subchapter. A confinement feeding operation shall not discharge manure directly into water of the state or into a tile line that discharges directly into water of the state.

2. Manure from an animal feeding operation shall be disposed of in a manner which will not

cause surface water or groundwater pollution. Disposal in accordance with the provisions of state law, including this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to the provisions of state law, including this chapter, guidelines adopted pursuant to this chapter, and section 459.314, shall be deemed as compliance with this requirement.

3. The department may require that the owner of a confinement feeding operation install and operate a water pollution monitoring system as part of an unformed manure storage structure.

4. The owner of the confinement feeding operation which discontinues the use of the operation shall remove all manure from related confinement feeding operation structures used to store manure, by a date specified in an order issued to the operation by the department, or six months following the date that the confinement feeding operation is discontinued, whichever is earlier.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §8, 16
Subsection 1 amended

459.311A Stockpiling dry manure.

A person may stockpile dry manure so long as the person stockpiles the dry manure in compliance with restrictions applicable to stockpiling as provided in this subchapter and subchapter II.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §9, 16
NEW section

459.311B Stockpiling dry manure — minimum separation distance requirements and prohibitions.

1. A person shall not stockpile dry manure within the following distances from any of the following:

a. A terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet, two hundred feet. However, this paragraph does not apply to a person who stockpiles the dry manure in a manner that does not allow precipitation-induced runoff to drain from the stockpile to the terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet. A terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet does not include a tile inlet that is not directly connected to a tile line that discharges directly into a water of the state.

b. (1) A designated area, four hundred feet. However, an increased separation distance of eight hundred feet shall apply to all of the following:

- (a) A high-quality water resource.
- (b) An agricultural drainage well.
- (c) A known sinkhole.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to a person who stockpiles dry manure in a manner that does not allow precipitation-induced runoff to drain from the stockpile to the designated area.

2. A person shall not stockpile dry manure in a grassed waterway.

3. A person shall not stockpile dry manure on land having a slope of more than three percent. However, this subsection shall not apply to a person who stockpiles dry manure using methods, structures, or practices that contain the stockpile,

including but not limited to silt fences, temporary earthen berms, or other effective measures, and that prevent or diminish precipitation-induced runoff from the stockpile.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §10, 16
NEW section

459.311C Stockpiling dry manure on terrain other than karst terrain.

A person stockpiling dry manure on terrain, other than karst terrain, for more than fifteen consecutive days shall comply with any of the following:

1. Stockpile dry manure using any of the following:

a. A qualified stockpile structure.

b. A qualified stockpile cover. However, the person shall not stockpile dry manure using a qualified stockpile cover at a long-term stockpile location unless the person stockpiles the dry manure on compacted soil, compacted granular aggregates, asphalt, concrete, or other similar materials.

2. Deliver a stockpile inspection statement to the department as follows:

a. The department must receive the statement by the fifteenth day of each month.

b. The stockpile inspection statement shall provide the location of the stockpile and document the results of an inspection conducted by the person during the previous month. The inspection must evaluate whether precipitation-induced runoff is draining away from the stockpile and, if so, describe actions taken to prevent the runoff. If an inspection by the department documents that precipitation-induced runoff is draining away from a stockpile, the person shall immediately remove dry manure from the stockpile in compliance with this chapter or comply with all directives of the department to prevent the runoff.

c. The stockpile inspection statement must be in writing and may be on a form prescribed by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §11, 16
NEW section

459.311D Stockpiling dry manure on karst terrain.

A person stockpiling dry manure on karst terrain shall comply with all of the following:

1. The person shall stockpile the dry manure at a location where there is a vertical separation distance of at least five feet between the bottom of the stockpile and the underlying limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock.

2. A person who stockpiles dry manure for more than fifteen consecutive days shall use any of the following:

a. A qualified stockpile structure.

b. A qualified stockpile cover. However, the person shall not stockpile dry manure using a qualified stockpile cover at a long-term stockpile location unless the stockpile is located on re-

inforced concrete at least five inches thick.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §12, 16
NEW section

459.311E Stockpiling — required practices.

1. A person stockpiling dry manure shall comply with applicable requirements of the national pollutant discharge elimination system pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. ch. 26, as amended, and 40 C.F.R. pts. 122 and 412.

2. A person stockpiling dry manure shall remove the dry manure and apply it in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, including but not limited to section 459.311, within six months after the dry manure is first stockpiled.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §13, 16
NEW section

459.312 Manure management plan — requirements.

1. The following persons shall submit a manure management plan, including an original manure management plan and an updated manure management plan, as required in this section to the department:

a. The owner of a confinement feeding operation, other than a small animal feeding operation, if any of the following apply:

(1) The confinement feeding operation was constructed after May 31, 1985, regardless of whether the confinement feeding operation structure was required to be constructed pursuant to a construction permit.

(2) The owner constructs a manure storage structure, regardless of whether the person is required to be issued a permit for the construction pursuant to section 459.303 or whether the person has submitted a prior manure management plan.

b. A person who applies manure from a confinement feeding operation, other than a small animal feeding operation, which is located in another state, if the manure is applied on land located in this state.

2. Not more than one confinement feeding operation shall be covered by a single manure management plan.

3. The owner of a confinement feeding operation who is required to submit a manure management plan under this section shall submit an updated manure management plan to the department on an annual basis. The department shall provide for a date that each updated manure management plan is required to be submitted to the department. The department may provide for staggering the dates on which updated manure management plans are due. To satisfy the requirements of an updated manure management plan, an owner of a confinement feeding operation may, in lieu of submitting a complete plan, file a document stating that the manure management plan has not changed, or state all of the changes made

since the original manure management plan or a previous updated manure management plan was submitted and approved.

4. The department shall deliver a copy of the manure management plan or require the person submitting the manure management plan to deliver a copy of the manure management plan to all of the following:

a. The county board of supervisors in the county where the manure storage structure owned by the person is located.

b. The county board of supervisors in the county where the manure storage structure is proposed to be constructed. If the person is required to be issued a permit for the construction of the manure storage structure as provided in section 459.303, the manure management plan shall accompany the application for the construction permit as provided in section 459.303.

c. The county board of supervisors in the county where the manure is to be applied.

The manure management plan shall be filed with the county board of supervisors. The county auditor or other county officer may accept the manure management plan on behalf of the board.

5. A person shall not remove manure from a manure storage structure which is part of a confinement feeding operation for which a manure management plan is required under this section, unless the department approves a manure management plan, including an original manure management plan and an updated manure management plan, as required in this section. The manure management plan shall be submitted by the owner of the confinement feeding operation as provided by the department in accordance with section 459.302. The owner of a confinement feeding operation required to submit a manure management plan for the construction of a manure storage structure may remove manure from another manure storage structure that is constructed, if the department has approved a manure management plan covering that manure storage structure. The department may adopt rules allowing a person to remove manure from a manure storage structure until the manure management plan is approved or disapproved by the department according to terms and conditions required by rules adopted by the department.

6. The department shall not approve an original manure management plan unless the plan is accompanied by a manure management plan filing fee required pursuant to section 459.400. The department shall not approve an updated manure management plan unless the updated manure management plan is accompanied by an annual compliance fee required pursuant to section 459.400.

7. *a.* The department shall not approve an application for a permit to construct a confinement feeding operation structure unless the owner of

the confinement feeding operation applying for approval submits an original manure management plan together with the application for the construction permit as provided in section 459.303.

b. The department shall not file a construction design statement as provided in section 459.306 unless the owner of the confinement feeding operation structure submits an original manure management plan together with the construction design statement. The construction design statement and manure management plan may be submitted as part of an application for a construction permit as provided in section 459.303.

8. A manure management plan must be authenticated by the person required to submit the manure management plan as required by the department in accordance with section 459.302.

9. The department shall approve or disapprove a manure management plan according to procedures established by the department:

a. For an original manure management plan submitted due to the construction of a confinement feeding operation structure, the department shall approve or disapprove the manure management plan as follows:

(1) If the confinement feeding operation structure is constructed pursuant to a construction permit issued pursuant to section 459.303, the manure management plan shall be approved or disapproved as part of the construction permit application.

(2) If the confinement feeding operation structure is not constructed pursuant to a construction permit issued pursuant to section 459.303, the manure management plan shall be approved or disapproved within sixty days from the date that the department receives the manure management plan.

b. For an original manure management plan submitted for a reason other than the construction of a confinement feeding operation structure, the manure management plan shall be approved within sixty days from the date that the department receives the manure management plan.

c. For an updated manure management plan, the manure management plan shall be approved within thirty days from the date that the department receives the updated manure management plan.

10. A manure management plan shall include all of the following:

a. Restrictions on the application of manure based on all of the following:

(1) Calculations necessary to determine the land area required for the application of manure from a confinement feeding operation based on nitrogen use levels in order to obtain optimum crop yields according to a crop schedule specified in the manure management plan, and according to requirements adopted by the department.

(2) A phosphorus index. The department shall establish a phosphorus index by rule in order to determine the manner and timing of the application to a land area of manure originating from a confinement feeding operation. The phosphorus index shall provide for the application of manure on a field basis. The phosphorus index shall be used to determine application rates, based on the number of pounds of phosphorus that may be applied per acre and application practices. The phosphorus index shall be based on the field office technical guide for Iowa as published by the United States department of agriculture, natural resources conservation service, which sets forth nutrient management standards.

b. Manure nutrient levels as determined by either manure testing or accepted standard manure nutrient values.

c. Manure application methods, timing of manure application, and the location of the manure application.

d. If the location of the application is on land other than land owned by the person applying for the construction permit, the plan shall include a copy of each written agreement executed between the person and the landowner where the manure will be applied.

e. An estimate of the annual animal production and manure volume or weight produced by the confinement feeding operation.

f. Methods, structures, or practices to prevent or diminish soil loss and potential surface water pollution.

g. Methods or practices to minimize potential odors caused by the application of manure by the use of spray irrigation equipment.

h. A description of land identified for the application of liquid manure due to an emergency if allowed pursuant to section 459.313A. The owner must identify the land in the original manure management plan or in the next updated manure management plan required to be submitted to the department following the application.

11. A confinement feeding operation classified as a habitual violator as provided in section 459.604 shall submit a manure management plan to the department on an annual basis, which must be approved by the department for the following year of operation. The manure management plan shall be a replacement original manure management plan rather than a manure management plan update. However, the habitual violator required to submit a replacement original manure management plan must submit an annual compliance fee in the same manner as if the habitual violator were submitting an updated manure management plan.

12. A person required to submit a manure management plan to the department shall maintain a current manure management plan and maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the manure management plan.

Chapter 22 shall not apply to the records which shall be kept confidential by the department and its agents and employees. The contents of the records are not subject to disclosure except as follows:

a. Upon waiver by the person receiving the permit.

b. In an action or administrative proceeding commenced under this chapter. Any hearing related to the action or proceeding shall be closed.

c. When required by subpoena or court order.

13. The department may inspect the confinement feeding operation at any time during normal working hours, and may inspect records required to be maintained as part of the manure management plan. The department shall regularly inspect a confinement feeding operation if the operation or a person holding a controlling interest in the operation is classified as a habitual violator pursuant to section 459.604. The department shall assess and the confinement feeding operation shall pay the actual costs of the inspection.

14. A person required to authenticate a manure management plan submitted to the department who is found in violation of the terms and conditions of the plan shall not be subject to an enforcement action other than the assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to section 459.603.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §137, 138; 2009 Acts, ch 155, §2
Subsection 10, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (b) – (e) and unnumbered paragraph 1, Code 2009, stricken pursuant to the terms of the unnumbered paragraph, effective August 25, 2009, due to completion of the phased-in implementation of the phosphorus index for manure management plans submitted prior to April 1, 2002, and delivery of a copy of the notice of repeal found at IAB Vol. XXXII, No. 4, (August 12, 2009), page 425, to the Iowa Code editor; 2002 Acts, ch 1137, §39; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex. ch 1003, §257

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 10, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (a) editorially redesignated as an unnumbered paragraph
Subsection 10, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph divisions (b) – (e) and former unnumbered paragraph 1 stricken
Subsection 10, NEW paragraph h

459.313A Application of manure on land — snow covered ground and frozen ground.

A person may apply manure originating from an animal feeding operation on snow covered ground or frozen ground, except to the extent otherwise provided by applicable requirements in this section, this chapter, or the national pollutant discharge elimination system pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. ch. 26, as amended, and 40 C.F.R. pts. 122 and 412.

1. During the period beginning December 21 and ending April 1, the person may apply liquid manure originating from a manure storage structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation, on snow covered ground only when there is an emergency. During the period beginning February 1 and ending April 1, the person may apply liquid manure originating from a manure storage structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation, on frozen ground only when there is an emergency. An emergency occurs only when there is an immediate need to comply with section 459.311, subsection 1, due to unforeseen circum-

stances affecting the storage of the liquid manure. The unforeseen circumstances must be beyond the control of the owner of the confinement feeding operation, including but not limited to natural disaster, unusual weather conditions, or equipment or structural failure. A person who is authorized to apply liquid manure on snow covered ground or frozen ground when there is an emergency shall comply with all of the following:

a. The person must contact the department by telephone prior to the application.

b. The person must apply the liquid manure on land identified for such application in a manure management plan submitted by the owner of the confinement feeding operation to the department as provided in section 459.312. The owner of the confinement feeding operation must identify the land in the manure management plan prior to the application. The owner must identify the land in the original manure management plan or in the next updated manure management plan required to be submitted to the department following the application.

c. The liquid manure must be applied on a field with a phosphorus index rating of two or less.

d. Any surface water drain tile intake that is on land in the owner's manure management plan and located down gradient of the application must be temporarily blocked beginning not later than the time that the liquid manure is first applied and ending not earlier than two weeks after the completion of the application.

2. The authorization to apply liquid manure in subsection 1 does not apply to any of the following:

a. An immediate need to comply with section 459.311, subsection 1, caused by the improper design or management of the manure storage structure, including but not limited to a failure to properly account for the volume of the manure to be stored.

b. Liquid manure originating from a manure storage structure constructed or expanded on or after July 1, 2009, if the manure storage structure has a capacity to store manure for less than one hundred eighty days.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to any of the following:

a. The application of liquid manure originating from a small animal feeding operation.

b. The application of liquid manure and injection into the soil or incorporation within the soil on the same date.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §3
NEW section

459.313B Application of liquid manure on snow covered ground or frozen ground — annual report.

1. On or before February 15 of each year, the

director of the department, or the department's designee, shall appear before and present a report to the standing committees of the senate and house of representatives having jurisdiction over agriculture and environmental protection. The report shall include all instances in which persons have applied liquid manure originating from a manure storage structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation, on snow covered ground or frozen ground because of an emergency as provided in section 459.313A. The report shall include an assessment of the application's impact on water quality, including the success of actions taken to prevent or remediate such impact.

2. This section is repealed on July 1, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §4
NEW section

459.314 Application of manure near designated areas.

1. The department shall adopt rules relating to the application of manure in close proximity to a designated area.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person shall not apply manure on land located within two hundred feet from a designated area, unless one of the following applies:

a. The manure is land-applied by injection or incorporation on the same date as the manure was land-applied.

b. An area of permanent vegetation cover, including filter strips and riparian forest buffers, exists for fifty feet surrounding the designated area other than an unplugged agricultural drainage well or surface intake to an unplugged agricultural drainage well, and the area of permanent vegetation cover is not subject to manure application.

c. The department adopts rules requiring an increased separation distance for the application of manure located in proximity to a high-quality water resource in order to protect the integrity of the high-quality water resource. However, the department shall not provide for an increased separation distance requirement that is more than four times the separation distance requirement otherwise applicable under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §14, 16
Unnumbered paragraph 1 stricken

459.319 Stockpiling — exception from regulation.

1. This subchapter shall not apply to a person who stockpiles dry manure if the stockpile's dry manure originates from a confinement feeding operation that was constructed prior to January 1, 2006, unless the confinement feeding operation is expanded after that date.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to any of the following:

a. A person who stockpiles dry manure in violation of section 459.311.

b. A stockpile where precipitation-induced runoff has drained away.

2009 Acts, ch 38, §15, 16
NEW section

459.401 Animal agriculture compliance fund.

1. An animal agriculture compliance fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The compliance fund is separate from the general fund of the state.

2. The compliance fund is composed of three accounts, the general account, the assessment account, and the educational program account.

a. The general account is composed of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the United States government or private sources for placement in the compliance fund. Unless otherwise specifically provided in statute, moneys required to be deposited in the compliance fund shall be deposited into the general account. The general account shall include moneys deposited into the account from all of the following:

- (1) The construction permit application fee required pursuant to section 459.303.
- (2) The manure management plan filing fee required pursuant to section 459.312.
- (3) Educational program fees required to be paid by commercial manure service representatives or confinement site manure applicators pursuant to section 459.400.
- (4) A commercial manure service license fee as provided in section 459.400.
- (5) The collection of civil penalties assessed by the department and interest on civil penalties,

arising out of violations involving animal feeding operations as provided in sections 459.602, 459.603, 459A.502, and 459B.402.

b. The assessment account is composed of moneys collected from the annual compliance fee required pursuant to section 459.400.

c. The educational program account is composed of moneys collected from the commercial manure service license fee and the educational program fee required pursuant to section 459.400.

3. Moneys in the compliance fund are appropriated to the department exclusively to pay the expenses of the department in administering and enforcing the provisions of subchapters II and III as necessary to ensure that animal feeding operations comply with all applicable requirements of those provisions, including rules adopted or orders issued by the department pursuant to those provisions. The moneys shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this subsection. The department shall not transfer moneys from the compliance fund's assessment account to another fund or account, including but not limited to the fund's general account.

4. Moneys in the fund, which may be subject to warrants written by the director of the department of administrative services, shall be drawn upon the written requisition of the director of the department of natural resources or an authorized representative of the director.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any unexpended balance in an account of the compliance fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained in that account. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest, earnings on investments, or time deposits of the moneys in an account of the compliance fund shall be credited to that account.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §33, 34
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

CHAPTER 459A

**ANIMAL AGRICULTURE COMPLIANCE ACT
FOR OPEN FEEDLOT OPERATIONS**

459A.202 Operating permit requirements. Repealed by its own terms; 2006 Acts, ch 1088, § 2.

Section repealed effective July 1, 2009; 2006 Acts, ch 1088, §2

CHAPTER 459B

DRY BEDDED CONFINEMENT FEEDING OPERATIONS

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

459B.101 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Animal Agriculture Compliance Act for Dry Bedded Confinement Feeding Operations*”.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §5, 18
NEW section

459B.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Alluvial aquifer area*” means an area underlain by sand or gravel aquifers situated beneath floodplains along stream valleys and includes alluvial deposits associated with stream terraces and benches, contiguous wind-blown sand deposits, and glacial outwash deposits.

2. “*Animal*” means cattle or swine.

3. “*Animal unit*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

4. “*Animal unit capacity*” means the maximum number of animal units which the owner or operator confines in a dry bedded confinement feeding operation at any one time.

5. “*Bedding*” means crop, vegetation, or forage residue or similar materials placed in a dry bedded confinement building for the care of animals.

6. “*Commercial enterprise*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

7. “*Confinement feeding operation*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

8. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources.

9. “*Designated area*” means the same as defined in section 459A.102.

10. “*Designated wetland*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

11. “*Dry bedded confinement feeding operation*” means a confinement feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed and in which all manure is stored as dry bedded manure.

12. “*Dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure*” means a dry bedded confinement feeding operation building or a dry bedded manure storage structure.

13. “*Dry bedded manure*” means manure from animals that meets all of the following requirements:

a. The manure does not flow perceptibly under pressure.

b. The manure is not capable of being trans-

ported through a mechanical pumping device designed to move a liquid.

c. The manure contains bedding.

14. “*Dry bedded manure confinement feeding operation building*” or “*building*” means a building used in conjunction with a confinement feeding operation to house animals and in which any manure from the animals is stored as dry bedded manure.

15. “*Dry bedded manure storage structure*” means a covered or uncovered structure, other than a building, used to store dry bedded manure originating from a confinement feeding operation.

16. “*Educational institution*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

17. “*Grassed waterway*” means the same as defined in section 459A.102.

18. “*High-quality water resource*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

19. “*Karst terrain*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

20. “*Major water source*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

21. “*Manure*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

22. “*One hundred year floodplain*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

23. “*Public use area*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

24. “*Stockpile*” means to store dry bedded manure outside of a dry bedded manure confinement feeding operation building or a dry bedded manure storage structure.

25. “*Water source*” means the same as defined in section 459.102.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §6, 18
NEW section

459B.103 Special terms.

For purposes of this chapter, all of the following shall apply:

1. Two or more dry bedded confinement feeding operations under common ownership or common management are deemed to be a single dry bedded confinement feeding operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for dry bedded manure disposal.

2. For purposes of determining whether two or more dry bedded confinement feeding operations are adjacent, all of the following shall apply:

a. At least one dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure must be constructed on or after March 21, 1996.

b. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure which is part of one dry bedded confine-

ment feeding operation is separated by less than one thousand two hundred fifty feet from a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure which is part of the other dry bedded confinement feeding operation.

3. *a.* For purposes of determining whether two or more dry bedded confinement feeding operations are under common ownership, a person must hold an interest in each of the dry bedded confinement feeding operations as any of the following:

- (1) A sole proprietor.
- (2) A joint tenant or tenant in common.
- (3) A holder of a majority equity interest in a business association as defined in section 202B.102, including but not limited to as a shareholder, partner, member, or beneficiary.

b. An interest in the dry bedded confinement feeding operation under paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1) or (2) which is held directly or indirectly by the person’s spouse or dependent child shall be attributed to the person.

4. For purposes of determining whether two or more dry bedded confinement feeding operations are under common management, a person must have significant control of the management of the day-to-day operations of each of the dry bedded confinement feeding operations. Common management does not include control over a contract livestock facility by a contractor, as defined in section 202.1.

5. In calculating the animal unit capacity of a dry bedded confinement feeding operation, the animal unit capacity shall include the animal unit capacity of all dry bedded confinement feeding operation buildings that are used to house animals in the dry bedded confinement feeding operation.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §7, 18
NEW section

459B.104 General authority — commission and department — purpose — compliance.

1. The environmental protection commission shall establish by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, requirements relating to the construction, including expansion, or operation of dry bedded confinement feeding operations, including related dry bedded manure confinement feeding operation buildings and stockpiles.

2. Any provision referring generally to compliance with the requirements of this chapter as applied to dry bedded confinement feeding operations also includes compliance with requirements in rules adopted by the environmental protection commission pursuant to this section, orders issued by the department as authorized under this chapter, and the terms and conditions applicable to manure management plans required under this chapter.

3. The purpose of this chapter is to provide requirements relating to the construction, including the expansion, and operation of dry bedded confinement feeding operations, and the control of dry bedded manure which shall be construed to supplement applicable provisions of chapter 459. If there is a conflict between the provisions of this chapter and chapter 459, the provisions of this chapter shall prevail.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §8, 18
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER II

DRY BEDDED MANURE STRUCTURES
— CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

459B.201 Construction design standards.

A person constructing a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure on karst terrain or in an alluvial aquifer area shall comply with all of the following:

1. The person must construct the dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure at a location where there is a vertical separation distance of at least five feet between the bottom of the floor of the dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure and the underlying limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock in karst terrain or the underlying sand and gravel aquifer in an alluvial aquifer area.

2. The person must construct the dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure with a floor consisting of reinforced concrete at least five inches thick.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §9, 18
NEW section

459B.202 Distance requirements.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, the following shall apply:

a. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure shall not be constructed closer than five hundred feet away from the surface intake of an agricultural drainage well. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure shall not be constructed closer than one thousand feet from a wellhead, cistern of an agricultural drainage well, or known sinkhole.

b. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure shall not be constructed if the dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure as constructed is closer than any of the following:

- (1) Two hundred feet away from a water source other than a major water source.
- (2) One thousand feet away from a major water source.
- (3) Two thousand five hundred feet away from a designated wetland.

c. (1) A water source, other than a major water source, shall not be constructed, expanded, or

diverted if the water source as constructed, expanded, or diverted is closer than two hundred feet away from a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure.

(2) A major water source shall not be constructed, expanded, or diverted if the major water source as constructed, expanded, or diverted is closer than one thousand feet from a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure.

(3) A designated wetland shall not be established if the designated wetland is closer than two thousand five hundred feet away from a dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure.

2. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure shall not be constructed on land that is part of a one hundred year floodplain.

3. A separation distance required in subsection 1 shall not apply to any of the following:

a. A location or object and a farm pond or privately owned lake, as defined in section 462A.2.

b. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation structure constructed with a secondary containment barrier. The department shall adopt rules providing for the construction and use of a secondary containment barrier.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §10, 18
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER III

DRY BEDDED MANURE CONTROL

459B.301 Stockpiling — air quality.

A person may stockpile dry bedded manure, subject to this section.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person shall not stockpile dry bedded manure within one thousand two hundred fifty feet from a residence not owned by the titleholder of the land, a commercial enterprise, a bona fide religious institution, an educational institution, or a public use area.

2. A person may stockpile dry bedded manure within a separation distance required between the stockpiled dry bedded manure and an object or location for which separation is required under subsection 1, if any of the following apply:

a. The titleholder of the land benefiting from the separation distance requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the dry bedded manure is stockpiled.

b. The stockpiled dry bedded manure originates from a small animal feeding operation.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §11, 18
NEW section

459B.302 through 459B.304 Reserved.

459B.305 Dry bedded manure control — water quality.

A dry bedded confinement feeding operation shall retain all dry bedded manure produced by

the operation between periods of dry bedded manure application. For purposes of this section, dry bedded manure may be retained by stockpiling as provided in this chapter. A dry bedded confinement feeding operation shall not discharge dry bedded manure directly into water of the state or into a tile line that discharges directly into water of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §12, 18
NEW section

459B.306 Stockpiling — NPDES requirements — water quality.

A person stockpiling dry bedded manure shall comply with applicable requirements of the national pollutant discharge elimination system pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. ch. 26, as amended, and 40 C.F.R. pts. 122 and 412.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §13, 18
NEW section

459B.307 Stockpiling — state requirements — water quality.

A person may stockpile dry bedded manure, subject to all of the following:

1. *a.* The person shall not stockpile the dry bedded manure within the following distances to a designated area unless the dry manure is maintained in a manner that will not allow precipitation-induced runoff to drain from the dry bedded manure to the designated area:

(1) Four hundred feet from a designated area other than a high-quality water resource.

(2) Eight hundred feet from a high-quality water resource.

b. The person shall not stockpile dry bedded manure within two hundred feet from a terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet unless the dry bedded manure is maintained in a manner that will not allow precipitation-induced runoff to drain from the dry bedded manure to the terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet.

c. The person shall not stockpile dry bedded manure in a grassed waterway, where water pools on the soil surface, or in any location where surface water will enter the stockpiled dry bedded manure.

d. The person shall not stockpile dry bedded manure on land having a slope of more than three percent unless methods, structures, or practices are implemented to contain the stockpiled dry bedded manure, including but not limited to using hay bales, silt fences, temporary earthen berms, or other effective measures, and to prevent or diminish precipitation-induced runoff from the stockpiled dry bedded manure.

e. The person shall not stockpile dry bedded manure on karst terrain or in an alluvial aquifer area unless the person complies with all of the following:

(1) The person must stockpile the dry bedded manure at a location where there is a vertical separation distance of at least five feet between the bottom of the stockpiled dry manure and the underlying limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock in karst terrain or the underlying sand and gravel aquifer in an alluvial aquifer area.

(2) The dry bedded manure must be stockpiled on reinforced concrete at least five inches thick.

2. The person shall remove the stockpiled dry bedded manure and apply it in accordance with the provisions of chapter 459, including but not limited to section 459.311, within six months after the dry bedded manure is stockpiled.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §14, 18
NEW section

459B.308 Manure management plan for a dry bedded confinement feeding operation.

For purposes of a manure management plan for a dry bedded confinement operation, if the application of dry bedded manure is on land other than land owned or rented for crop production by the owner of the dry bedded confinement feeding operation, the plan shall include a copy of each written agreement executed by the owner of the dry bedded confinement feeding operation and the landowner or the person renting the land for crop

production where the dry bedded manure may be applied.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §15, 18
NEW section

SUBCHAPTER IV

ENFORCEMENT

459B.401 General.

The department and the attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as provided in chapter 459, subchapter VI.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §16, 18
NEW section

459B.402 Violations — civil penalty.

A person who violates section 459B.301 shall be subject to the same penalty as provided in section 459.602, and a person who violates any other provision of this chapter shall be subject to the same penalty as provided in section 459.603. Any civil penalty collected shall be deposited in the animal agriculture compliance fund created in section 459.401.

2009 Acts, ch 155, §17, 18
NEW section

CHAPTER 461B

USE OF STATE WATERS BY NONRESIDENTS

461B.8 Actual service within this state.

The provisions of this chapter relative to service of original notice of suit on nonresidents shall not be deemed to prevent actual personal service in this state upon the nonresident in the time, man-

ner, form, and under the conditions provided for service on residents.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §157
Section amended

CHAPTER 464A

DAMS AND SPILLWAYS

464A.11 Water trails and low head dam public hazard statewide plan.

1. The department shall establish a water trails and low head dam public hazard program.

2. In administering the water trails and low head dam public hazard program, the department shall conduct a study of waterways for recreational purposes and develop a statewide plan by March 31, 2010. Elements of the plan shall include but not be limited to:

a. Compiling an inventory of low head dams, including a listing of those low head dams, for the

purposes of publicizing hazards through maps and warning signage.

b. Seeking input from the public and experts in various fields, including fisheries, rescue professionals, water recreation, river management, public utilities conservation, and landscape architecture, to be used in the recreation and safety components of the plan.

c. Developing standard recommendations for local communities including signage system and placement guidelines, boating access type, placement and construction guidelines, and volunteer

recommendations for communities.

d. Recommending design templates for low head dams to reduce incidents of drowning.

e. With input from stakeholders, developing criteria for prioritizing removal or modification of low head dams.

f. With input from stakeholders, developing criteria for prioritizing development of water trails.

3. The department may contract with a university or private consultant in order to assist with development of the plan.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §14

Implementation of section contingent upon appropriation of moneys necessary to carry out the section; 2008 Acts, ch 1069, §2

Appropriation of funds; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §19; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §1, 4, 19, 28

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 466A

WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

466A.2 Watershed improvement fund.

1. A watershed improvement fund is created in the state treasury which shall be administered by the treasurer of state upon direction of the watershed improvement review board. Moneys appropriated to the fund and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the treasurer of state for placement in the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payments of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert, but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year. The moneys in the fund shall be used exclusively for carrying out the purposes of the fund as provided in this section. Moneys appropriated to the treasurer of state and deposited in the fund shall not be used by the treasurer of state for administrative purposes.

2. The purposes of the watershed improvement fund are the following:

a. Enhancement of water quality in the state through a variety of impairment-based, locally directed watershed improvement grant projects. Innovative water quality projects shall be encouraged.

b. Positively affecting the management and use of water for the purposes of drinking, agriculture, recreation, sport, and economic development in the state.

c. Ensuring public participation in the process of determining priorities related to water quality including but not limited to all of the following:

- (1) Agricultural runoff and drainage.
- (2) Stream bank erosion.
- (3) Municipal discharge.
- (4) Storm water runoff.
- (5) Unsewered communities.
- (6) Industrial discharge.
- (7) Livestock runoff.

(8) Structures and conservation systems for the prevention and mitigation of floods within the watershed of the project.

(9) Removal of channels of waterways to allow waterways to meander.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §5

Subsection 2, paragraph c, NEW subparagraphs (8) and (9)

466A.3 Watershed improvement review board.

1. A watershed improvement review board is established.

a. The board shall consist of all of the following voting members, appointed by the named entity or entities and approved by the governor:

(1) One member of the agribusiness association of Iowa.

(2) One member of the Iowa association of water agencies.

(3) One member of the Iowa environmental council.

(4) One member of the Iowa farm bureau federation.

(5) One member of the Iowa pork producers association.

(6) One member of the Iowa rural water association.

(7) One member of the Iowa soybean association.

(8) One member representing soil and water conservation districts of Iowa.

(9) One member of the Iowa association of county conservation boards.

(10) One person representing the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

(11) One person representing the department of natural resources.

b. The board shall also include four members of the general assembly who shall serve as ex officio, nonvoting members. Not more than one member from each house shall be from the same political party. Two state senators shall be appointed, one by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate. Two state representatives shall be appointed, one by the speaker

of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house of representatives. The legislator members shall serve terms as provided in section 69.16B. A legislator member may designate another person to attend a board meeting if the member is unavailable. Only the legislator member is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

2. A voting member other than a representative of a state agency shall be compensated as provided in section 7E.6 and is allowed actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The moneys used to pay for compensation and expenses shall be paid from available interest or earnings on moneys in the fund.

3. *a.* The voting members of the board shall serve three-year staggered terms commencing and ending as provided in section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment, to serve the remainder of the term.

b. The voting members of the board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson annually from the voting membership of the board. A majority of the voting members of the board constitutes a quorum. If the chairperson and vice chairperson are unable to preside over the board due to absence or disability, a majority of the voting members present may elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote providing a quorum is present.

4. The watershed improvement review board shall do all of the following:

a. Award local watershed improvement grants and monitor the progress of local watershed improvement projects awarded grants. A local watershed improvement grant may be awarded for an original period not to exceed five years. However, during those five years, the board may extend the period of the award for up to five additional years after the date that the original period would have ended. Each local watershed improvement grant awarded shall not exceed ten percent of the moneys appropriated for the grants during a fiscal year.

b. Assist with the development of monitoring plans for local watershed improvement projects.

c. Review monitoring results before, during, and after completion of a local watershed improvement project.

d. Review costs and benefits of mitigation practices utilized by a project.

e. By January 31, annually, submit an electronic report to the governor and the general assembly regarding the progress of the watershed improvement projects during the previous calendar year.

f. Elicit the expertise of other organizations for

technical assistance in the work of the board.

g. Independently develop and adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter.

5. A watershed improvement review board member who also serves on a local watershed improvement committee shall abstain from voting on a local watershed improvement grant application submitted by the same local watershed improvement committee of which the person is a member. A member of the general assembly shall abstain from participating on any issue relating to a watershed which is in the member's legislative district.

2009 Acts, ch 44, §1
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

466A.4 Eligible applicants — local watershed improvement committees.

1. Public water supply utilities, counties, county conservation boards, and cities may also be eligible and apply for and receive local watershed improvement grants for water quality improvement projects. An applicant shall coordinate with a local watershed improvement committee or a soil and water conservation district and shall include in the application a description of existing projects and any potential impact the proposed project may have on existing or planned water quality improvement projects.

2. A local watershed improvement committee shall be organized for the purposes of applying for a local watershed improvement grant and implementing a local watershed improvement project. Each local watershed improvement grant application shall include a methodology for attaining measurable, observable, and performance-based results. A majority of the members of the committee shall represent a cause for the impairment of the watershed. The committee shall be authorized as a not-for-profit organization by the secretary of state. Soil and water conservation districts may also be eligible and apply for and receive local watershed improvement grants.

3. A local watershed improvement committee shall be responsible for application for and implementation of an approved local watershed improvement grant, including providing authorization for project bids and project expenditures under the grant. A portion of the grant moneys may be used to engage engineering expertise related to the project. The committee shall monitor local performance throughout the local watershed grant project and shall submit a report at six-month intervals regarding the progress and findings of the project as required by the committee.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §142
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 466B

SURFACE WATER PROTECTION AND FLOOD MITIGATION

466B.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Surface Water Protection and Flood Mitigation Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §7
Section amended

466B.3 Water resources coordinating council.

1. *Council established.* A water resources coordinating council is established within the office of the governor.

2. *Purpose.* The purpose of the council shall be to preserve and protect Iowa’s water resources, and to coordinate the management of those resources in a sustainable and fiscally responsible manner. In the pursuit of this purpose, the council shall use an integrated approach to water resource management, recognizing that insufficiencies exist in current approaches and practices, as well as in funding sources and the utilization of funds. The integrated approach used by the council shall attempt to overcome old categories, labels, and obstacles with the primary goal of managing the state’s water resources comprehensively rather than compartmentally.

3. *Accountability.* The success of the council’s efforts shall ultimately be measured by the following outcomes:

- a. Whether the citizens of Iowa can more easily organize local watershed projects.
- b. Whether the citizens of Iowa can more easily access available funds and water quality program resources.
- c. Whether the funds, programs, and regulatory efforts coordinated by the council eventually result in a long-term improvement to the quality of surface water in Iowa.
- d. Whether the potential for flood damage in each watershed in the state has been reduced.

4. *Membership.* The council shall consist of the following members:

- a. The director of the department of natural resources or the director’s designee.
- b. The director of the soil conservation division of the department of agriculture and land stewardship or the director’s designee.
- c. The secretary of agriculture or the secretary’s designee.
- d. The director of the department of public health or the director’s designee.
- e. The director of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense or the director’s designee.
- f. The dean of the college of agriculture and life

sciences at Iowa state university or the dean’s designee.

g. The dean of the college of public health at the university of Iowa or the dean’s designee.

h. The dean of the college of natural sciences at the university of northern Iowa or the dean’s designee.

i. The director of the department of transportation or the director’s designee.

j. The director of the department of economic development or the director’s designee.

k. The director of the Iowa finance authority or the director’s designee.

l. The governor, who shall be the chairperson, or the governor’s designee. As the chairperson, and in order to further the coordination efforts of the council, the governor may invite representatives from any other public agency, private organization, business, citizen group, or nonprofit entity to give public input at council meetings, provided the entity has an interest in the coordinated management of land resources, soil conservation, flood mitigation, or water quality. The governor shall also invite and solicit advice from the following:

(1) The director of the Iowa water science center of the United States geological survey or the director’s designee.

(2) The state conservationist from the Iowa office of the United States department of agriculture’s natural resources conservation service or the state conservationist’s designee.

(3) The executive director for Iowa from the United States department of agriculture’s farm services agency or the executive director’s designee.

(4) The state director for Iowa from the United States department of agriculture’s office of rural development or the state director’s designee.

(5) The director of region seven of the United States environmental protection agency or the director’s designee.

(6) The corps commander from the United States army corps of engineers’ Rock Island district or the commander’s designee.

m. The dean of the college of engineering at the university of Iowa or the dean’s designee.

n. The director of the rebuild Iowa office or the director’s designee, until June 30, 2011.

5. Meetings and quorum.

a. The council shall be convened by the office of the governor at least quarterly.

b. A majority of the members fixed by statute shall constitute a quorum, and any action taken by the council must be adopted by a majority of the voting membership.

6. *Duties and powers.*

a. The council shall engage in the regular coordination of water resource-related functions, including protection strategies, planning, assessment, prioritization, review, concurrence, advocacy, and education.

b. In coordinating water resource-related functions, the council may do all of the following:

(1) Consider the steps necessary to address the planning, management, and implementation of water resource improvement.

(2) Identify ways to facilitate communication and participation among all water resource stakeholders, including owners of land in Iowa whether they are residents or not.

(3) Identify inefficiencies in current programs and recommend ways to eliminate duplicative services.

(4) Improve the availability and management of water resource information.

(5) Provide incentives for, and recognition of, environmental excellence.

(6) Regularly assess and identify measurable improvements in water quality.

(7) Oversee the complete, statewide regional watershed assessment, prioritization, and planning process described in section 466B.5, including a short-term interim program and a long-term comprehensive state water quality and quantity plan updated every five years as provided in sections 466B.5 and 466B.6.

(8) Develop a protocol which identifies high-priority watersheds, including local and community-based subwatersheds, and which appropriately directs resources to those watersheds.

(9) Review best available technologies on a regular basis, so that investments of time and program resources can be prioritized and directed to projects that will best and most effectively improve water quality and reduce flood damage within regional and community subwatersheds.

(10) Review voluntary, performance-based standards for water resource management, land management, and soil conservation.

(11) Develop a protocol for assigning multi-agency teams to regional watersheds and local subwatersheds and guide those teams in the coordination of citizen and agency activities within those watersheds.

(12) Engage in dialogue with, and pursue efforts to make cooperative agreements with, other states when a watershed extends beyond borders of this state.

(13) Enter into agreements and make contracts with third parties for the performance of duties imposed by this chapter.

(14) Prepare a memorandum of understanding identifying the roles and responsibilities of council members in the coordination of the implementation of community-based subwatershed improvement plans. The memorandum shall be a

commitment by the agencies participating in council meetings to reach consensus regarding communications with subwatershed planning units.

c. The council shall develop recommendations for policies and funding promoting a watershed management approach to reduce the adverse impact of future flooding on this state's residents, businesses, communities, and soil and water quality. Policy and funding recommendations shall be submitted to the governor and the general assembly not later than November 15, 2009. The council shall consider policies and funding options for various strategies to reduce the impact of flooding including but not limited to additional floodplain regulation; wetland protection, restoration, and construction; the promulgation and implementation of statewide storm water management standards; conservation easements and other land management; perennial ground cover and other agricultural conservation practices; pervious pavement, bioswales, and other urban conservation practices; and permanent or temporary water retention structures. In developing recommendations, the council shall consult with hydrological and land use experts, representatives of cities, counties, drainage and levee districts, agricultural interests, and soil and water conservation districts, and other urban and regional planning experts.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §139; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §§ 8 – 12

Subsection 3, NEW paragraph d

Subsection 4, paragraph f amended

Subsection 4, paragraph "l", unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 4, NEW paragraphs m and n

Subsection 6, paragraph b, subparagraph (9) amended

Subsection 6, NEW paragraph c

466B.4 Legislative findings and marketing campaign.

1. *Findings.* The general assembly finds all of the following:

a. Most Iowans desire to have improved water quality throughout the state, but many Iowans do not understand the problems with local water quality.

b. Most Iowans believe that the protection of fish and wildlife benefits all Iowans.

c. The benefits of improving water quality could far outweigh the costs of implementing mechanisms to improve it.

d. Most Iowans look to some level of government for the protection of water resources rather than to themselves and their own actions. However, it is not possible or desirable for state government to take complete control and responsibility for water quality.

e. In addition to the use of Iowa land for agriculture and economic development, the land in watersheds and floodplains should be managed to reduce flooding, reduce flood damage, ameliorate the effects of drought, improve water quality, improve habitat and the natural environment, in-

crease renewable energy production, and enhance recreational opportunities.

2. *Marketing campaign.* The water resources coordinating council shall develop a marketing campaign to educate Iowans about the need to take personal responsibility for the quality of water in their local watersheds. The emphasis of the campaign shall be that not only is everyone responsible for clean water, but that everyone benefits from it as well. The goals of the campaign shall

be to convince Iowans to take personal responsibility for clean water and to equip them with the tools necessary to effect change through local water quality improvement projects.

3. *Contingent on funding.* The duties imposed in subsection 2 are contingent upon the receipt of funding sufficient to cover the costs associated with the marketing campaign.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §13
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph e

CHAPTER 466C

IOWA FLOOD CENTER

466C.1 Iowa flood center.

1. The state board of regents shall establish and maintain in Iowa City as a part of the state university of Iowa an Iowa flood center. In conducting the activities of this chapter, the center shall work cooperatively with the department of natural resources, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, the water resources coordinating council, and other state and federal agencies.

2. The Iowa flood center shall have all of the following purposes:

a. To develop hydrologic models for physically-based flood frequency estimation and real-time

forecasting of floods, including hydraulic models of floodplain inundation mapping.

b. To establish community-based programs to improve flood monitoring and prediction along Iowa's major waterways and to support ongoing flood research.

c. To share resources and expertise of the Iowa flood center.

d. To assist in the development of a workforce in the state knowledgeable regarding flood research, prediction, and mitigation strategies.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §15
NEW section

CHAPTER 468

LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

468.3 Definitions.

1. The term "*appraisers*" shall mean the persons appointed and qualified to ascertain the value of all land taken and the amount of damage arising from the construction of levee or drainage improvements.

2. Within the meaning of this subchapter, parts 1 through 5, and subchapter II, part 1, the term "*board*" shall embrace the board of supervisors, the joint boards of supervisors in case of intercounty levee or drainage districts, and the board of trustees in case of a district under trustee management.

3. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "*book*", "*list*", "*record*", or "*schedule*" kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

4. The term "*commissioners*" shall mean the persons appointed and qualified to classify lands, fix percentages of benefits, apportion and assess costs and expenses in any levee or drainage dis-

trict, unless otherwise specifically indicated by law.

5. The term "*cost of improvements*" means the costs of any improvement which is subject to special assessment including, but not limited to, the costs of engineering, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of land, easements, rights-of-way, construction, repair, supervision, inspection, testing, notices and publication, interest during construction and for a reasonable period following the completion of construction, and may include the default fund which shall amount to not more than ten percent of the total cost of an improvement assessed against benefited property.

6. The term "*engineer*" and the term "*civil engineer*", within the meaning of this subchapter, parts 1 through 5, subchapter II, parts 1, 4, 5, and 6, and subchapter V, shall mean a person licensed as a professional engineer under the provisions of chapter 542B.

7. For the purpose of this subchapter, parts 1 through 5, and with reference to improvements

along or adjacent to the Missouri river the word "levee" shall be construed to include, in addition to its ordinary and accepted meaning, embankments, revetments, retards, or any other approved system of construction which may be deemed necessary to adequately protect the banks of any river or stream, within or adjacent to any county, from wash, cutting, or erosion.

Further definitions, see §161F.6
Section not amended; footnote added

468.119 Annexation of additional lands.

1. After the establishment of a levee or drainage district, if the board becomes convinced that additional lands contiguous to the district, and without regard to county boundaries, are benefited by the improvement or that the same are then receiving benefit or will be benefited by a repair or improvement to said district as contemplated in section 468.126, it may adopt, with or without a petition from owners of the proposed annexed lands, a resolution of necessity for the annexation of such additional land and appoint an engineer with the qualifications provided in this subchapter, parts 1 through 5, to examine such additional lands, to make a survey and plat thereof showing their relation, elevation, and condition of drainage with reference to such established district, and to make and file with the auditor a report as in this subchapter, parts 1 through 5, provided for the original establishment of such district, said report to specify the character of the benefits received.

2. In the event the additional lands are a part of an existing drainage district, as an alternative procedure to that established by subsection 1, the lands may be annexed in either of the following methods:

a. (1) A petition, proposing that the lands be included in a contiguous drainage district and signed by at least twenty percent of the landowners of those lands to be annexed, shall be filed with the governing board of each affected district.

(2) The board of the district in which the lands are presently included may, at its next regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, adopt a resolution approving and consenting to the annexation.

b. Whenever the owners of all of the land proposed to be annexed file a petition with the governing boards of the affected districts, the consent of the board in which the lands are then located shall not be required to consent to the annexation, and the board of the annexing district may proceed as provided in this section.

3. If either method of annexation provided for in subsection 2 is completed, the board of the district to which the lands are to be annexed may adopt a resolution of necessity for the annexation of the additional lands, as provided in this section.

4. The right of remonstrance, as provided under section 468.28, does not apply to the owners of

lands being involuntarily annexed to an established district.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §140
Section amended

468.511 Votes determined by assessment.

1. When a petition asking for the right to vote in proportion to assessment of benefits at all elections for any purpose thereafter to be held within said district, signed by a majority of the landowners owning land within said district assessed for benefits, is filed with the board of trustees, then, in all elections of trustees thereafter held within said district, any person whose land is assessed for benefits without regard to age, sex, or condition shall be entitled to one vote for each ten dollars or fraction thereof of the original assessment under the current classification against the land actually owned by the person in said district at the time of the election, but in order to have such ballot counted for more than one vote the voter shall write the voter's name upon the ballot. The vote of any landowner of the district may be cast by absent voters ballot as provided in chapter 53 except that the form of the applications for ballots, the voters' affidavits on the envelopes, and the endorsement of the carrier envelope for preserving the ballot shall be substantially in the form provided in subsections 2, 3, and 4, below. Application blanks, envelopes, and ballots shall be provided by and submitted to the office of the county auditor in which the election is held. The cost of such blanks, envelopes, ballots, and postage shall be paid by the district. For the purpose of this subchapter all landowners of the district shall be considered qualified voters, regardless of their place of residence.

2. For the purpose of this subchapter, applications for ballots shall be made on blanks substantially in the following form:

Application for ballot to be voted at the
..... (Name of District) District Election
on (Date)

State of)
..... County) ss.

I, (Applicant), do solemnly swear that I am a landowner in the (Name of District) District and that I am a duly qualified voter entitled to vote in said election, and I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and that I will return said ballot or ballots to the officer issuing same before the day of said election.

Signed
Date
Residence (street number if any)
City State

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month), (year)

3. For the purpose of this subchapter, the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelopes used for enclosing the marked ballots shall be substantially as follows:

State of)
..... County) ss.

I, (Applicant), do solemnly swear that I am a landowner in the (Name of District) District and that I am a duly qualified voter to vote in the election of trustees of said district and that I have marked the enclosed ballot in secret.

Signed

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month), (year), and that I hereby certify that the affiant exhibited the enclosed ballot to me unmarked; that the affiant then in my presence and in the presence of no other person and in such manner that I could not see the affiant's vote, marked such ballot, enclosed and sealed the same in this envelope; and that the affiant was not solicited or advertised by me for or against any candidate or measure.

.....
.....
(Official Title)

4. For the purposes of this subchapter, upon receipt of the ballot, the auditor shall at once enclose the same, unopened, together with the application made by the voter in a large carrier envelope, securely seal the same, and endorse thereon over the auditor's official signature, the following:

- a. Name of the district in which the voter is a landowner.
- b. Date of the election for which the ballot is cast.
- c. Location of the polling place at which the ballot would be legally and properly cast if voted in person.
- d. Names of the judges of the election of that polling place, and the statement that this envelope contains an absent voters ballot and must be opened only at the polls on election day while said polls are open.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §95
Subsections 2 and 3 amended

468.623 Private drainage system — record.

1. Any person who has provided a system of drainage on land owned by the person may have the same made a matter of record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the drainage system is located, provided any drainage system constructed after July 1, 1969, shall be made a matter of record. The record shall contain the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52.

2. Records under subsection 1 may be used to give the owner's name, description of tracts of land drained, stating the time when the drainage system was established, the kind, quality, and brand of tile used, the name and place of the manufacturing plant, the name of contractors who laid the tile, the name of the engineer in charge of the survey and installation, the cost of tile, delivery, installation, and engineering expense, depths, grades, outlets, connections, contracts for agreements with adjoining landowners as to connections, and any other matters or information that may be considered of value, and such information may be furnished by the landowner or the engineer having charge of the installation and certified to under oath.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §24
Section amended

468.624 and 468.625 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 27, § 39.

468.626 Original plat filed.

In lieu of making the record as herein provided any landowner may file with the county recorder the original plat used in the establishment of the drainage system, or a copy of the plat, which shall be certified by the engineer having made the same. If practicable, a plat filed under this section shall be made a matter of record and shall contain the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §25
Section amended

468.628 Fees for recording.

When information is filed with the county recorder pursuant to section 468.623 or 468.626, the recorder shall collect recording fees in the amounts specified in section 331.604.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §26
Section amended

CHAPTER 469

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE INITIATIVES

469.3 Director of office of energy independence.

1. A director of the office of energy independence shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor shall fill a vacancy in the office in the same manner as the original appointment was made. The director shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge concerning renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency. The salary of the director shall be fixed by the governor.

2. The director shall do all of the following:

- a. Direct the office of energy independence.
- b. Coordinate the administration of the Iowa power fund.
- c. Lead outreach and public education efforts concerning renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency.
- d. Pursue new research and investment funds from federal and private sources.
- e. Coordinate and monitor all existing state and federal renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency grants, programs, and policy.
- f. Advise the governor and general assembly concerning renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency policy and legislation.
- g. Establish performance measures for determining effectiveness of renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency efforts.
- h. Contract for and utilize assistance from the department of economic development regarding administration of grants, loans, and other financial incentives related to section 469.9, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), the department of natural resources and the utilities board regarding assistance in the administration of grants, loans, and other financial incentives related to section 469.9, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), and other state agencies as appropriate.
- i. Develop an Iowa energy independence plan pursuant to section 469.4.
- j. Assist Iowa businesses in creating jobs involving energy efficiency and renewable energy, especially through the use of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and other state and federal funds available to the office and the board.
- k. Approve engineering firms for performance of comprehensive engineering analyses done on buildings in which a state agency seeks to improve energy efficiency pursuant to section 7D.34.
- l. Develop standards and methods to evaluate

design development and construction documents based on life cycle cost factors in relation to design proposals submitted pursuant to section 72.5.

m. Coordinate with other state agencies regarding implementation of the office of renewable fuels and coproducts pursuant to section 159A.3, serve on the renewable fuels and coproducts advisory committee, and assist in providing technical assistance to new or existing renewable fuel production facilities.

n. Appoint a representative to serve on the Iowa energy center advisory council established in section 266.39C.

o. Make available energy efficiency related continuing education courses pursuant to section 272C.2.

p. Receive results relating to energy audits from school districts and perform related functions pursuant to section 279.44.

q. Determine whether special hardship criteria has been demonstrated regarding franchise alternative fuel purchases pursuant to section 323A.2.

r. Consult with the state building code commissioner regarding submissions of life cycle cost analyses pursuant to section 470.7.

s. Compile energy-related information, administer and coordinate the state building energy management program, and perform additional responsibilities specified in section 473.7.

t. Transmit by resolution to the governor a determination of actual or impending acute usable energy shortage pursuant to section 473.8.

u. Operate a liquid fossil fuel set-aside program as required in section 473.10.

v. Administer the building energy management program, the building energy management fund, and the energy loan program established in sections 473.19, 473.19A, and 473.20, respectively, and ensure compliance with energy audit and engineering analysis requirements specified in section 473.13A.

w. Coordinate the energy city designation program created in section 473.41.

x. Submit an annual report to the governor and general assembly by November 1 of each year concerning the activities and programs of the office, Iowa power fund, and other departments related to renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency. The report shall include an assessment of needs with respect to renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency efforts and policy and fiscal recommendations for renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency. In addition, the director shall review issues re-

lating to the transportation of biofuels and explore leading and participating in multistate efforts relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

y. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A concerning the office, the Iowa power fund, and the programs and functions of the office and the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §18, 41
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 2 amended

469.4 Iowa energy independence plan.

1. The director shall develop an Iowa energy independence plan in association with public and private partners selected by the director including representatives of the energy industry, environmental interests, agricultural interests, business interests, other interested parties, and members of the general public. The plan shall be subject to approval by the board.

2. The plan shall provide cost-effective options and strategies for reducing the state's consumption of energy, dependence on foreign sources of energy, use of fossil fuels, and greenhouse gas emissions. The options and strategies developed in the plan shall provide for achieving energy independence from foreign sources of energy by the year 2025. The plan shall include a review of a range of energy sources including nuclear power.

3. The plan shall be initially submitted to the governor and members of the general assembly by December 14, 2007, and by December 14 annually thereafter. The plan shall be made electronically available to the public. The director shall conduct public meetings around the state to gather input to be used in developing the plan.

4. The plan shall identify cost-effective options and strategies that will allow the state to accomplish the following:

a. Maximize use of emerging technologies and practices to enhance energy efficiency and conservation and develop alternative and renewable energy sources.

b. Retain and create high-quality jobs that provide good wages and benefits.

c. Enhance the development of the state's bioeconomy including but not limited to the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of bioengineering, biorefining, and other bioproduct manufacturing facilities in this state.

d. Encourage federal, local, and private industry investment in the state's bioeconomy.

e. Promote sustainable land use, soil conservation, clean air, sustainable water supply, and clean water practices.

f. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, both on an aggregate and per capita basis.

g. Advance the interests of crop, biomass, and livestock producers and biofuel and other bioproduct manufacturers.

h. Identify the road, transit, trail, rail, pipeline, transmission, distributed generation, and

other infrastructure investments needed to enhance the state's energy independence efforts.

i. Identify strategies to increase affordability of energy for individuals, families, organizations, and businesses, including low-income persons.

j. Review and assess the effectiveness of existing state programs, including but not limited to financial assistance programs and tax policies, in enhancing the state's energy independence efforts.

k. Develop short-term and long-term recommendations for the role of individuals, families, community organizations, cities, counties, public and private education institutions, and state agencies in enhancing the state's energy independence efforts.

l. Develop short-term and long-term recommendations regarding state energy regulatory policy.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §19, 41
Renewable fuels marketing efforts; 2008 Acts, ch 1169, §43 - 48
Subsection 1 amended

469.6 Iowa power fund board.

1. An eighteen-member Iowa power fund board is created with the following membership:

a. The chairperson of the utilities board or the chairperson's designee.

b. The director of the department of economic development or the director's designee.

c. The director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee.

d. The secretary of agriculture or the secretary's designee.

e. Seven members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. All appointees shall represent nonpublic organizations or businesses, or research institutions, and must demonstrate experience or expertise in one or more of the fields of renewable energy, renewable fuels, agribusiness, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas reductions, utility operations, research and development of new technologies, commercialization of new technologies, economic development, and finance.

f. Seven members serving in an ex officio, non-voting capacity, appointed as follows:

(1) One member of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate.

(2) One member of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(3) One member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(4) One member of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(5) One member representing the state board of regents appointed by the president of the state board of regents.

(6) One member representing the community

colleges appointed by the executive director of the Iowa association of community college presidents.

(7) One member representing independent colleges and universities appointed by the president of the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities.

2. The members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for three-year staggered terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A vacancy on the board shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

3. The members of the board shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel and related expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. A legislative member is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

4. A majority of the voting members of the board constitutes a quorum, and a majority of the total voting membership of the board is necessary to act in any matter within the jurisdiction of the board.

5. The duties of the board include all of the following:

a. Consider and approve grants, loans, or investments and other financial incentives made from the fund.

b. Advise the director concerning strategic direction for the fund.

c. Provide the governor with advice concerning economic development, policy, technical issues, and strategic direction concerning renewable energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency.

d. Direct moneys from the fund to be used to purchase private or public technical assistance needed to conduct due diligence activities and to address all technical, financial, and management processes associated with applications to the extent not financed by the applicant. Such moneys shall also be used to research, develop, produce, and initiate implementation of the energy independence plan. Other than applicant financing, if agreed to by an applicant and the due diligence committee, an application fee shall not be imposed. Payments received in the form of applicant financing pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in the fund and utilized exclusively for the purposes for which the payments were received.

6. *a.* In establishing guidelines, procedures, and policies for the awarding of financial assistance, the board shall give due regard to the confidentiality of certain information disclosed during the financial assistance application process and the contract administration process.

b. All information contained in an application for financial assistance submitted to the board shall remain confidential while the board is reviewing the application, processing requests for

confidentiality, negotiating with the applicant, and preparing the application for consideration by the board. The board may release certain information in an application for financial assistance to a third party for technical review. If the board releases such information to a third party, the board shall ensure that the third party protects such information from public disclosure. After the board has considered a request for confidentiality, any information not deemed confidential by the board shall be made publicly available. Any information deemed confidential by the board shall also be kept confidential by the office and board during and following administration of a contract executed pursuant to a successful application.

c. The board shall consider the written request of an applicant or award recipient to keep confidential certain details of an application, a contract, or the materials submitted in support of an application or a contract. If the request includes a sufficient explanation as to why the public disclosure of such details would give an unfair advantage to competitors, the board shall keep such details confidential. If the board elects to keep certain details confidential, the board shall release only the nonconfidential details in response to a request for records pursuant to chapter 22. If confidential details are withheld from a request for records pursuant to chapter 22, the board shall release an explanation of why the information was deemed confidential and a summary of the nature of the information withheld and the reasons for withholding it. In considering requests for confidential treatment, the board shall narrowly construe the provisions of this subsection in order to appropriately balance an applicant's need for confidentiality against the public's right to information about the board's activities.

d. If a request for confidentiality is denied by the board, an applicant may withdraw an application and any supporting materials, and the board shall not retain any copies of the application or supporting materials. Upon notice that an application has been withdrawn, the board shall not release a copy in response to a request for records pursuant to chapter 22.

e. The board shall adopt by rule a process for considering requests to keep information confidential pursuant to this subsection. The board may adopt emergency rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this subsection. The rules shall include criteria for guiding the board's decisions about the confidential treatment of applicant information. The criteria may include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) The nature and extent of competition in the applicant's industry sector.

(2) The likelihood of adverse financial impact to the applicant if the information were to be released.

(3) The risk that the applicant would locate in

another state if the request is denied.

(4) Any other factor the board reasonably considers relevant.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §141, 142
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 2 stricken
Subsection 3 amended

469.9 Iowa power fund.

1. An Iowa power fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the office. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

2. The fund shall be used to further the goals of increasing the research, development, production, and use of biofuels and other sources of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and shall encourage, support, and provide for research, development, commercialization, and the implementation of energy technologies and practices. The technologies and practices should reduce this state's dependence on foreign sources of energy and fossil fuels. The research, development, commercialization, implementation, and distribution of such technologies and practices are intended to sustain the environment and develop business in this state as Iowans market these technologies and practices to the world.

3. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the office from federal or private sources to the credit of the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. *a.* Moneys available in the fund for a fiscal year are appropriated to the office to be used in providing financial assistance to entities conducting business, research, or programs in Iowa:

(1) To accelerate research and development, knowledge transfer, technology innovation, and improve the economic competitiveness of efforts furthering the goals stated in subsection 2.

(2) To increase the demand for and educate the public about technologies and approaches furthering the goals stated in subsection 2.

b. Eligibility criteria for grants awarded or loans made pursuant to paragraph "a" after due diligence activities shall be established by the director by rule, and shall include documentation relating to the actual or potential development of the following:

(1) Commercialization of technology and product development for sale in the national and international market.

(2) Utilization of crops and products grown or produced in this state that maximizes the value of crops used as feedstock in biomanufacturing products and as coproducts.

(3) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration.

(4) Private or federal matching funds.

(5) The number and quality of jobs likely to be created.

c. The board may reclaim any moneys granted or loaned if the commitments set forth in the documentation required pursuant to paragraph "b" are not met.

d. All grant and loan recipients must provide to the board a report on the use and effectiveness of the moneys granted or loaned on a periodic basis as determined by the board.

e. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned, payments of royalties, recaptures of grants or loans, and any other payments made pursuant to an agreement approved by the board pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the fund.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the Iowa power fund shall not revert to the fund from which appropriated.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §20, 41
Subsection 4, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (5)

469.10 Iowa power fund — appropriation.

1. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the office of energy independence for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2011, the sum of twenty-five million dollars to be used for awarding grants and making loans from the Iowa power fund, and for all other purposes specified in and consistent with this subchapter.

2. *a.* Of the moneys appropriated to the office and deposited in the fund, the office shall utilize up to three and five-tenths percent of the amount appropriated from the fund for a fiscal year for administrative costs.

b. From the funds available for administrative costs, the office shall not employ more than four full-time equivalent positions. The director may use federal funds received by the office pursuant to the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, to employ the number of full-time employees necessary to administer the funds received pursuant to the federal Act. The director shall minimize the costs of administering the funds received pursuant to the federal Act, and shall not expend annually more than five percent of the federal funds received for purposes of administering the federal funds, or the permissible limit for administrative cost expenditures specified in the federal Act if such limit is less than five percent. If federal funding pursuant

to the Act is eliminated, the federally funded positions shall be eliminated according to the provisions of section 8A.413, unless another source of federal funding is available. The director may use federal funds received other than pursuant to the federal Act to employ personnel necessary to administer any other program or funds assigned to the office.

3. Of the moneys appropriated to the office and deposited in the fund, there shall be allocated on an annual basis two million five hundred thousand dollars to the department of economic development for deposit into the workforce training and economic development funds of the community colleges created pursuant to section 260C.18A. Of the funds so deposited into the workforce training and economic development funds of the community colleges, two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be used each year in the development and expansion of energy industry areas and for the department's North American industry classification system for targeted industry areas established pursuant to section 260C.18A.

4. Of the moneys appropriated to the office and deposited in the fund, the board may make allocations for the purchase of private or public technical assistance needed to conduct due diligence activities and to address all technical, financial, and management processes associated with applications to the extent not financed by the applicant. Such moneys shall also be used to research, develop, produce, and initiate implementation of the energy independence plan.

5. Of the moneys appropriated to the office and deposited in the fund, notwithstanding section 469.9, subsection 4, and notwithstanding the limitation on the amount of tax credits under section 15.335, the board may allocate up to one million dollars annually to the department of economic development for the purpose of funding the research activities credit relating to innovative renewable energy generation components pursuant to section 15.335.

6. Of the moneys appropriated to the office and deposited in the fund, notwithstanding section 469.9, subsection 4, the board shall utilize four percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year for purposes of awarding grants for energy efficiency projects pursuant to the community grant program established in section 469.11. Of the moneys allocated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year, the office may utilize up to fifty thousand dollars for administrative costs. Moneys allocated to the program which remain unawarded or unencumbered at the close of the fiscal year shall revert to the fund.

7. Notwithstanding section 8.33, amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall not revert but shall remain available for the purposes designated for the following fiscal year. Notwith-

standing section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the Iowa power fund shall be credited to the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §21, 22, 40, 41; 2009 Acts, ch 134, §1
2009 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect May 18, 2009, and is applicable to the transfer from the department of natural resources to the office of energy independence if individuals currently employed by the department in capacities relating to the programs or provisions transferred from the department to the office pursuant to 2009 Iowa Acts, ch 108; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §40

Subsection 2 amended

NEW subsections 5 and 6, and former subsection 5 renumbered as 7

469.11 Energy efficiency projects — community grant program.

1. The office shall establish a community grant program with the objective of assisting communities and organizations to implement projects intended to reduce energy consumption and make communities in this state more sustainable and energy efficient.

2. *a.* Eligible applicants for the program shall include cities, counties, nonprofit organizations, organizations involved with energy efficiency or conservation efforts, and environmental organizations or groups.

b. Eligibility and approval criteria shall be established by the office by rule, and shall incorporate the criteria established in section 473.41, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "d", with regard to the energy city designation program.

c. Projects shall encourage partnerships between public and private sector groups, and develop collaboration and community involvement in energy efficiency efforts. Eligible projects may include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Projects promoting the installation of renewable energy systems by homeowners or small businesses.

(2) Projects for the development of community energy saving plans.

(3) Programs that publicize energy savings opportunities in the community.

(4) Kindergarten through grade twelve education programs that focus on increasing community energy efficiency efforts.

(5) Projects for the creation of community or regional energy efficiency alliances.

(6) Projects for the development of a low-cost energy efficiency public awareness campaign, highlighting strategies and success stories.

d. To qualify for a grant pursuant to the program, an applicant must document the ability to provide matching funds of at least fifty percent of the total cost of the project, either in cash or in kind.

3. The office shall establish an application and approval process that shall result in the awarding of an approved grant within a three-month period following receipt by the office of an application. Grants awarded pursuant to the program shall range from between one thousand dollars and fifty

thousand dollars each.

4. The office shall prepare an annual report summarizing the operation of the program, and shall submit the report by January 1 each year to

the Iowa power fund board.

2009 Acts, ch 134, §2
NEW section

469.12 through 469.30 Reserved.

CHAPTER 470

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

470.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Commissioner*” means the state building code commissioner.
2. “*Director*” means the director of the office of energy independence.
3. “*Economic life*” means the projected or anticipated useful life of a facility as expressed by a term of years.
4. “*Energy system*” includes but is not limited to the following equipment or measures:
 - a. Equipment used to heat or cool the facility.
 - b. Equipment used to heat water in the facility.
 - c. On-site equipment used to generate electricity for the major facility.
 - d. On-site equipment that uses the sun, wind, oil, natural gas, coal, or electricity as a power source.
 - e. Energy conservation measures in the facility design and construction that decrease the energy requirements of the facility.
5. “*Facility*” means a building having twenty thousand square feet or more of usable floor space that is heated or cooled by a mechanical or electrical system or any building, system, or physical operation which consumes more than forty thousand British thermal units (BTUs) per square foot per year.
6. “*Initial cost*” means the moneys required for the capital construction or renovation of a facility.
7. “*Life cycle cost analysis*” means an analytical technique that considers certain costs of owning, using, and operating a facility over its economic life including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Initial costs.
 - b. System repair and replacement costs.
 - c. Maintenance costs.
 - d. Operating costs, including energy costs.
 - e. Salvage value.
8. “*Office*” means the office of energy independence established in section 469.2.
9. “*Public agency*” means a state agency, political subdivision of the state, school district, area education agency, or community college.
10. “*Renovation*” means a project where additions or alterations exceed fifty percent of the

value of a facility and will affect an energy system.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §23, 41
Section amended

470.3 Elements of analysis.

1. A life cycle cost analysis shall include but is not limited to the following elements:
 - a. Specification of energy management objectives and health, safety, and functional constraints. The facility design shall comply with applicable state or local building code requirements.
 - b. Identification of the energy needs of the facility and energy system alternatives to meet those needs.
 - c. Cost of the energy system alternatives identified in paragraph “b” of this subsection.
 - d. Determination of amounts and timing of cash flow.
 - e. Calculation of life cycle cost using an economic model such as, but not limited to, rate of return, annual equivalent cost or present equivalent cost.
 - f. Evaluation of design and system alternatives using a method such as, but not limited to, design matrixes, ranking tables, or network analysis.
 2. A public agency or a person preparing a life cycle cost analysis for a public agency shall consider the methods and analytical models provided by the office and available through the commissioner, which are suited to the purpose for which the project is intended. Within sixty days of final selection of a design architect or engineer, a public agency, which is also a state agency under section 7D.34, shall notify the commissioner and the office of the methodology to be used to perform the life cycle cost analysis, on forms provided by the office.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §24, 41
Subsection 2 amended
- #### 470.7 Life cycle cost analysis — approval.
1. The public agency responsible for the new construction or renovation of a public facility shall submit a copy of the life cycle cost analysis for review by the commissioner who shall consult with the office. If the public agency is also a state agency under section 7D.34, comments by the office or the commissioner, including any recommendation for changes in the analysis, shall, within thirty days of receipt of the analysis, be forwarded in

writing to the public agency. If either the office or the commissioner disagrees with any aspects of the life cycle cost analysis, the public agency affected shall timely respond in writing to the commissioner and the office. The response shall indicate whether the agency intends to implement the recommendations and, if the agency does not intend to implement them, the public agency shall present its reasons. The reasons may include but are not limited to a description of the purpose of the facility or renovation, preservation of historical architectural features, architectural and site considerations, and health and safety concerns.

2. Within thirty days of receipt of the response of the public agency affected, the office, the com-

missioner, or both, shall notify in writing the public agency affected of the office's, the commissioner's, or both's agreement or disagreement with the response. In the event of a disagreement, the office, the commissioner, or both, shall at the same time transmit the notification of disagreement with response and related papers to the executive council for resolution pursuant to section 7D.34. The life cycle cost analysis process, including submittal and approval, and implementation exemption requests pursuant to section 470.8, shall be completed prior to the letting of contracts for the construction or renovation of a facility.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §25, 41
Section amended

CHAPTER 473

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

473.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Alternative and renewable energy" means the same as in section 469.31.

2. "Commission" means the environmental protection commission of the department of natural resources.

3. "Director" means the director of the office or a designee.

4. "Energy" or "energy sources" means gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, propane, coal, special fuels, and electricity.

5. "Office" means the office of energy independence established in section 469.2.

6. "Renewable fuel" means the same as in section 469.31.

7. "Supplier" means any person engaged in the business of selling, importing, storing, or generating energy sources, alternative and renewable energy, or renewable fuel in Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §26, 41
Section amended

473.7 Duties of the office.

The office shall:

1. Supply and annually update the following information:

a. The historical use and distribution of energy in Iowa.

b. The growth rate of energy consumption in Iowa, including rates of growth for each energy source.

c. A projection of Iowa's energy needs at a minimum through the year 2025.

d. The impact of meeting Iowa's energy needs on the economy of the state, including the impact of energy efficiency and renewable energy on employment and economic development.

e. The impact of meeting Iowa's energy needs on the environment of the state, including the impact of energy production and use on greenhouse gas emissions.

f. An evaluation of renewable energy sources, including the current and future technological potential for such sources.

2. The office shall collect and analyze data to use in forecasting future energy demand and supply for the state. A supplier is required to provide information pertaining to the supply, storage, distribution, and sale of energy sources in this state when requested by the office. The information shall be of a nature which directly relates to the supply, storage, distribution, and sale of energy sources, and shall not include any records, documents, books, or other data which relate to the financial position of the supplier. The office, prior to requiring any supplier to furnish it with such information, shall make every reasonable effort to determine if such information is available from any other governmental source. If it finds such information is available, the office shall not require submission of the information from a supplier. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 22, information and reports obtained under this section shall be confidential except when used for statistical purposes without identifying a specific supplier and when release of the information will not give an advantage to competitors and serves a public purpose. The office shall use this data to conduct energy forecasts.

3. Develop, recommend, and implement with appropriate agencies public and professional education and communication programs in energy efficiency, energy conservation, and conversion to alternative and renewable energy.

4. When necessary to carry out its duties under this chapter, enter into contracts with state

agencies and other qualified contractors.

5. Receive and accept grants made available for programs relating to duties of the office under this chapter.

6. Promulgate rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, subject to review in accordance with chapter 17A. Rules promulgated by the governor pursuant to a proclamation issued under the provisions of section 473.8 shall not be subject to review or a public hearing as required in chapter 17A; however, office rules for implementation of the governor's proclamation are subject to the requirements of chapter 17A.

7. Assist in the implementation of public education and communications programs in energy development, use, and conservation, in cooperation with the department of education, the state university extension services, and other public or private agencies and organizations as deemed appropriate by the office.

8. Develop a program to annually give public recognition to innovative methods of energy conservation, energy management, and alternative and renewable energy production.

9. Administer and coordinate federal funds for energy conservation, energy management, and alternative and renewable energy programs.

10. Administer and coordinate the state building energy management program including projects funded through private financing.

11. Provide information from monthly fuel surveys which establish a statistical average of motor fuel prices for various motor fuels provided throughout the state. Additionally, the office shall provide statewide monthly fuel survey information which establishes a statistical average of motor fuel prices for various motor fuels provided in both metropolitan and rural areas of the state. The survey results shall be publicized in a monthly press release issued by the office.

12. *a.* Conduct a study on activities related to energy production and use which contribute to global climate change, in conjunction with institutions under the control of the state board of regents. The study shall take the form of a climate change impacts review, to include the following:

(1) Performance of an initial review of available climate change impacts studies relevant to this state.

(2) Preparation of a summary of available data on recent changes in relevant climate conditions.

(3) Identification of climate change impacts issues which require further research and an estimate of their cost.

(4) Identification of important public policy issues relevant to climate change impacts.

b. In the course of the review, the institutions shall meet at least twice with the Iowa climate change advisory council established in section 455B.851. The office shall submit a report, based upon input from the institutions, containing its findings and recommendations to the governor

and general assembly by January 1, 2011.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §27, 41

Section amended and subsection 12 internally redesignated editorially

473.8 Emergency powers.

1. If the office by resolution determines the health, safety, or welfare of the people of this state is threatened by an actual or impending acute shortage of usable energy, it shall transmit the resolution to the governor together with its recommendation on the declaration of an emergency by the governor and recommended actions, if any, to be undertaken. Within thirty days of the date of the resolution, the governor may issue a proclamation of emergency which shall be filed with the secretary of state. The proclamation shall state the facts relied upon and the reasons for the proclamation.

2. *a.* Pursuant to the proclamation of an emergency or in response to a declaration of an energy emergency by the president of the United States under the federal Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979, Pub. L. No. 96-102, the governor by executive order may:

(1) Regulate the operating hours of energy consuming instrumentalities of state government, political subdivisions, private institutions and business facilities to the extent the regulation is not hazardous or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the people of this state. However, the governor shall have no authority to suspend, amend or nullify any service being provided by a public utility pursuant to an order or rule of a federal agency which has jurisdiction over the public utility.

(2) Establish a system for the distribution and supply of energy. The system shall not include a coupon rationing program, unless the program is federally mandated.

(3) Curtail public and private transportation utilizing energy sources. Curtailment may include measures designed to promote the use of car pools and mass transit systems.

(4) Delegate any administrative authority vested in the governor to the office or the director.

(5) Provide for the temporary transfer of directors, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies, for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency measures pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2).

(6) Accept the delegation of other mandatory measures as allowed by the federal Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979, Pub. L. No. 96-102.

b. If the general assembly is in session, it may revoke by concurrent resolution any proclamation of emergency issued by the governor. If the general assembly is not in session, the proclamation of emergency by the governor may be revoked by a majority vote of the standing membership of the legislative council. Such revocation shall be effective upon receipt of notice of the revocation by the

secretary of state and any functions being performed pursuant to the governor's proclamation shall cease immediately.

3. A violation of an executive order of the governor issued pursuant to this section is a scheduled violation as provided in section 805.8C, subsection 1. If the violation is continuous and stationary in its nature and subsequent compliance can easily be ascertained, an officer may issue a memorandum of warning in lieu of a citation providing a reasonable amount of time not exceeding fourteen days to correct the violation and to comply with the requirements of the executive order.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §28, 29, 41

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and editorially designated as subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraph 2, subsections 1 – 6, and unnumbered paragraph 3 editorially redesignated as subsection 2, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) – (6), and paragraph b, respectively

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (4) amended

Unnumbered paragraph 4 editorially designated as subsection 3

473.10 Reserve required.

1. If the office or the governor finds that an impending or actual shortage or distribution imbalance of liquid fossil fuels may cause hardship or pose a threat to the health and economic well-being of the people of the state or a significant segment of the state's population, the office or the governor may authorize the director to operate a liquid fossil fuel set-aside program as provided in subsection 2.

2. Upon authorization by the office or the governor the director may require a prime supplier to reserve a specified fraction of the prime supplier's projected total monthly release of liquid fossil fuel in Iowa. The director may release any or all of the fuel required to be reserved by a prime supplier to end-users or to distributors for release through normal retail distribution channels to retail customers. However, the specified fraction required to be reserved shall not exceed three percent for propane, aviation fuel and residual oil, and five percent for motor gasoline, heating oil, and diesel oil.

3. The office shall periodically review and may terminate the operation of a set-aside program authorized by the office under subsection 1 when the office finds that the conditions that prompted the authorization no longer exist. The governor shall periodically review and may terminate the operation of a set-aside program authorized by the governor under subsection 1 when the governor finds that the conditions that prompted the authorization no longer exist.

4. The director shall adopt rules to implement this section.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §30, 41

Section amended

473.13A Energy management improvements identified and implemented.

The state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agen-

cies, and community colleges shall identify and implement, through energy audits and engineering analyses, all energy management improvements identified for which financing is facilitated by the office for the entity. The energy management improvement financings shall be supported through payments from energy savings.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §31, 41

Section amended

473.15 Annual report.

The office shall complete an annual report to assess the progress of state agencies in implementing energy management improvements, alternative and renewable energy systems, and life cycle cost analyses under chapter 470, and on the use of renewable fuels. The office shall work with state agencies and with any entity, agency, or organization with which they are associated or involved in such implementation, to use available information to minimize the cost of preparing the report. The office shall also provide an assessment of the economic and environmental impact of the progress made by state agencies related to energy management and alternative and renewable energy, along with recommendations on technological opportunities and policies necessary for continued improvement in these areas.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §32, 41

Section amended

473.19 Building energy management program.

1. The building energy management program is established by the office. The building energy management program consists of the following forms of assistance for the state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations:

a. Promoting program availability.

b. Developing or identifying guidelines and model energy techniques for the completion of energy analyses for state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations.

c. Providing technical assistance for conducting or evaluating energy analyses for state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations.

d. Providing or facilitating loans, leases, and other methods of alternative financing under the energy loan program for the state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations to implement energy management improvements or energy analyses.

e. Providing assistance for obtaining insurance on the energy savings expected to be realized from the implementation of energy management improvements.

f. Facilitating self-liquidating financing for the state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations pursuant to section 473.20A.

g. Assisting the treasurer of state with financing agreements entered into by the treasurer of state on behalf of state agencies to finance energy management improvements pursuant to section 12.28.

2. For the purpose of this section, section 473.20, and section 473.20A, “*energy management improvement*” means construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, or modification of an installation in a facility or vehicle which is intended to reduce energy consumption, or energy costs, or both, or allow the use of alternative and renewable energy. “*Energy management improvement*” may include control and measurement devices. “*Nonprofit organization*” means an organization exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

3. The office shall submit a report by January 1 annually to the governor and the general assembly detailing services provided and assistance rendered pursuant to the building energy management program and pursuant to sections 473.20 and 473.20A, and receipts and disbursements in relation to the building energy management fund created in section 473.19A.

4. Moneys awarded or allocated to the state, its citizens, or its political subdivisions as a result of the federal court decisions and United States department of energy settlements resulting from alleged violations of federal petroleum pricing regulations attributable to or contained within the Stripper Well fund shall be allocated to and remain under the control of the office for utilization for energy program-related staff support purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §33, 41
Section amended

473.19A Building energy management fund.

1. The building energy management fund is created within the state treasury under the control of the office. The fund shall be used for the operational expenses and administrative costs incurred by the office in facilitating and administering the building energy management program established in section 473.19.

2. The building energy management fund shall consist of amounts deposited into the fund or allocated from the following sources:

a. Any moneys awarded or allocated to the state, its citizens, or its political subdivisions as a result of the federal court decisions and United States department of energy settlements resulting from alleged violations of federal petroleum pricing regulations attributable to or contained

within the Exxon fund. Amounts remaining in the oil overcharge account established in section 455E.11, subsection 2, paragraph “e”, Code 2007, and the energy conservation trust established in section 473.11, Code 2007, as of June 30, 2008, shall be deposited into the building energy management fund pursuant to this paragraph, notwithstanding section 8.60, subsection 15, Code 2007.

b. (1) Moneys received in the form of fees imposed upon the state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations for services performed or assistance rendered pursuant to the building energy management program. Fees imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be established by the office in an amount corresponding to the operational expenses or administrative costs incurred by the office in performing services or providing assistance authorized pursuant to the building energy management program, as follows:

(a) For a building of up to twenty-five thousand square feet, two thousand five hundred dollars.

(b) For a building in excess of twenty-five thousand square feet, an additional eight cents per square foot.

(c) A building that houses more energy intensive functions may be subject to a higher fee than the fees specified in subparagraph divisions (a) and (b) as determined by the office.

(2) Any fees imposed shall be retained by the office and are appropriated to the office for purposes of providing services or assistance under the program.

c. Moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys, including grants and gifts from government and nonprofit organizations, available to and obtained or accepted by the office for placement in the fund.

d. Moneys contained in the intermodal revolving loan fund administered by the department of transportation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019, and succeeding fiscal years.

e. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

3. The building energy management fund shall be limited to a maximum of one million dollars. Amounts in excess of this maximum limitation shall be transferred to and deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57, subsection 6.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §34, 41
Section amended

473.20 Energy loan program.

1. An energy loan program is established and shall be administered by the office.

2. The office may facilitate the loan process for political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations for implementation of energy management improvements identified in an energy analysis. Loans shall be facilitated for all cost-effective energy management improvements. For political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations to receive loan assistance under the program, the office shall require completion of an energy management plan including an energy analysis. The office shall approve loans facilitated under this section.

3. *a.* Cities and counties shall repay the loans from moneys in their debt service funds. Area education agencies shall repay the loans from any moneys available to them.

b. School districts and community colleges may enter into financing arrangements with the office or its duly authorized agents or representatives obligating the school district or community college to make payments on the loans beyond the current budget year of the school district or community college. Chapter 75 shall not be applicable. School districts shall repay the loans from moneys in either their general fund or debt service fund. Community colleges shall repay the loans from their general fund. Other entities receiving loans under this section shall repay the loans from any moneys available to them.

4. For the purpose of this section, “loans” means loans, leases, or alternative financing arrangements.

5. Political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, and community colleges shall design and construct the most energy cost-effective facilities feasible and may use financing facilitated by the office to cover the incremental costs above minimum building code energy efficiency standards of purchasing energy-efficient devices and materials unless other lower cost financing is available. As used in this section, “*facility*” means a structure that is heated or cooled by a mechanical or electrical system, or any system of physical operation that consumes energy to carry out a process.

6. The office shall not require the state, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, and community colleges to implement a specific energy management improvement identified in an energy analysis if the entity which prepared the analysis demonstrates to the office that the facility which is the subject of the energy management improvement is unlikely to be used or operated for the full period of the expected savings payback of all costs associated with implementing the energy management improvement, including without limitation, any fees or charges of the office, engineering firms, financial advisors, attorneys, and other third par-

ties, and all financing costs including interest, if financed.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §35, 41
Section amended

473.20A Self-liquidating financing.

1. *a.* The office may facilitate financing agreements that may be entered into with political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, or nonprofit organizations to finance the costs of energy management improvements on a self-liquidating basis. The provisions of section 473.20 defining eligible energy management improvements apply to financings under this section.

b. The financing agreement may contain provisions, including interest, term, and obligations to make payments on the financing agreement beyond the current budget year, as may be acceptable to political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, or nonprofit organizations.

c. The office shall assist the treasurer of state with financing agreements entered into by the treasurer of state on behalf of state agencies pursuant to section 12.28 to finance energy management improvements being implemented by state agencies.

2. Political subdivisions of the state, school districts, area education agencies, community colleges, and nonprofit organizations may enter into financing agreements and issue obligations necessary to carry out the provisions of the chapter. Chapter 75 shall not be applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §36, 41
Subsection 1 amended

473.41 Energy city designation program.

1. The office shall establish an energy city designation program, with the objective of encouraging cities to develop and implement innovative energy efficiency programs. To qualify for designation as an energy city, a city shall submit an application on forms prescribed by the office by rule, indicating the following:

a. Submission of community-based plans for energy reduction projects, energy-efficient building construction and rehabilitation, and alternative or renewable energy production.

b. Efforts to secure local funding for community-based plans, and documentation of any state or federal grant or loan funding being pursued in connection therewith.

c. Involvement of local schools, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, and private groups in a community-based plan.

d. Existing or proposed ordinances encouraging energy efficiency and conservation, recycling efforts, and energy-efficient building code provisions and enforcement.

e. Organization of an energy day observance and proclamation with a commemorating event

and awards ceremony for leading energy-efficient community businesses, groups, schools, or individuals.

2. The office shall establish by rule criteria for awarding energy city designations. If more than one designation is awarded annually, the criteria shall include a requirement that the office award the designations to cities of varying populations. Rules shall also be established identifying and

publicizing state grant and loan programs relating to energy efficiency, and the development of a procedure whereby the office shall coordinate with other state agencies preferences given in the awarding of grants or making of loans to energy city designated applicants.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §37, 41
Section amended

CHAPTER 475A

CONSUMER ADVOCATE

475A.3 Office — employees — expenses.

1. *Office.* The office of consumer advocate shall be a separate division of the department of justice and located at the same location as the utilities division of the department of commerce. Administrative support services may be provided to the consumer advocate division by the department of commerce.

2. *Employees.* The consumer advocate may employ attorneys, legal assistants, secretaries, clerks, and other employees the consumer advocate finds necessary for the full and efficient discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the office. The consumer advocate may employ consultants as expert witnesses or technical advisors pursuant to contract as the consumer advocate finds necessary for the full and efficient discharge of the duties of the office. Employees of the consumer advocate division, other than the consumer

advocate, are subject to merit employment, except as provided in section 8A.412.

3. *Salaries, expenses, and appropriation.* The salary of the consumer advocate shall be fixed by the attorney general within the salary range set by the general assembly. The salaries of employees of the consumer advocate shall be at rates of compensation consistent with current standards in industry. The reimbursement of expenses for the employees and the consumer advocate is as provided by law. The appropriation for the office of consumer advocate shall be a separate line item contained in the appropriation from the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §44
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 476

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

476.6 Changes in rates, charges, schedules, and regulations — supply and cost review — water costs for fire protection.

1. *Filing with board.* A public utility subject to rate regulation shall not make effective a new or changed rate, charge, schedule, or regulation until the rate, charge, schedule, or regulation has been approved by the board, except as provided in subsections 8 and 10.

2. *Written notice of increase.* All public utilities, except those exempted from rate regulation by section 476.1, shall give written notice of a proposed increase of any rate or charge to all affected customers served by the public utility no more than sixty-two days prior to and prior to the time the application for the increase is filed with the board. Public utilities exempted from rate regulation by section 476.1 shall give written notice of a proposed increase of any rate or charge to all af-

ected customers served by the public utility at least thirty days prior to the effective date of the increase. If the public utility is subject to rate regulation, the notice to affected customers shall also state that the customer has a right to file a written objection to the rate increase and that the affected customers may request the board to hold a public hearing to determine if the rate increase should be allowed. The board shall prescribe the manner and method that the written notice to each affected customer of the public utility shall be served.

3. *Facts and arguments submitted.* At the time a public utility subject to rate regulation files with the board an application for any new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations, the public utility also shall submit factual evidence and written argument offered in support of the filing. If the filing is an application for a general rate increase, the utility shall also file affidavits

containing testimonial evidence to be offered in support of the filing, although this requirement does not apply if the public utility is a rural electric cooperative.

4. *Hearing set.* After the filing of an application for new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations by a public utility subject to rate regulation, the board, prior to the expiration of thirty days after the filing date, shall docket the case as a formal proceeding and set the case for hearing unless the new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations are approved by the board. However, if an application presents no material issue of fact subject to dispute, and the board determines that the application violates a relevant statute, or is not in substantial compliance with a board rule lawfully adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, the application may be rejected by the board without prejudice and without a hearing, provided that the board issues a written order setting forth all of its reasons for rejecting the application. In the case of a gas public utility having less than two thousand customers, the board shall docket a case as a formal proceeding and set the case for hearing as provided in section 476.1C. In the case of a rural electric cooperative, the board may docket the case as a formal proceeding and set the case for hearing prior to the proposed effective date of the tariff. The board shall give notice of formal proceedings as it deems appropriate. The docketing of a case as a formal proceeding suspends the effective date of the new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations until the rates, charges, schedules, or regulations are approved by the board, except as provided in subsection 10.

5. *Utility hearing expenses reported.* When a case has been docketed as a formal proceeding under subsection 4, the public utility, within a reasonable time thereafter, shall file with the board a report outlining the utility's expected expenses for litigating the case through the time period allowed by the board in rendering a decision. At the conclusion of the utility's presentation of comments, testimony, exhibits, or briefs the utility shall submit to the board a listing of the utility's actual litigation expenses in the proceeding. As part of the findings of the board under subsection 6, the board shall allow recovery of costs of the litigation expenses over a reasonable period of time to the extent the board deems the expenses reasonable and just.

6. *Finding by board.* If, after hearing and decision on all issues presented for determination in the rate proceeding, the board finds the proposed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations of the utility to be unlawful, the board shall by order authorize and direct the utility to file new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations which, when approved by the board and placed in effect, will satisfy the requirements of this chapter. The rates, charges, schedules, or regulations so ap-

proved are lawful and effective upon their approval.

7. *Limitation on filings.* A public utility shall not make a subsequent filing of an application for a new or changed rate, charge, schedule, or regulation which relates to services for which a rate filing is pending within twelve months following the date the prior application was filed or until the board has issued a final order on the prior application, whichever date is earlier, unless the public utility applies to the board for authority and receives authority to make a subsequent filing at an earlier date.

8. *Automatic adjustments permitted.* This chapter does not prohibit a public utility from making provision for the automatic adjustment of rates and charges for public utility service provided that a schedule showing the automatic adjustment of rates and charges is first filed with the board.

9. *Rate levels for telephone utilities.* The board may approve a schedule of rate levels for any regulated service provided by a utility providing communication services.

10. *Temporary authority.*

a. Upon the request of a public utility, the board shall, when required by this subsection, grant the public utility temporary authority to place in effect any or all of the suspended rates, charges, schedules, or regulations by filing with the board a bond or other undertaking approved by the board conditioned upon the refund in a manner to be prescribed by the board of any amounts collected in excess of the amounts which would have been collected under rates, charges, schedules, or regulations finally approved by the board. In determining that portion of the new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations to be placed in effect prior to a final decision, the board shall apply previously established regulatory principles and shall, at a minimum, permit rates and charges which will allow the utility the opportunity to earn a return on common stock equity equal to that which the board held reasonable and just in the most recent rate case involving the same utility or the same type of utility service, provided that if the most recent final decision of the board in an applicable rate case was rendered more than twelve months prior to the date of filing of the request for temporary rates, the board shall in addition consider financial market data that is filed or that is otherwise available to the board and shall adjust the rate of return on common stock equity that was approved in that decision upward or downward as necessary to reflect current conditions. The board shall render a decision on a request for temporary authority within ninety days after the date of filing of the request. The decision shall be effective immediately. If the board has not rendered a final decision with respect to suspended rates, charges, schedules or regulations upon the expiration of ten months after the filing date,

plus the length of any delay that necessarily results either from the failure of the public utility to exercise due diligence in connection with the proceedings or from intervening judicial proceedings, plus the length of any extension permitted by section 476.33, subsection 3, then those portions that were approved by the board on a temporary basis shall be deemed finally approved by the board and the utility may place them into effect on a permanent basis, and the utility also may place into effect subject to refund and until the final decision of the board any portion of the suspended rates, charges, schedules, or regulations not previously approved on a temporary basis by filing with the board a bond or other undertaking approved by the board.

b. A public utility may choose to place in effect temporary rates, charges, schedules, or regulations without board review ten days after the filing under this section. If the utility chooses to place such rates, charges, schedules, or regulations in effect without board review, the utility shall file with the board a bond or other corporate undertaking approved by the board conditioned upon the refund in a manner prescribed by the board of amounts collected in excess of the amounts which would have been collected under rates, charges, schedules, or regulations finally approved by the board. At the conclusion of the proceeding if the board determines that the temporary rates, charges, schedules, or regulations placed in effect under this paragraph were not based on previously established regulatory principles, the board shall consider ordering refunds based upon the overpayments made by each individual customer class, rate zone, or customer group.

c. If the board finds that an extension of the ten-month period is necessary to permit the accumulation of necessary data with respect to the operation of a newly constructed electric generating facility that has a capacity of one hundred megawatts or more of electricity and that is proposed to be included in the rate base for the first time, the board may extend the ten-month period up to a maximum extension of six months, but only with respect to that portion of the suspended rates, charges, schedules, or regulations that are necessarily connected with the inclusion of the generating facility in the rate base. If a utility is proposing to include in its rate base for the first time a newly constructed electric generating facility that has a capacity of one hundred megawatts or more of electricity, the filing date of new or changed rates, charges, schedules, or regulations shall, for purposes of computing the time limitations stated above, be the date as determined by the board that the new plant went into service, but only with respect to that portion of the suspended rates, charges, schedules, or regulations that are necessarily connected with the inclusion of the generating facility in the rate base.

d. The board shall determine the rate of interest to be paid by a public utility to persons receiving refunds. The interest rate to be applied to refunds of moneys collected subject to refund under this subsection is two percent per annum plus the average quarterly interest rate at commercial banks for twenty-four-month loans for personal expenditures, as determined by the board, compounded annually. The board shall consider federal reserve statistical release G.19 or its equivalent when determining interest to be paid under this subsection.

11. *Refunds passed on to customers.* If pursuant to federal law or rule a rate-regulated public utility furnishing gas to customers in the state receives a refund or credit for past gas purchases, the savings shall be passed on to the customers in a manner approved by the board. Similarly, if pursuant to federal law or rule a rate-regulated public utility furnishing gas to customers in the state receives a rate for future gas purchases which is lower than the price included in the public utility's approved rate application, the savings shall be passed on to the customers in a manner approved by the board.

12. *Natural gas supply and cost review.*

a. The board shall periodically conduct a proceeding for the purpose of evaluating the reasonableness and prudence of a rate-regulated public utility's natural gas procurement and contracting practices. The natural gas supply and cost review shall be conducted as a contested case pursuant to chapter 17A.

b. Under procedures established by the board, each rate-regulated public utility furnishing gas shall periodically file a complete natural gas procurement plan describing the expected sources and volumes of its gas supply and changes in the cost of gas anticipated over a future twelve-month period specified by the board. The utilities shall file information as the board deems appropriate.

c. During the natural gas supply and cost review, the board shall evaluate the reasonableness and prudence of the gas procurement plan. If a utility is not taking all reasonable actions to minimize its purchase gas costs, consistent with assuring an adequate long-term supply of natural gas, the board shall not allow the utility to recover from its customers purchase gas costs in excess of those costs that would be incurred under reasonable and prudent policies and practices.

13. *Electric energy supply and cost review.* The board shall periodically conduct a proceeding for the purpose of evaluating the reasonableness and prudence of a rate-regulated public utility's procurement and contracting practices related to the acquisition of fuel for use in generating electricity. The evaluation may review the reasonableness and prudence of actions taken by a rate-regulated public utility to comply with the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Pub. L. No.

101-549. The proceeding shall be conducted as a contested case pursuant to chapter 17A. Under procedures established by the board, the utility shall file information as the board deems appropriate. If a utility is not taking all reasonable actions to minimize its fuel and allowance transaction costs, the board shall not allow the utility to recover from its customers fuel and allowance transaction costs in excess of those costs that would be or would have been incurred under reasonable and prudent policies and practices.

14. *Energy efficiency plans.* Electric and gas public utilities shall offer energy efficiency programs to their customers through energy efficiency plans. An energy efficiency plan as a whole shall be cost-effective. In determining the cost-effectiveness of an energy efficiency plan, the board shall apply the societal test, utility cost test, rate-payer impact test, and participant test. Energy efficiency programs for qualified low-income persons and for tree planting programs, educational programs, and assessments of consumers' needs for information to make effective choices regarding energy use and energy efficiency need not be cost-effective and shall not be considered in determining cost-effectiveness of plans as a whole. The energy efficiency programs in the plans may be provided by the utility or by a contractor or agent of the utility. Programs offered pursuant to this subsection by gas and electric utilities that are required to be rate-regulated shall require board approval.

15. *Water costs for fire protection in certain cities.*

a. *Application.* A city furnished water by a public utility subject to rate regulation may apply to the board for inclusion of all or a part of the costs of fire hydrants or other improvements, maintenance, and operations for the purpose of providing adequate water production, storage, and distribution for public fire protection in the rates or charges assessed to consumers covered by the applicant's fire protection service. The application shall be made in a form and manner approved by or as directed by the board. The applicant shall provide such additional information as the board may require to consider the application.

b. *Review.* The board shall review the application, and may in its discretion consider additional evidence, beyond that supplied in the application or provided by the applicant in response to a request for additional information pursuant to paragraph "a", including, but not limited to, soliciting oral or written testimony from other interested parties.

c. *Notice.* Written notice of a proposed rate increase shall be provided by the public utility pursuant to subsection 2, except that notice shall be provided within ninety days of the date of application. Costs of the notice shall be paid for by the applicant.

d. *Conditions for approval.* As a condition to approving an application to include water-related fire protection costs in the utility's rates or charges, the board shall make an affirmative determination that the following conditions will be met:

(1) That the service area currently charged for fire protection, either directly or indirectly, is substantially the same service area containing those persons who will pay for water-related fire protection through inclusion of such costs within the utility's rates or charges.

(2) That the inclusion of such costs within the utility's rates or charges will not cause substantial inequities among the utility's customers.

(3) That all or a portion of the costs sought to be included in the utility's rates or charges by the applicant are reasonable in the circumstances, and limited to the purposes specified in paragraph "a".

(4) That written notice has been provided pursuant to paragraph "c" and that the costs of the notice have been paid by the applicant.

e. *Inclusion within rates or charges.* If the board affirmatively determines that the conditions of paragraph "d" are or will be satisfied, the board shall include the reasonable costs in the rates or charges assessed to consumers covered by the applicant's fire protection service.

f. *Written order.* The board shall issue a written order within six months of the date of application. The written order shall include a recitation of the facts found pursuant to consideration of the application.

16. *Energy efficiency implementation, cost review, and cost recovery.*

a. Gas and electric utilities required to be rate-regulated under this chapter shall file energy efficiency plans with the board. An energy efficiency plan and budget shall include a range of programs, tailored to the needs of all customer classes, including residential, commercial, and industrial customers, for energy efficiency opportunities. The plans shall include programs for qualified low-income persons including a cooperative program with any community action agency within the utility's service area to implement countywide or communitywide energy efficiency programs for qualified low-income persons. Rate-regulated gas and electric utilities shall utilize Iowa agencies and Iowa contractors to the maximum extent cost-effective in their energy efficiency plans filed with the board.

b. A gas and electric utility required to be rate-regulated under this chapter shall assess potential energy and capacity savings available from actual and projected customer usage by applying commercially available technology and improved operating practices to energy-using equipment and buildings. The utility shall submit the assessment to the board. Upon receipt of the assessment, the board shall consult with the office of en-

ergy independence to develop specific capacity and energy savings performance standards for each utility. The utility shall submit an energy efficiency plan which shall include economically achievable programs designed to attain these energy and capacity performance standards. The board shall periodically report the energy efficiency results including energy savings of each utility to the general assembly.

c. (1) Gas and electric utilities that are not required to be rate-regulated under this chapter shall assess maximum potential energy and capacity savings available from actual and projected customer usage through cost-effective energy efficiency measures and programs, taking into consideration the utility service area's historic energy load, projected demand, customer base, and other relevant factors. Each utility shall establish an energy efficiency goal based upon this assessment of potential and shall establish cost-effective energy efficiency programs designed to meet the energy efficiency goal. Separate goals may be established for various customer groupings.

(2) Energy efficiency programs shall include efficiency improvements to a utility infrastructure and system and activities conducted by a utility intended to enable or encourage customers to increase the amount of heat, light, cooling, motive power, or other forms of work performed per unit of energy used. In the case of a municipal utility, for purposes of this paragraph, other utilities and departments of the municipal utility shall be considered customers to the same extent that such utilities and departments would be considered customers if served by an electric or gas utility that is not a municipal utility. Energy efficiency programs include activities which lessen the amount of heating, cooling, or other forms of work which must be performed, including but not limited to energy studies or audits, general information, financial assistance, direct rebates to customers or vendors of energy-efficient products, research projects, direct installation by the utility of energy-efficient equipment, direct and indirect load control, time-of-use rates, tree planting programs, educational programs, and hot water insulation distribution programs.

(3) Each utility shall commence the process of determining its cost-effective energy efficiency goal on or before July 1, 2008, shall provide a progress report to the board on or before January 1, 2009, and complete the process and submit a final report to the board on or before January 1, 2010. The report shall include the utility's cost-effective energy efficiency goal, and for each measure utilized by the utility in meeting the goal, the measure's description, projected costs, and the analysis of its cost-effectiveness. Each utility or group of utilities shall evaluate cost-effectiveness using the cost-effectiveness tests in accordance with subsection 14 of this section. Individual utilities

or groups of utilities may collaborate in conducting the studies required hereunder and may file a joint report or reports with the board. However, the board may require individual information from any utility, even if it participates in a joint report.

(4) On January 1 of each even-numbered year, commencing January 1, 2012, gas and electric utilities that are not required to be rate-regulated shall file a report with the board identifying their progress in meeting the energy efficiency goal and any updates or amendments to their energy efficiency plans and goals. Filings made pursuant to this paragraph "c" shall be deemed to meet the filing requirements of section 476.1A, subsection 1, paragraph "g", and section 476.1B, subsection 1, paragraph "l".

d. (1) The board shall evaluate the reports required to be filed pursuant to paragraph "b" by gas and electric utilities required to be rate-regulated, and shall submit a report summarizing the evaluation to the general assembly on or before January 1, 2009.

(2) The board shall evaluate the reports required to be filed pursuant to paragraph "c" by gas and electric utilities that are not required to be rate-regulated, and shall submit a report summarizing the evaluation to the general assembly on or before January 1, 2011.

(3) The reports submitted by the board to the general assembly pursuant to this paragraph "d" shall include the goals established by each of the utilities. The reports shall also include the projected costs of achieving the goals, potential rate impacts, and a description of the programs offered and proposed by each utility or group of utilities, and may take into account differences in system characteristics, including but not limited to sales to various customer classes, age of facilities of new large customers, and heating fuel type. The reports may contain recommendations concerning the achievability of certain intermediate and long-term energy efficiency goals based upon the results of the assessments submitted by the utilities.

e. The board shall conduct contested case proceedings for review of energy efficiency plans and budgets filed by gas and electric utilities required to be rate-regulated under this chapter. The board may approve, reject, or modify the plans and budgets. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17A.19, subsection 5, in an application for judicial review of the board's decision concerning a utility's energy efficiency plan or budget, the reviewing court shall not order a stay. Whenever a request to modify an approved plan or budget is filed subsequently by the office of consumer advocate or a gas or electric utility required to be rate-regulated under this chapter, the board shall promptly initiate a formal proceeding if the board determines that any reasonable ground exists for investigating the request. The formal proceeding may be ini-

tiated at any time by the board on its own motion. Implementation of board-approved plans or budgets shall be considered continuous in nature and shall be subject to investigation at any time by the board or the office of the consumer advocate.

f. Notice to customers of a contested case proceeding for review of energy efficiency plans and budgets shall be in a manner prescribed by the board.

g. A gas or electric utility required to be rate-regulated under this chapter may recover, through an automatic adjustment mechanism filed pursuant to subsection 8, over a period not to exceed the term of the plan, the costs of an energy efficiency plan approved by the board, including amounts for a plan approved prior to July 1, 1996, in a contested case proceeding conducted pursuant to paragraph "e". The board shall periodically conduct a contested case proceeding to evaluate the reasonableness and prudence of the utility's implementation of an approved energy efficiency plan and budget. If a utility is not taking all reasonable actions to cost-effectively implement an approved energy efficiency plan, the board shall not allow the utility to recover from customers costs in excess of those costs that would be incurred under reasonable and prudent implementation and shall not allow the utility to recover future costs at a level other than what the board determines to be reasonable and prudent. If the result of a contested case proceeding is a judgment against a utility, that utility's future level of cost recovery shall be reduced by the amount by which the programs were found to be imprudently conducted. The utility shall not represent energy efficiency in customer billings as a separate cost or expense unless the board otherwise approves.

h. A rate-regulated utility required to submit an energy efficiency plan under this subsection shall, upon the request of a state agency or political subdivision to which it provides service, provide advice and assistance regarding measures which the state agency or political subdivision might take in achieving improved energy efficiency results. The cooperation shall include assistance in accessing financial assistance for energy efficiency measures.

17. *Filing of forecasts.* The board shall periodically require each rate-regulated gas or electric public utility to file a forecast of future gas requirements or electric generating needs and the board shall evaluate the forecast. The forecast shall include but is not limited to a forecast of the requirements of its customers, its anticipated sources of supply, and its anticipated means of addressing the forecasted gas requirements or electric generating needs.

18. *Energy efficiency program financing.* The board may require each rate-regulated gas or electric public utility to offer qualified customers

the opportunity to enter into an agreement for the amount of moneys reasonably necessary to finance cost-effective energy efficiency improvements to the qualified customers' residential dwellings or businesses.

19. *Allocation of replacement tax costs.*

a. The costs of the replacement tax imposed pursuant to chapter 437A shall be reflected in the charges of utilities subject to rate regulation, in lieu of the utilities' costs of property taxes. The imposition of the replacement taxes pursuant to chapter 437A is not intended to initiate any change in the rates and charges for the sale of electricity, the sale of natural gas, or the transportation of natural gas that is subject to regulation by the board and in effect on January 1, 1999.

b. The cost of the replacement taxes imposed by chapter 437A shall be allocated among and within customer classes in a manner that will replicate the tax cost burden of the current property tax on individual customers to the maximum extent practicable.

c. Upon the restructuring of the electric industry in this state so that individual consumers are given the right to choose their electric suppliers, replacement tax costs shall be assigned to the service corresponding to the individual generation, transmission, and delivery taxes. In all other respects, the allocation of the replacement tax costs among and within the customer classes shall remain the same to the maximum extent practicable.

d. Notwithstanding this subsection, the board may determine the amount of replacement tax properly included in retail rates subject to its jurisdiction. The board may determine whether the base rates or some other form of rate is most appropriate for recovery of the costs of the replacement tax, subject to the requirement that utility rates be reasonable and just. The board may also determine the appropriate allocation of the tax. Any significant modification to rate design relating to the replacement tax shall be made in a manner consistent with this subsection unless made in a contested case proceeding where the impact of such modification on competition and consumer costs is considered.

20. *Recovery of management costs.* A public utility which is assessed management costs by a local government pursuant to chapter 480A is entitled to recover those costs. If the public utility serves customers within the boundaries of the local government imposing the management costs, such costs shall be recovered exclusively from those customers.

21. *Electric power generating facility emissions.*

a. It is the intent of the general assembly that the state, through a collaborative effort involving state agencies and affected generation owners,

provide for compatible statewide environmental and electric energy policies with respect to regulated emissions from rate-regulated electric power generating facilities in the state that are fueled by coal. Each rate-regulated public utility that is an owner of one or more electric power generating facilities fueled by coal and located in this state on July 1, 2001, shall develop a multiyear plan and budget for managing regulated emissions from its facilities in a cost-effective manner.

(1) The initial multiyear plan and budget shall be filed with the board by April 1, 2002. Updates to the plan and budget shall be filed at least every twenty-four months.

(2) Copies of the initial plan and budget, as well as any subsequent updates, shall be served on the department of natural resources.

(3) The initial multiyear plan and budget and any subsequent updates shall be considered in a contested case proceeding pursuant to chapter 17A. The department of natural resources and the consumer advocate shall participate as parties to the proceeding.

(4) The department of natural resources shall state whether the plan or update meets applicable state environmental requirements for regulated emissions. If the plan does not meet these requirements, the department shall recommend amendments that outline actions necessary to bring the plan or update into compliance with the environmental requirements.

b. The board shall not approve a plan or update that does not meet applicable state environmental requirements and federal ambient air quality standards for regulated emissions from electric power generating facilities located in the state.

c. The board shall review the plan or update and the associated budget, and shall approve the plan or update and the associated budget if the plan or update and the associated budget are reasonably expected to achieve cost-effective compliance with applicable state environmental requirements and federal ambient air quality standards. In reaching its decision, the board shall consider whether the plan or update and the associated budget reasonably balance costs, environmental requirements, economic development potential, and the reliability of the electric generation and transmission system.

d. The board shall issue an order approving or rejecting a plan, update, or budget within one hundred eighty days after the public utility's filing is deemed complete; however, upon good cause shown, the board may extend the time for issuing the order as follows:

(1) The board may grant an extension of thirty days.

(2) The board may grant more than one extension, but each extension must rely upon a separate showing of good cause.

(3) A subsequent extension must not be granted any earlier than five days prior to the expiration of the original one-hundred-eighty-day period, or the current extension.

e. The reasonable costs incurred by a rate-regulated public utility in preparing and filing the plan, update, or budget and in participating in the proceedings before the board and the reasonable costs associated with implementing the plan, update, or budget shall be included in its regulated retail rates.

f. It is the intent of the general assembly that the board, in an environmental plan, update, or associated budget filed under this section by a rate-regulated public utility, may limit investments or expenditures that are proposed to be undertaken prior to the time that the environmental benefit to be produced by the investment or expenditure would be required by state or federal law.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §38, 41; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §158
Subsections 10 and 12 editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 16, paragraph b amended
Subsection 19 editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 20 stricken and former subsections 21 and 22 renumbered as 20 and 21

476.10 Investigations — expense — appropriation.

1. *a.* In order to carry out the duties imposed upon it by law, the board may, at its discretion, allocate and charge directly the expenses attributable to its duties to the person bringing a proceeding before the board or to persons participating in matters before the board. The board shall ascertain the certified expenses incurred and directly chargeable by the consumer advocate division of the department of justice in the performance of its duties. The board and the consumer advocate separately may decide not to charge expenses to persons who, without expanding the scope of the proceeding or matter, intervene in good faith in a board proceeding initiated by a person subject to the board's jurisdiction, the consumer advocate, or the board on its own motion. For assessments in any proceedings or matters before the board, the board and the consumer advocate separately may consider the financial resources of the person, the impact of assessment on participation by intervenors, the nature of the proceeding or matter, and the contribution of a person's participation to the public interest. The board may present a bill for expenses under this subsection to the person, either at the conclusion of a proceeding or matter, or from time to time during its progress. Presentation of a bill for expenses under this subsection constitutes notice of direct assessment and request for payment in accordance with this section.

b. The board shall ascertain the total of the division's expenses incurred during each fiscal year in the performance of its duties under law. The board shall add to the total of the division's expenses the certified expenses of the consumer ad-

vocate as provided under section 475A.6. The board shall deduct all amounts charged directly to any person from the total expenses of the board and the consumer advocate. The board may assess the amount remaining after the deduction to all persons providing service over which the board has jurisdiction in proportion to the respective gross operating revenues of such persons from intrastate operations during the last calendar year over which the board has jurisdiction. For purposes of determining gross operating revenues under this section, the board shall not include gross receipts received by a cooperative corporation or association for wholesale transactions with members of the cooperative corporation or association, provided that the members are subject to assessment by the board based upon the members' gross operating revenues, or provided that such a member is an association whose members are subject to assessment by the board based upon the members' gross operating revenues. If any portion of the remainder can be identified with a specific type of utility service, the board shall assess those expenses only to the entities providing that type of service over which the board has jurisdiction. The board may make the remainder assessments under this paragraph on a quarterly basis, based upon estimates of the expenditures for the fiscal year for the utilities division and the consumer advocate. Not more than ninety days following the close of the fiscal year, the utilities division shall conform the amount of the prior fiscal year's assessments to the requirements of this paragraph. For gas and electric public utilities exempted from rate regulation pursuant to this chapter, the remainder assessments under this paragraph shall be computed at one-half the rate used in computing the assessment for other persons.

2. *a.* A person subject to a charge or assessment shall pay the division the amount charged or assessed against the person within thirty days from the time the division provides notice to the person of the amount due, unless the person files an objection in writing with the board setting out the grounds upon which the person claims that such charge or assessment is excessive, unreasonable, erroneous, unlawful, or invalid. Upon receipt of an objection, the board shall set the matter for hearing and issue its order in accordance with its findings in the proceeding.

b. The order shall be subject to review in the manner provided in this chapter. All amounts collected by the division pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12. Such amounts shall be spent in accordance with the provisions of chapter 8.

3. Whenever the board shall deem it necessary in order to carry out the duties imposed upon it in

connection with rate regulation under section 476.6, investigations under section 476.3, or review proceedings under section 476.31, the board may employ additional temporary or permanent staff, or may contract with persons who are not state employees for engineering, accounting, or other professional services, or both. The costs of these additional employees and contract services shall be paid by the public utility whose rates are being reviewed in the same manner as other expenses are paid under this section. Beginning on July 1, 1991, there is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to enable the board to hire additional staff and contract for services under this section. The board shall increase quarterly assessments specified in subsection 1, paragraph "b", by amounts necessary to enable the board to hire additional staff and contract for services under this section. The authority to hire additional temporary or permanent staff that is granted to the board by this section shall not be subject to limitation by any administrative or executive order or decision that restricts the number of state employees or the filling of employee vacancies, and shall not be subject to limitation by any law of this state that restricts the number of state employees or the filling of employee vacancies unless that law is made applicable to this section by express reference to this section. Before the board expends or encumbers an amount in excess of the funds budgeted for rate regulation and before the board increases quarterly assessments pursuant to this subsection, the director of the department of management shall approve the expenditure or encumbrance. Before approval is given, the director of the department of management shall determine that the expenses exceed the funds budgeted by the general assembly to the board for rate regulation and that the board does not have other funds from which the expenses can be paid. Upon approval of the director of the department of management the board may expend and encumber funds for the excess expenses, and increase quarterly assessments to raise the additional funds. The board and the office of consumer advocate may add additional personnel or contract for additional assistance to review and evaluate energy efficiency plans and the implementation of energy efficiency programs including, but not limited to, professionally trained engineers, accountants, attorneys, skilled examiners and inspectors, and secretaries and clerks. The board and the office of consumer advocate may also contract for additional assistance in the evaluation and implementation of issues relating to telecommunication competition. The board and the office of the consumer advocate may expend additional sums beyond those sums appropriated. However, the authority to add additional personnel or contract

for additional assistance must first be approved by the department of management. The additional sums for energy efficiency shall be provided to the board and the office of the consumer advocate by the utilities subject to the energy efficiency requirements in this chapter. Telephone companies shall pay any additional sums needed for assistance with telecommunication competition issues. The assessments shall be in addition to and separate from the quarterly assessment.

4. *a.* Fees paid to the utilities division shall be deposited in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12. These funds shall be used for the payment, upon appropriation by the general assembly, of the expenses of the utilities division and the consumer advocate division of the department of justice.

b. The administrator and consumer advocate shall account for receipts and disbursements according to the separate duties imposed upon the utilities and consumer advocate divisions by the laws of this state and each separate duty shall be fiscally self-sustaining.

c. All fees and other moneys collected under this section and sections 478.4, 479.16, and 479A.9 shall be deposited into the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and expenses required to be paid under this section shall be paid from funds appropriated for those purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §45 – 47

For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsection 2, paragraph b, and subsection 4, paragraphs a and c, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 8 editorially designated as subsection 1, paragraphs a and b, subsection 2, paragraphs a and b, subsection 3, and subsection 4, paragraphs a – c respectively

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

Subsection 4, paragraphs a and c amended

476.23 Electric service conflicts — certificates of authority.

1. An electric utility shall not construct or extend facilities or furnish or offer to furnish electric service to the existing point of delivery of any customer already receiving electric service from another electric utility without having first filed with the board the express written agreement of the electric utility presently serving this customer, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any municipal corporation, after being authorized by a vote of the people, or any electric utility may file a petition with the board requesting a certificate of authority to furnish electric service to the existing point of delivery of any customer already receiving electric service from another electric utility. If, after notice by the board to the electric utility currently serving the customer, objection to the petition is not filed and investigation is not deemed necessary, the board shall issue a certificate within thirty days of the filing of the petition. When an objection is filed, if the board, after notice and opportunity for hearing, determines that ser-

vice to the customer by the petitioner is in the public interest, including consideration of any unnecessary duplication of facilities, it shall grant this certificate in whole or in part, upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be justified. Whether or not an objection is filed, any certificate issued shall require that the petitioner pay to the electric utility presently serving the customer, the reasonable price for facilities serving the customer. This price determination by the board shall include due consideration of the cost of the facilities being acquired; any necessary generating capacity and transmission capacity dedicated to the customer, including, but not limited to, electric power generating facilities and alternate energy production facilities not yet in service but for which the board has issued an order pursuant to section 476.53, and electric power generating facility emissions plan budgets approved by the board pursuant to section 476.6, subsection 21; depreciation; loss of revenue; and the cost of facilities necessary to reintegrate the system of the utility after detaching the portion sold.

2. An electric utility shall not construct or extend facilities or furnish electric service to a prospective customer not presently being served, unless its existing service facilities are nearer the proposed point of delivery than the service facilities of any other utility. However, an electric utility may extend electric service and transmission lines if the electric utility closest to the delivery point consents to this extension in writing and a copy of the agreement is filed with the board or, if the board, after notice and opportunity for hearing and after giving due consideration to the prevention of unnecessary duplication of facilities, finds that service from an electric utility, other than the closest utility, is in the public interest. This subsection shall not apply if the prospective customers are within an exclusive service area assigned to an electric utility as provided in this division.

3. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2 of this section, any electric utility may extend electric service and transmission lines to its own utility property and facilities.

4. If not inconsistent with the provisions of this division:

a. All rights of municipal corporations under chapter 364 to grant a person a franchise to erect, maintain, and operate plants and systems for electric light and power within the corporate boundaries, and rights acquired by franchise or agreement shall be preserved in these municipal corporations;

b. All rights of city utilities under the city code shall be preserved in these city utilities;

c. All rights of city utilities and joint electric utilities under chapter 390 shall be preserved in these city utilities and joint electric utilities; and

d. All rights of cities under chapter 6B are preserved. However, prior to the institution of con-

demnation proceedings, the city shall obtain a certificate of authority from the board in accordance with this division and the board's determination of price under this division shall be conclusive evidence of damages in these condemnation proceedings.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

476.46 Alternate energy revolving loan program.

1. The Iowa energy center created under section 266.39C shall establish and administer an alternate energy revolving loan program to encourage the development of alternate energy production facilities and small hydro facilities within the state.

2. *a.* An alternate energy revolving loan fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state to be administered by the Iowa energy center.

b. The fund shall include moneys remitted to the fund pursuant to subsection 3 and any other moneys appropriated or otherwise directed to the fund.

c. Moneys in the fund shall be used to provide loans for the construction of alternate energy production facilities or small hydro facilities as defined in section 476.42.

d. (1) A gas or electric utility that is not required to be rate-regulated shall not be eligible for a loan under this section. However, gas and electric utilities not required to be rate-regulated shall be eligible for loans from moneys remitted to the fund except as provided in subsection 3. Such loans shall be limited to a maximum of five hundred thousand dollars per applicant and shall be limited to one loan every two years.

(2) A facility shall be eligible for no more than one million dollars in loans outstanding at any time under this program.

e. (1) Each loan shall be for a period not to exceed twenty years, shall bear no interest, and shall be repayable to the fund created under this section in installments as determined by the Iowa energy center. The interest rate upon delinquent payments shall accelerate immediately to the current legal usury limit.

(2) Any loan made pursuant to this program shall become due for payment upon sale of the facility for which the loan was made.

(3) Interest on the fund shall be deposited in the fund. A portion of the interest on the fund, not to exceed fifty percent of the total interest accrued, shall be used for promotion and administration of the fund.

f. Section 8.33 shall not apply to the moneys in the fund.

3. The board shall direct all gas and electric utilities required to be rate-regulated to remit to the treasurer of state by July 1, 1996, eighty-five one-thousandths of one percent of the total gross operating revenues during calendar year 1995 de-

rived from their intrastate public utility operations, by July 1, 1997, eighty-five one-thousandths of one percent of the total gross operating revenues during calendar year 1996 derived from their intrastate public utility operations and by July 1, 1998, eighty-five one-thousandths of one percent of the total gross operating revenues during calendar year 1997 derived from their intrastate public utility operations. The amounts collected pursuant to this section shall be in addition to the amounts permitted to be assessed pursuant to section 476.10 and the amounts assessed pursuant to section 476.10A. The board shall allow inclusion of these amounts in the budgets approved by the board pursuant to section 476.6, subsection 16, paragraph "e".

2009 Acts, ch 173, §35, 36

Subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (1) amended

476.48 Small wind innovation zone program.

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

a. "Electric utility" means a public utility that furnishes electricity to the public for compensation and which enters into a model interconnection agreement with the owner of a small wind energy system as provided in subsection 4.

b. "Small wind energy system" means a wind energy conversion system that collects and converts wind into energy to generate electricity which has a nameplate generating capacity of one hundred kilowatts or less.

c. "Small wind innovation zone" means a political subdivision of this state, including but not limited to a city, county, township, school district, community college, area education agency, institution under the control of the state board of regents, or any other local commission, association, or tribal council which adopts, or is encompassed within a local government which adopts, the model ordinance as provided in subsection 3.

2. *Program established.*

a. The utilities division shall establish and administer a small wind innovation zone program to optimize local, regional, and state benefits from wind energy and to facilitate and expedite interconnection of small wind energy systems with electric utilities throughout this state. Pursuant to the program, the owner of a small wind energy system located within a small wind innovation zone desiring to interconnect with an electric utility shall benefit from a streamlined application process, may utilize a model interconnection agreement, and can qualify under a model ordinance.

b. A political subdivision seeking to be designated a small wind innovation zone shall apply to the division upon a form developed by the division. The division shall approve an application which documents that the applicable local government

has adopted the model ordinance or is in the process of amending an existing zoning ordinance to comply with the model ordinance and that an electric utility operating within the political subdivision has agreed to utilize the model interconnection agreement to contract with the small wind energy system owners who agree to its terms.

3. *Model ordinance.* The Iowa league of cities, the Iowa association of counties, the Iowa environmental council, the Iowa wind energy association, and representatives from the utility industry shall consult and develop a model ordinance to be offered on both the Iowa league of cities' and the Iowa association of counties' internet sites and made available for use by a local government which constitutes or encompasses a political subdivision that is applying for designation as a small wind innovation zone. A local government adopting the model ordinance shall establish an expedited approval process with regard to small wind energy systems in compliance with the ordinance in order to qualify as a small wind innovation zone.

4. *Model interconnection agreement.* The utilities board shall develop a model interconnection agreement by June 1, 2010, for utilization within a small wind innovation zone by the owner of a small wind energy system seeking to interconnect with an electric utility. The interconnection agreement shall ensure that the energy produced can be safely interconnected with the utility without causing any adverse or unsafe consequences and is consistent with the electric utility's resource needs. The board shall establish by rule procedures for modification of the model interconnection agreement upon mutually agreeable terms and conditions in unique or unusual circumstances, subject to board approval. Electric utilities shall consider adopting the model interconnection agreement.

5. *Tax credit incentives.* The owner of a small wind energy system operating within a small wind innovation zone shall qualify for the renewable energy tax credit pursuant to chapter 476C.

6. *Reporting requirements.* The division shall prepare a report summarizing the number of applications received from political subdivisions seeking to be designated a small wind innovation zone, the number of applications granted, the number of small wind energy systems generating electricity within each small wind innovation zone, and the amount of wind energy produced, and shall submit the report to the members of the general assembly by January 1 annually.

2009 Acts, ch 148, §1, 2
Section takes effect May 22, 2009, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 148, §2
NEW section

476.49 and 476.50 Reserved.

476.51 Civil penalty.

1. A public utility which, after written notice

by the board of a specific violation, violates the same provision of this chapter, the same rule adopted by the board, or the same provision of an order lawfully issued by the board, is subject to a civil penalty, which may be levied by the board, of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars per violation.

2. A public utility which willfully, after written notice by the board of a specific violation, violates the same provision of this chapter, the same rule adopted by the board, or the same provision of an order lawfully issued by the board, is subject to a civil penalty, which may be levied by the board, of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars per violation. For the purposes of this section, "willful" means knowing and deliberate, with a specific intent to violate.

3. Each violation is a separate offense. In the case of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues, after the time specified for compliance in the written notice by the board, is a separate and distinct offense. Any civil penalty may be compromised by the board. In determining the amount of the penalty, or the amount agreed upon in a compromise, the board may consider the appropriateness of the penalty in relation to the size of the public utility, the gravity of the violation, and the good faith of the public utility in attempting to achieve compliance following notification of a violation, and any other relevant factors.

4. The written notice given by the board to a public utility under this section shall specify an appropriate time for compliance.

5. Civil penalties collected pursuant to this section from utilities providing water, electric, or gas service shall be forwarded by the executive secretary of the board to the treasurer of state to be credited to the general fund of the state and to be used only for the low income home energy assistance program and the weatherization assistance program administered by the division of community action agencies of the department of human rights. Civil penalties collected pursuant to this section from utilities providing telecommunications service shall be forwarded to the treasurer of state to be credited to the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 to be used only for consumer education programs administered by the board. Penalties paid by a rate-regulated public utility pursuant to this section shall be excluded from the utility's costs when determining the utility's revenue requirement, and shall not be included either directly or indirectly in the utility's rates or charges to customers.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §48
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 5 amended

476.63 Energy efficiency programs.

The division shall consult with the office of energy independence in the development and imple-

mentation of public utility energy efficiency programs.

2009 Acts, ch 108, §39, 41
Section amended

476.87 Certification of competitive natural gas providers.

1. The board shall certify all competitive natural gas providers and aggregators providing natural gas services in this state. In an application for certification, a competitive natural gas provider or aggregator must reasonably demonstrate managerial, technical, and financial capability sufficient to obtain and deliver the services such provider or aggregator proposes to offer. The board may establish reasonable conditions or restrictions on the certificate at the time of issuance. The board shall adopt rules to establish specific criteria for certification. The board shall make a determination on an application for certification within ninety days of its submission, unless the board determines that additional time is necessary to consider the application, in which case the board may extend the time for making a determination for an additional sixty days.

2. The board may resolve disputes involving the provision of natural gas services by a competitive natural gas provider or aggregator.

3. The board shall allocate the costs and expenses reasonably attributable to certification and dispute resolution in this section to persons identified as parties to such proceeding who are engaged in or who seek to engage in providing natural gas services or other persons identified as participants in such proceeding. The funds received for the costs and the expenses of certification and dispute resolution shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 as provided in section 476.10.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §49
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

476.101 Local exchange competition.

1. A certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide local telephone service shall not be interpreted as conveying a monopoly, exclusive privilege, or franchise. A competitive local exchange service provider shall not be subject to the requirements of this chapter, except that a competitive local exchange service provider shall obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 476.29, file tariffs, notify affected customers prior to any rate increase, file reports, information, and pay assessments pursuant to section 476.2, subsection 4, and sections 476.9, 476.10, 476.16, 476.102, and 477C.7, and shall be subject to the board's authority with respect to adequacy of service, interconnection, discontinuation of service, civil penalties, and complaints. If, after notice and opportunity for hear-

ing, the board determines that a competitive local exchange service provider possesses market power in its local exchange market or markets, the board may apply such other provisions of this chapter to a competitive local exchange service provider as it deems appropriate.

2. The duty of a local exchange carrier includes the duty, in accordance with requirements prescribed by the board pursuant to subsection 3 and other laws, to provide equal access to, and interconnection with, its facilities so that its network is fully interoperable with the telecommunications services and information services of other providers, and to offer unbundled essential facilities.

3. *a.* A local exchange carrier shall provide reasonable access to ducts, conduits, rights-of-way, and other pathways owned or controlled by the local exchange carrier to which reasonable access is necessary to a competitive local exchange service provider in order for a competitive local exchange service provider to provide service and is feasible for the local exchange carrier.

b. Upon application of a local exchange carrier or a competitive local exchange service provider, the board shall determine any matters concerning reasonable access to ducts, conduits, rights-of-way, and other pathways owned or controlled by the local exchange carrier upon which agreement cannot be reached, including but not limited to, matters regarding valuation, space, and capacity restraints, and compensation for access.

4. *a.* Prior to September 1, 1995, the board shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to adopt rules that satisfy the requirements enumerated in subparagraphs (1) through (4). The rulemaking proceeding shall be completed as promptly as possible. The board, upon petition or on its own motion, may conduct a separate evidentiary hearing on the same or related subjects. The evidence from a hearing may be considered by the board during the rulemaking proceeding, provided that the board announces its intention to do so prior to the oral presentation in the rulemaking proceeding. The rules shall do the following:

(1) Require a local exchange carrier to provide unbundled essential facilities of its network, and allow reasonable and nondiscriminatory equal access to, use of, and interconnection with, those unbundled essential facilities on reasonable, cost-based, and tariffed terms and conditions. The board's rules must require a local exchange carrier, including those operating under a plan of price regulation, to file tariffs implementing the unbundled essential facilities within ninety days of the board's final order adopting such rules, except for local exchange carriers with less than seventy-five thousand access lines which must file such tariffs within two years of July 1, 1995. Such access, use, and interconnection shall be on terms and conditions no less favorable than those the local exchange carrier provides to itself and its affiliates for the provision of local exchange, access,

and toll services. This subsection shall not be construed to establish a presumption as to the level of interconnection charges, if any, to be determined by the board pursuant to subparagraph (2).

(2) Establish reciprocal cost-based compensation for termination of telecommunications services between local exchange carriers and competitive local exchange service providers.

(3) Require local exchange carriers to make interim number portability available on request of a competitive local exchange service provider, and to implement provider number portability as soon as the availability of necessary technology makes provider number portability economically and technically feasible, as determined by the board. The rules shall also devise a reasonable and non-discriminatory mechanism for the recovery of all recurring and nonrecurring costs of interim and provider number portability.

(4) Develop the cost methodology appropriate for a competitive telecommunications environment.

b. The rules adopted in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (2) and (3), do not apply to local exchange carriers with less than seventy-five thousand access lines until a competitive local exchange service provider has filed for a certificate to provide basic communications services in an exchange or exchanges of the local exchange carrier, or the board determines that competitive necessity requires the implementation of the rules in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (2) and (3), by the local exchange carrier.

5. Local exchange carriers shall file tariffs or price lists in accordance with board rules with respect to the services, features, functions, and capabilities offered to comply with board rules on unbundling of essential facilities and interconnection. Local exchange carriers shall submit with the tariffs or price lists for basic communications services and toll services supporting information that is sufficient for the board to determine the relationship between the proposed charges and the costs of providing such services, features, functions, or capabilities, including the imputed cost of intrastate access service rates in toll service rates pursuant to existing board orders. The board shall review the tariffs or price lists to ensure that the charges are cost-based and that the terms and conditions contained in the tariffs or price lists unbundle any essential facilities in accordance with the board’s rules and any other applicable laws.

6. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the board from enforcing rules or orders entered in contested cases pending on July 1, 1995, to the extent that such rules and orders are consistent with the provisions of this section.

7. Except as provided under section 476.29, subsection 2, and this section, the board shall not impose or allow a local exchange carrier to impose

restrictions on the resale of local exchange services, functions, or capabilities. The board may prohibit residential service from being resold as a different class of service.

8. Any person may file a written complaint with the board requesting the board to determine compliance by a local exchange carrier with the provisions of sections 476.96 through 476.100, 476.102, and this section, or any board rules implementing those sections. Upon the filing of such complaint, the board may promptly initiate a formal complaint proceeding and give notice of the proceeding and the opportunity for hearing. The formal complaint proceeding may be initiated at any time by the board on its own motion. The board shall render a decision in the proceeding within ninety days after the date the written complaint was filed.

9. A telecommunications carrier, as defined in the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, shall not do any of the following:

a. Use customer information in a manner which is not in compliance with 47 U.S.C. § 222.

b. Disparage the services offered by another telecommunications carrier through false or misleading statements.

c. Take any action that disadvantages a customer who has chosen to receive services from another telecommunications carrier.

10. In a proceeding associated with the granting of a certificate under section 476.29, approving maps and tariffs for competitive local exchange providers provided for in this section, or in resolving a complaint filed pursuant to subsection 8 and proceedings under 47 U.S.C. § 251 – 254, the board shall allocate the costs and expenses of the proceedings to persons identified as parties in the proceeding who are engaged in or who seek to engage in providing telecommunications services or other persons identified as participants in the proceeding. The funds received for the costs and the expenses shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 as provided in section 476.10.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §50

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 10, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b

Subsection 10 amended

476.103 Unauthorized change in service — civil penalty.

1. Notwithstanding the deregulation of a communications service or facility under section 476.1D, the board may adopt rules to protect consumers from unauthorized changes in telecommunications service. Such rules shall not impose undue restrictions upon competition in telecommunications markets.

2. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Change in service*” means the designation of a new provider of a telecommunications service to a consumer, including the initial selection of a service provider, and includes the addition or deletion of a telecommunications service for which a separate charge is made to a consumer account.

b. “*Consumer*” means a person other than a service provider who uses a telecommunications service.

c. “*Executing service provider*” means, with respect to any change in telecommunications service, a service provider who executes an order for a change in service received from another service provider.

d. “*Service provider*” means a person providing a telecommunications service.

e. “*Submitting service provider*” means a service provider who requests another service provider to execute a change in service.

f. “*Telecommunications service*” means a local exchange or long distance telephone service other than commercial mobile radio service.

3. The board shall adopt rules prohibiting an unauthorized change in telecommunications service. The rules shall be consistent with federal communications commission regulations regarding procedures for verification of customer authorization of a change in service. The rules, at a minimum, shall provide for all of the following:

a. (1) A submitting service provider shall obtain verification of customer authorization of a change in service before submitting such change in service.

(2) Verification appropriate under the circumstances for all other changes in service.

(3) The verification may be in written, oral, or electronic form and may be performed by a qualified third party.

(4) The reasonable time period during which the verification is to be retained, as determined by the board.

b. A customer shall be notified of any change in service.

c. Appropriate compensation for a customer affected by an unauthorized change in service.

d. Board determination of potential liability, including assessment of damages, for unauthorized changes in service among the customer, previous service provider, executing service provider, and submitting service provider.

e. A provision encouraging service providers to resolve customer complaints without involvement of the board.

f. The prompt reversal of unauthorized changes in service.

g. Procedures for a customer, service provider, or the consumer advocate to submit to the board complaints of unauthorized changes in service.

4. a. In addition to any applicable civil penalty set out in section 476.51, a service provider who

violates a provision of this section, a rule adopted pursuant to this section, or an order lawfully issued by the board pursuant to this section, is subject to a civil penalty, which, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may be levied by the board, of not more than ten thousand dollars per violation. Each violation is a separate offense.

b. A civil penalty may be compromised by the board. In determining the amount of the penalty, or the amount agreed upon in a compromise, the board may consider the size of the service provider, the gravity of the violation, any history of prior violations by the service provider, remedial actions taken by the service provider, the nature of the conduct of the service provider, and any other relevant factors.

c. A civil penalty collected pursuant to this subsection shall be forwarded by the executive secretary of the board to the treasurer of state to be credited to the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and to be used only for consumer education programs administered by the board.

d. A penalty paid by a rate-of-return regulated utility pursuant to this section shall be excluded from the utility’s costs when determining the utility’s revenue requirement, and shall not be included either directly or indirectly in the utility’s rates or charges to its customers.

e. The board shall not commence an administrative proceeding to impose a civil penalty under this section for acts subject to a civil enforcement action pending in court under section 714D.7.

5. If the board determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a service provider has shown a pattern of violations of the rules adopted pursuant to this section, the board may by order do any of the following:

a. Prohibit any other service provider from billing charges to residents of Iowa on behalf of the service provider determined to have engaged in such a pattern of violations.

b. Prohibit certificated local exchange service providers from providing exchange access services to the service provider.

c. Limit the billing or access services prohibition under paragraph “a” or “b” to a period of time. Such prohibition may be withdrawn upon a showing of good cause.

d. Revoke the certificate of public convenience and necessity of a local exchange service provider.

6. The board has primary jurisdiction over a complaint pursuant to this section initiated by a service provider.

7. Subsection 6 does not preclude proceedings before the federal communications commission to enforce applicable federal law. However, a service provider or a consumer, for the same alleged acts, shall not pursue a complaint both before the federal communications commission and pursuant to this section.

8. The board shall adopt competitively neutral

rules establishing procedures for the solicitation, imposition, and lifting of preferred carrier freezes. A valid preferred carrier freeze prevents a change in service unless the subscriber gives the service provider from whom the freeze was requested the

subscriber's express consent.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §51
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 4, paragraph c, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 476A

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION

476A.14 Penalties.

1. Any person who commences to construct a facility as provided in this subchapter without having first obtained a certificate, or who constructs, operates, or maintains any facility other than in compliance with a certificate issued by the board or a certificate amended pursuant to this subchapter, or who causes any of these acts to occur, shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation or for each day of continuing violation. Civil penalties collected pursuant to this subsection shall be forwarded by the clerk of court to the treasurer of

state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2. The district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to grant restraining orders and temporary or permanent injunctive relief as may be necessary to obtain compliance with this subchapter.

3. Persons convicted of violating any provision of this subchapter shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §52
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 476B

WIND ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

476B.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Board" means the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce.

2. "Department" means the department of revenue.

3. "Qualified electricity" means electricity produced from wind at a qualified facility.

4. "Qualified facility" means an electrical production facility that meets all of the following:

a. Produces electricity from wind.

b. Is located in Iowa.

c. Was originally placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012.

d. (1) For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, consists of one or more wind turbines connected to a common gathering line which have a combined nameplate capacity of no less than two megawatts and no more than thirty megawatts.

(2) For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, by a private college or university, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, public or accredited nonpublic elementary and secondary school, or public hospi-

tal as defined in section 249J.3, for the applicant's own use of qualified electricity, consists of wind turbines with a combined nameplate capacity of three-fourths of a megawatt or greater.

2009 Acts, ch 80, §1, 9
2009 amendment to subsection 4, paragraph d, subparagraph (1) takes effect April 23, 2009, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 80, §9
Subsection 4, paragraph d amended

476B.4 Limitation.

The wind energy production tax credit shall not be allowed for any kilowatt-hour of electricity that is sold to a related person. For purposes of this section, persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons would be treated as a single employer under the regulations prescribed under section 52(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to such a person by another member of such group.

2009 Acts, ch 80, §2, 7, 9
2009 amendment to this section takes effect April 23, 2009, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; aggregate limit and proration of funds on refund claims for taxes, interest, or penalties paid on sales of wind energy conversion property, exempt from sales tax un-

der section 423.3, subsection 54, which occurred between January 1, 2008, and April 23, 2009; October 1, 2009, refund filing deadline; 2009 Acts, ch 80, §7, 9

Section amended

476B.5 Determination of eligibility.

1. An owner may apply to the board for a written determination regarding whether a facility is a qualified facility by submitting to the board a written application containing all of the following:

a. Information regarding the ownership of the facility including the percentage of equity interest held by each owner.

b. The nameplate generating capacity of the facility.

c. Information regarding the facility's initial placement in service.

d. Information regarding the type of facility.

e. Except when electricity is used for on-site consumption, a copy of an executed power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity upon completion of the project. An executed interconnection agreement or transmission service agreement shall be accepted by the board under this paragraph if the owner of the facility has agreed to sell electricity from the facility directly or indirectly to a wholesale power pool market.

f. Any other information the board may require.

2. The board shall review the application and supporting information and shall make a preliminary determination regarding whether the facility is a qualified facility. The board shall notify the applicant of the approval or denial of the application within thirty days of receipt of the application and information required. If the board fails to notify the applicant of the approval or denial within thirty days, the application shall be deemed denied. An applicant who receives a determination denying an application may file an appeal with the board within thirty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A. In the absence of a timely appeal, the preliminary determination shall be final. If the application is incomplete, the board may grant an extension of time for the provision of additional information.

3. A facility that is not operational within eighteen months after issuance of an approval for the facility by the board shall cease to be a qualified facility. However, a facility that is approved as qualified under this section but is not operational within eighteen months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional twelve months to become operational. A facility that is granted and thereafter loses approval may reapply to the board for a new determination.

4. The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all qualified facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed one hundred fifty megawatts of nameplate

generating capacity.

5. An owner shall not be an owner of more than two qualified facilities.

2009 Acts, ch 80, §3
Subsection 4 amended

476B.6 Tax credit certificate procedure.

1. *a.* If a city or a county in which a qualified facility is located has enacted an ordinance under section 427B.26 and an owner has filed for and received special valuation pursuant to that ordinance, the owner is not required to obtain approval from the city council or county board of supervisors to apply for the wind energy production tax credit pursuant to subsection 2.

b. (1) If neither a city nor a county in which a qualified facility is located has enacted an ordinance under section 427B.26, or a qualified facility is not eligible for special valuation pursuant to an ordinance adopted by a city or a county under section 427B.26, the owner must receive approval of the applicable city council or county board of supervisors of the city or county in which the qualified facility is located in order to be eligible to receive the wind energy production tax credit. The application for approval may be submitted prior to commencement of the construction of the qualified facility but shall be submitted no later than the close of the owner's first taxable year for which the credit is to be applied for. The application must contain the owner's name and address, the address of the qualified facility, and the dates of the owner's first and last taxable years for which the credit will be applied for. Within forty-five days of the receipt of the application for approval, the city council or county board of supervisors, as applicable, shall either approve or disapprove the application. After the forty-five-day time period has expired, the application is deemed to be approved.

(2) Upon approval of an application submitted pursuant to subparagraph (1), the owner may apply for the tax credit as provided in subsection 2. In addition, approval of the application submitted pursuant to subparagraph (1) is acceptance by the applicant for the assessment of the qualified facility for property tax purposes for a period of twelve years and approval by the city council or county board of supervisors, as applicable, for the payment of the property taxes levied on the qualified property to the state. For purposes of property taxation, the qualified facility receiving approval of an application submitted pursuant to subparagraph (1) shall be centrally assessed and shall be exempt from any replacement tax under section 437A.6 for the period during which the facility is subject to property taxation. The property taxes to be paid to the state are those property taxes which make up the consolidated tax levied on the qualified facility and which are due and payable in the twelve-year period beginning with the first fiscal year beginning on or after the end of the own-

er's first taxable year for which the credit is applied for. Upon approval of the application, the city council or county board of supervisors, as applicable, shall notify the county treasurer to designate on the tax statement which lists the taxes on the qualified facility the amount of the property taxes to be paid to the department. Payment of the designated property taxes to the department shall be in the same manner as required for the payment of regular property taxes and failure to pay designated property taxes to the department shall be treated the same as failure to pay property taxes to the county treasurer.

c. Once the owner of the qualified facility receives approval under paragraph "b", subsequent approval under paragraph "b" is not required for the same qualified facility for subsequent taxable years.

2. An owner of a qualified facility may apply to the board for the wind energy production tax credit by submitting to the board all of the following:

a. A completed application in a form prescribed by the board.

b. A copy of the determination granting approval of the facility as a qualified facility by the board.

c. A copy of a signed power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity.

d. Sufficient documentation that the electricity has been generated by the qualified facility and sold to a purchaser.

e. For a facility in which electricity is used for on-site consumption, the requirements of paragraphs "c" and "d" shall not be applicable. For such facilities, the owner must submit a certification under penalty of perjury that the claimed amount of electricity was generated by the qualified facility and consumed by the owner.

f. Any other information the board deems necessary.

3. The board shall notify the department of the amount of kilowatt-hours generated and purchased from a qualified facility or generated and used on-site by a qualified facility. The department shall calculate the amount of the tax credit for which the applicant is eligible and shall issue the tax credit certificate for that amount or notify the applicant in writing of its refusal to do so. An applicant whose application is denied may file an appeal with the department within sixty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A.

4. Each tax credit certificate shall contain the owner's name, address, and tax identification number, the amount of tax credits, the first taxable year the certificate may be used, the type of tax to which the tax credits shall be applied, and any other information required by the department. The tax credit certificate shall only list one type of tax to which the amount of the tax credit

may be applied. Once issued by the department, the tax credit certificate shall not be terminated or rescinded.

5. A tax credit certificate may be filed pursuant to any of the following, to the extent applicable:

a. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity all of the income of which is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries, for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II or III, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to equity holders or beneficiaries of the applicant in proportion to their pro rata share of the income of such entity. The applicant shall, in the application made under this section, identify its equity holders or beneficiaries, and the percentage of such entity's income that is allocable to each equity holder or beneficiary.

b. If the tax credit applicant under this section is eligible to receive renewable electricity production credits authorized under section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the tax credit applicant is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity all of the income of which is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries, for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II or III, the tax credit certificate may be issued to a partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company in the amounts designated by the eligible partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company. In absence of such designation, the credits under this section shall flow through to the partners, shareholders, or members in accordance with their pro rata share of the income of the entity. The applicant shall, in the application made under this section, identify the holders or beneficiaries that are to receive the tax credit certificates and the percentage of the tax credit that is allocable to each holder or beneficiary.

c. If an applicant under this section is eligible to receive renewable electricity production credits authorized under section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the tax credit applicant is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity all of the income of which is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries, for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II or III, the tax credit certificates and all future rights to the tax credit in this section may be distributed to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution or portion thereof, of a holder or beneficiary's interest in the applicant entity. The applicant shall, in the application made under this section, designate the percentage of the tax credit allocable to the liquidating equity holder or beneficiary that is

to receive the current and future tax credit certificates under this section.

d. If the tax credit application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity, all of whose income is taxed directly to its equity holders or beneficiaries for the taxes imposed under chapter 422, division V, or under chapter 423, 432, or 437A, the tax credit certificate shall be issued directly to the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity.

6. The department shall not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility approved by the board as a qualified facility is not operational within eighteen months after the approval is issued.

7. Once a tax credit certificate is issued pursuant to this section, the tax credit may only be claimed against the type of tax reflected on the certificate.

8. A tax credit certificate shall not be used or attached to a return filed for a taxable year beginning prior to July 1, 2006.

2009 Acts, ch 80, §4, 9
2009 amendment to subsection 1 takes effect April 23, 2009, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 80, §9

Subsection 1 amended
Unnumbered paragraphs in subsection 5, paragraphs b and c editorially combined

476B.6A Alternative tax credit qualification — pilot project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the board shall establish a pilot project which will allow for a wind energy production tax credit of one and one-half cents multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by up to two qualified facilities selected for participation in the project. To be eligible for the project, a qualified facility shall meet all eligibility requirements otherwise applicable pursuant to this chapter, and in addition shall be located in a county in this state with a population of between forty-four thousand one hundred fifty and forty-four thousand five hundred based on the 2006 census, and with a combined nameplate generating capacity of at least one megawatt per applicant. For purposes of the pilot project, the two megawatt minimum requirement for qualification pursuant to section 476B.1, subsection 4, paragraph “d”, shall not be applicable. The board shall reduce the remaining credits available under this chapter by a dollar amount equal to the amount of credits awarded pursuant to the project.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §143
NEW section

CHAPTER 476C

RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX CREDIT

476C.3 Determination of eligibility.

1. A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may apply to the board for a written determination regarding whether a facility is an eligible renewable energy facility by submitting to the board a written application containing all of the following:

a. Information regarding the ownership of the facility including the percentage of equity interest held by each owner.

b. The nameplate generating capacity of the facility or energy production capacity equivalent.

c. Information regarding the facility’s initial placement in service.

d. Information regarding the type of facility and what type of renewable energy the facility will produce.

e. A copy of the power purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase electricity, hydrogen fuel, methane or other biogas, or heat for a commercial purpose which shall designate either the producer or purchaser of renewable energy as eligible to apply for the renewable energy tax credit.

f. Any other information the board may require.

2. The board shall review the application and supporting information and shall make a preliminary

determination regarding whether the facility is an eligible renewable energy facility. The board shall notify the applicant of the approval or denial of the application within thirty days of receipt of the application and information required. If the board fails to notify the applicant of the approval or denial within thirty days, the application shall be deemed denied unless the application is placed on a waiting list as described in subsection 5. An applicant who receives a determination denying an application may file an appeal with the board within thirty days from the date of the denial pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A. In the absence of a timely appeal, the preliminary determination shall be final. If the application is incomplete, the board may grant an extension of time for the provision of additional information.

3. A facility that is not operational within thirty months after issuance of an approval for the facility by the board shall cease to be an eligible renewable energy facility. However, a wind energy conversion facility that is approved as eligible under this section but is not operational within eighteen months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional twenty-four months to become operational. A facility that is granted and thereafter loses approval may re-

apply to the board for a new determination.

4. The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed three hundred thirty megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. The maximum amount of energy production capacity equivalent of all other facilities the board may find eligible under this chapter shall not exceed a combined output of twenty megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and one hundred sixty-seven billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. Of the maximum amount of energy production capacity equivalent of all other facilities found eligible under this chapter, fifty-five billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose shall be reserved for an eligible facility that is a refuse conversion facility for processed, engineered fuel from a multicounty solid waste management planning area. The maximum amount of energy production capacity the board may find eligible for a single refuse conversion facility is fifty-five billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose.

5. The board shall maintain a waiting list of facilities that may have been found eligible under this section but for the maximum capacity restric-

tions of subsection 4. The priority of the waiting list shall be maintained in the order the applications were received by the board. The board shall remove from the waiting list any facility that has subsequently been found ineligible under this chapter. If additional capacity becomes available within the capacity restrictions of subsection 4, the board shall grant approval to facilities according to the priority of the waiting list before granting approval to new applications. An owner of a facility on the waiting list shall provide the board each year by August 31 with a sworn statement of verification stating that the information contained in the application for eligibility remains true and correct or stating that the information has changed and providing the new information.

6. An owner meeting the requirements of section 476C.1, subsection 6, paragraph "b", shall not be an owner of more than two eligible renewable energy facilities. A person that has an equity interest equal to or greater than fifty-one percent in an eligible renewable energy facility shall not have an equity interest greater than ten percent in any other eligible renewable energy facility.

2009 Acts, ch 80, §5, 6
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

CHAPTER 476D

SOY-BASED TRANSFORMER FLUID TAX CREDIT

Repealed by its own terms effective December 31, 2009;
2008 Acts, ch 1006, §6

CHAPTER 478

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES

478.1 Franchise.

1. A person shall not construct, erect, maintain, or operate a transmission line, wire, or cable that is capable of operating at an electric voltage of sixty-nine kilovolts or more along, over, or across any public highway or grounds outside of cities for the transmission, distribution, or sale of electric current without first procuring from the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce a franchise granting authority as provided in this chapter.

2. A franchise shall not be required for electric lines constructed entirely within the boundaries of property owned by a person primarily engaged in the transmission or distribution of electric power or entirely within the boundaries of property owned by the end user of the electric power.

3. If the transmission line, wire, or cable is capable of operating only at an electric voltage of less than sixty-nine kilovolts, no franchise is required.

However, the utilities board shall retain jurisdiction over all such lines, wires, or cables.

4. A person who seeks to construct, erect, maintain, or operate a transmission line, wire, or cable that will operate at an electric voltage of less than sixty-nine kilovolts outside of cities and that cannot secure the necessary voluntary easements to do so may petition the board pursuant to section 478.3, subsection 1, for a franchise granting authority for such construction, erection, maintenance, or operation, and for the use of the right of eminent domain.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an existing transmission line, wire, or cable is operating at thirty-four and one-half kilovolts, it may be franchised, rebuilt, and upgraded to be capable of operation at sixty-nine kilovolts using an abbreviated franchise process if the upgraded line will meet required safety standards, will be on substantially the same right-of-way, and

will have substantially the same effect on the underlying properties. The abbreviated franchise process shall not require published notice or a public informational meeting. The board may adopt rules defining relevant terms, setting forth the steps of the abbreviated process, and specifying the requirements for the petition and landowner notification. The petitioner shall provide written notice concerning the anticipated construction to the last known address of the owners of record of the property where construction will occur and to the parties residing on such property. The franchise may be granted if the board finds the upgraded line is necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting electricity in the public interest. The franchise shall not become effective until the petitioner has paid, or agreed to pay, all costs and expenses of the franchise proceeding specified in section 478.4.

2009 Acts, ch 66, §1, 2
 Authorization in cities, §364.2
 NEW subsection 5

478.4 Franchise — hearing.

The utilities board shall consider the petition and any objections filed to it in the manner provided. It shall examine the proposed route or cause

any engineer selected by it to do so. If a hearing is held on the petition it may hear testimony as may aid it in determining the propriety of granting the franchise. It may grant the franchise in whole or in part upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions, and with the modifications as to location and route as may seem to it just and proper. Before granting the franchise, the utilities board shall make a finding that the proposed line or lines are necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting electricity in the public interest. A franchise shall not become effective until the petitioners shall pay, or file an agreement to pay, all costs and expenses of the franchise proceeding, whether or not objections are filed, including costs of inspections or examinations of the route, hearing, salaries, publishing of notice, and any other expenses reasonably attributable to it. The funds received for the costs and the expenses of the franchise proceeding shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 as provided in section 476.10.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §53
 For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Section amended

CHAPTER 479

PIPELINES AND UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE

479.16 Receipt of funds.

All moneys received under this chapter shall be remitted monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 as provided in sec-

tion 476.10.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §54
 For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Section amended

CHAPTER 479A

INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

479A.9 Deposit of funds.

Moneys received under this chapter shall be credited to the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 as provided in sec-

tion 476.10.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §55
 For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Section amended

CHAPTER 479B

HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINES AND STORAGE FACILITIES

479B.12 Use of funds.

All moneys received under this chapter, other than civil penalties collected pursuant to section 479B.21, shall be remitted monthly to the treasurer of state and credited to the department of com-

merce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §56
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

CHAPTER 481A

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

481A.19 Reciprocity of states.

1. *a.* Any person licensed by the authority of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, or South Dakota to take fish, game, mussels, or fur-bearing animals from or in the waters forming the boundary between such state and Iowa, may take such fish, game, mussels, or fur-bearing animals from that portion of said waters lying within the territorial jurisdiction of this state, without having procured a license for it from the director of this state, in the same manner that persons holding Iowa licenses may do, if the laws of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, or South Dakota, respectively, extend a similar privilege to persons so licensed under the laws of Iowa.

b. Any person licensed by the authority of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, or South Dakota to take fish, game, mussels, or fur-bearing animals from or in lands under the jurisdiction of any of those states may take such fish, game, mussels, or fur-bearing animals from or in lands under the jurisdiction of the commission when such land is adjacent to that respective state but is separated from other land in Iowa by a body of water, without having procured a license from the director of this state, in the same manner that persons holding Iowa licenses may do, if the laws of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, or South Dakota, respectively, extend a similar privilege to persons so licensed under the laws of Iowa.

2. Any privileges conferred by this section shall be subject to a reciprocal agreement as negotiated by the commission and the authority of a state provided in subsection 1 which confers upon a licensee of this state reciprocal rights, privileges, and immunities as provided in section 483A.31. Such agreements may include determination of which state's seasons and limits shall apply for

specific geographical areas.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §15, 16
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended
Subsection 2 amended

481A.21 Birds as targets.

A person shall not keep or use any live pigeon or other bird as a target, to be shot at for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoot at a bird kept or used for such purpose, or be a party to such shooting, or lease any building, room, field, or premises, or knowingly permit the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting. This section does not prevent any person from shooting at live pigeons, sparrows, and starlings when used in the training of hunting dogs. This section does not prevent any person from shooting at a bird that is released a minimum of fifty yards from that person on a licensed hunting preserve.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §213, 217
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c
Section amended

481A.122 Hunters' orange apparel.

1. A person shall not hunt deer with firearms unless the person is at the time wearing one or more of the following articles of visible, external apparel: A vest, coat, jacket, sweatshirt, sweater, shirt, or coveralls, the color and material of which shall be solid blaze orange.

2. A person shall not hunt upland game birds, as defined by the department, unless the person is at the time wearing one or more of the following articles of visible, external apparel: A hat, cap, vest, coat, jacket, sweatshirt, sweater, shirt, or coveralls, the color and material of which shall be at least fifty percent solid blaze orange.

3. This section is not applicable to a person who is legally hunting with a raptor.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §17
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
NEW subsection 3

481A.130 Damages in addition to penalty — animals — ginseng.

1. In addition to the penalties for violations of this chapter and chapters 350, 461A, 481B, and 482, a person convicted of unlawfully selling, taking, catching, killing, injuring, destroying, or having in possession any animal, shall reimburse the state for the value of such as follows:

a. For each elk, antelope, buffalo, or moose, two thousand five hundred dollars.

b. For each wild turkey, two hundred dollars.

c. For each bird or animal or the raw pelt or plumage of such bird or animal for which damages are not otherwise prescribed, fifty dollars.

d. For each reptile, mussel, or amphibian, fifteen dollars.

e. For each beaver, bobcat, mink, otter, red fox, gray fox, or raccoon, two hundred dollars.

f. For each animal classified by the commission as an endangered or threatened species, one thousand dollars.

g. For each antlered deer, reimbursement shall be based on the score of the antlered deer as measured by the Boone and Crockett club's scoring system for whitetail deer as follows:

(1) 150 gross inches or less: A minimum of two thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, and eighty hours of community service or, in lieu of the community service, a minimum of four thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, in an amount that is deemed reasonable by the court.

(2) More than 150 gross inches: A minimum of five thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, and eighty hours of community service or, in lieu of the community service, a minimum of ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, in an amount that is deemed reasonable by the court.

h. For each deer, except as provided in paragraph "g", and for each swan or crane, one thousand five hundred dollars.

i. For each fish, reimbursement shall be as follows:

(1) For each fish of a species other than shovelnose sturgeon, with an established daily limit greater than twenty-five, fifteen dollars.

(2) For each fish of a species other than paddlefish and muskellunge, with an established daily limit of twenty-five or less, fifty dollars.

(3) For each shovelnose sturgeon, paddlefish, and muskellunge, one thousand dollars.

2. In addition to any other penalty, a person convicted of unlawfully harvesting wild ginseng in violation of section 456A.24 shall reimburse the state at one hundred fifty percent of the ginseng's market value, as determined by the department.

3. This section does not apply to a landowner who cooperates with the department of natural resources and the department of agriculture and

land stewardship to remove all whitetail from enclosed land as provided in section 170.5, even if all whitetail are not removed.

4. This section does not apply to a person who is liable to pay restitution to the department pursuant to section 481A.151 for injury to a wild animal caused by polluting a water of this state in violation of state law.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §18 – 20
Subsection 1, paragraphs d and e amended
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph i
NEW subsection 4

481A.151 Restitution for pollution causing injury to wild animals.

1. A person who is liable for polluting a water of this state in violation of state law, including this chapter, shall also be liable to pay restitution to the department for injury caused to a wild animal by the pollution. The amount of the restitution shall also include the department's administrative costs for investigating the incident. The administration of this section shall not result in a duplication of damages collected by the department under section 455B.392, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3).

2. The commission shall adopt rules providing for procedures for investigations and the administrative assessment of restitution amounts. The rules shall establish an opportunity to appeal a departmental action including by a contested case proceeding under chapter 17A. A final administrative decision assessing an amount of restitution may be enforced by the attorney general at the request of the director.

3. Rules adopted by the commission shall provide for methods used to determine the extent of an injury and the monetary values for the loss of injured wild animals based on species.

a. The rules shall provide for methods used to count dead fish and to calculate restitution values. The rules may incorporate methods and values published by the American fisheries society. To every extent practicable, the values shall be based on the estimates of lost recreational angler opportunities where applicable. As an alternative method of valuation, the rules may provide that for fish species that are protected by catch limits, possession limits, size limits, or closed seasons applicable to anglers, liquidated damages apply. The amount of the liquidated damages shall not exceed fifteen dollars per fish. For fish species that are classified by the commission as endangered or threatened, the rules may establish liquidated damages not to exceed one thousand dollars per fish.

b. The rules shall provide guidelines for estimating the extent of loss of a species that is affected by a pollution incident but which would not be practical to count in sample areas. The rules may establish liquidated damage amounts for species

whose replacement cost is difficult to determine.

4. Moneys collected by the department in restitution shall be deposited into the state fish and game protection fund. The moneys shall be used exclusively to support restoration or improvement of fisheries, including but not limited to aquatic

habitat improvement projects as provided in rules adopted by the commission. However, moneys collected from restitution paid for investigative costs shall be used as determined by the director.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 482

COMMERCIAL FISHING

482.1 Authority of the commission.

1. The natural resource commission shall observe, administer, and enforce this chapter. The natural resource commission may adopt and enforce rules under chapter 17A as necessary to carry out this chapter.

2. The natural resource commission may:

a. Remove or cause to be removed from the waters of the state any aquatic species that in the judgment of the commission is an underused renewable resource or has a detrimental effect on other aquatic populations. All proceeds from a sale of these aquatic organisms shall be credited to the state fish and game protection fund.

b. Issue to any person a permit or license authorizing that person to take, possess, and sell underused, undesirable, or injurious aquatic organisms from the waters of the state. The person receiving a permit or license shall comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

c. Authorize the director to enter into written contracts for the removal of underused, undesirable, or injurious organisms from the waters of the state. The contracts shall specify all terms and conditions desired. Sections 482.4, 482.6, and 482.14 do not apply to these contracts.

d. Prohibit, restrict, or regulate commercial fishing and commercial turtle harvesting in any waters of the state.

e. Revoke the license of a licensee for up to one year if the licensee has been convicted of a violation of chapter 481A, 482, or 483A. A licensee shall not continue commercial fishing while a license issued by the natural resource commission or issued by another state is under revocation or suspension.

f. Regulate the numbers of commercial fishers and commercial turtle harvesters and the amount, type, seasonal use, mesh size, construction and design, manner of use, and other criteria relating to the use of commercial gear for any body of water or part thereof.

g. Establish catch quotas, seasons, size limits, and other regulations for any species of commercial fish or turtles for any body of water or part thereof.

h. Designate by listing species as commercial fish or turtles.

i. Designate any body of water or its part as protected habitat and restrict, prohibit, or otherwise regulate the taking of commercial fish and turtles in protected habitat areas.

3. Employees of the department may lift and inspect any commercial gear at any time and may inspect commercial catches, commercial markets, and landings, and examine sale and purchase records of commercial fishers, commercial turtle harvesters, commercial roe harvesters, commercial turtle buyers, and commercial roe buyers upon demand.

4. Employees of the department may seize and retain as evidence any illegal fish or turtles, or any illegal commercial gear, or any other personal property used in violation of any provision of the Code, and may confiscate any untagged or illegal commercial gear as contraband.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §21
Section amended

482.2 Definitions.

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

1. “*Boundary waters*” means the waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux rivers.

2. “*Commercial fish helper*” means a person who is licensed by the state to assist a commercial fisher or a commercial roe harvester in operating commercial gear or in taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting commercial fish, roe species, roe, or turtles.

3. “*Commercial fisher*” means a person who is licensed by the state to take, attempt to take, possess, transport, sell, barter, or trade turtles or turtle eggs, commercial fish except roe species, or fish parts except roe.

4. “*Commercial fishing*” means taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting of commercial fish or turtles for the purpose of selling, bartering, trading, offering, or exposing for sale.

5. “*Commercial gear*” means the capturing equipment used by commercial fishers, commer-

cial roe harvesters, and commercial turtle harvesters.

6. “*Commercial roe buyer*” means a person who is licensed by the state to engage in the business of buying, selling, bartering, or trading of roe and roe species.

7. “*Commercial roe harvester*” means a person who is licensed by the state to engage in the harvest and sale, barter, or trade of roe and roe species.

8. “*Commercial species*” means species of fish and turtles which may be lawfully taken and sold by commercial fishers, commercial roe harvesters, and commercial turtle harvesters, as established by rule by the commission.

9. “*Commercial turtle buyer*” means a person who is licensed by the state to engage in the business of buying, selling, bartering, or trading commercial turtles or turtle eggs.

10. “*Commercial turtle harvester*” means a person who is licensed by the state to take, attempt to take, possess, transport, and sell, barter, or trade commercial turtles or turtle eggs.

11. “*Commercial turtle harvesting*” means taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting of commercial turtles or turtle eggs for the purpose of selling, bartering, trading, offering, or exposing for sale.

12. “*Commercial turtle helper*” means a person who is licensed by the state to assist a commercial turtle harvester in operating commercial gear, or in taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting commercial turtles or turtle eggs.

13. “*Constant attendance*” means the presence of a commercial fisher whenever commercial gear is in use.

14. “*Director*” means the director of the department of natural resources, and the director’s duly authorized assistants, deputies, or agents.

15. “*Game fish*” means all species and size categories of fish not included as “commercial species” or minnows.

16. “*Inland waters of the state*” means all public waters of the state excluding the boundary waters of the Mississippi, Big Sioux, and Missouri rivers.

17. “*Licensed commercial gear*” means any commercial gear that is licensed as provided in this chapter and that, when in use, has the proper tags attached as provided by this chapter.

18. “*Nonresident or alien*” means a person who does not qualify as a resident as defined in section 483A.1A.

19. “*Resident*” means a person as defined in section 483A.1A.

20. “*Roe*” means fish eggs.

21. “*Roe species*” means fish harvested for their eggs. Roe species include but are not limited to shovelnose sturgeon and bowfin and any other fish defined as roe species by the commission by rule.

22. “*Waters of the state*” means all of the waters under the jurisdiction of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §22
Section amended

482.4 Commercial licenses and gear tags.

1. A person shall not use or operate commercial gear unless an individual is at the site where the commercial gear is being operated who possesses an appropriate valid commercial license. A commercial license is valid from the date of issue to January 10 of the succeeding calendar year.

2. A commercial roe harvester shall possess a valid commercial fishing license and a valid commercial roe harvester license.

3. Commercial fishers and commercial turtle harvesters shall purchase gear tags from the commission to be affixed to each piece of gear in use. Notwithstanding the fee rates for gear tags under subsection 6, the minimum fee is five dollars. All tags are valid for ten years from the date of issue. In addition to the gear tags, all gear shall be tagged with a weather-resistant tag showing the name and address of the licensee and whether the gear is fish or turtle gear.

4. All numbered fish gear tags are interchangeable among the different types of commercial gear.

5. Annual license fees are as follows:

a. Commercial fisher, resident	\$ 200.00
b. Commercial fisher, nonresident	\$ 400.00
c. Commercial fish helper, resident	\$ 50.00
d. Commercial fish helper, nonresident	\$ 100.00
e. Commercial roe buyer, resident	\$ 250.00
f. Commercial roe buyer, nonresident	\$ 500.00
g. Commercial roe harvester, resident	\$ 100.00
h. Commercial roe harvester, nonresident	\$3,500.00
i. Commercial turtle buyer, resident	\$ 200.00
j. Commercial turtle buyer, nonresident	\$ 400.00
k. Commercial turtle harvester, resident	\$ 100.00
l. Commercial turtle harvester, nonresident	\$ 400.00
m. Commercial turtle helper, resident	\$ 50.00
n. Commercial turtle helper, nonresident	\$ 100.00

6. Commercial fish gear tags are required on the following units of commercial gear at the listed fee:

a. Seine, resident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof	\$1.00
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- b. Seine, nonresident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof \$2.00
 - c. Trammel net, resident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof \$1.00
 - d. Trammel net, nonresident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof \$2.00
 - e. Gill net, resident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof \$1.00
 - f. Gill net, nonresident, one gear tag for each 100 feet or fraction thereof \$2.00
 - g. Entrapment nets, resident, one gear tag per net \$1.00
 - h. Entrapment nets, nonresident, one gear tag per net \$2.00
 - i. Commercial trotline, resident, one gear tag for each 50 hooks or less \$1.00
 - j. Commercial trotline, nonresident, one gear tag for each 50 hooks or less \$2.00
7. Turtle trap gear tags are not interchangeable with other commercial gear. Turtle trap gear tag fees are as follows:
- a. Commercial turtle trap, resident, one gear tag per trap \$1.00
 - b. Commercial turtle trap, nonresident, one gear tag per trap \$2.00

2009 Acts, ch 144, §23
 For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
 Section amended

482.5 Commercial gear.

It is lawful for a person who is legally licensed to harvest commercial fish or commercial turtles to use commercial gear of a design, construction, size, season, and all other criteria established by the commission for taking those species of fish and turtles designated by the commission by rule.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §24
 For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
 Section amended

482.7 Gear attendance.

1. A commercial fisher, commercial turtle harvester, or commercial roe harvester licensee must be present when commercial gear is operated. A commercial fish helper or commercial turtle helper shall not operate commercial gear except under the direct supervision of a commercial fisher, commercial turtle harvester, or commercial roe harvester. A nonresident commercial turtle helper is licensed only to assist a licensed nonresident commercial turtle harvester. Commercial gear shall be lifted and emptied of catch as provided by the rules of the commission. Constant attendance by the commercial fisher of seines, trammel nets, and gill nets is required when the gear is fished by driving, drive-seining, seining, floating, or drifting methods. Officers of the commission may grant a reasonable extension of gear attendance intervals only upon the request of a commercial fisher, commercial turtle harvester, or commercial roe harvester specifying why such an extension is necessary.

2. For the purposes of this section, “direct su-

per vision” means that a commercial fisher, commercial turtle harvester, or commercial roe harvester must be in the same boat, within hand-signal distance, or within vocal communication distance, without the help of any electronic or amplifying device, of the commercial fish helper or commercial turtle helper being supervised.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §25
 For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
 Section amended

482.8 Baits.

1. It is lawful for licensed commercial fishers, commercial turtle harvesters, and commercial roe harvesters to pursue, take, possess, and transport any commercial fish or their parts, bait fish, turtles, frogs, salamanders, leeches, crayfish, or any other aquatic invertebrates for bait unless otherwise prohibited by law.

2. It is lawful to use any member of the following families as bait fish in boundary waters: Cyprinidae, the minnows; Catostomidae, the suckers; Umbridae, the mudminnows; Clupeidae, the herrings; Hiodontidae, the mooneyes; Amiidae, the bowfin unless otherwise prohibited by law.

3. It is lawful to use green sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus*, and orange-spotted sunfish, *Lepomis humilis*, for bait fish.

4. It is lawful to use minnow seines for taking bait in the boundary waters. Minnow seines may not exceed fifty feet in length and eight feet in depth.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §26
 For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
 Subsection 1 amended

482.9 Unlawful methods.

It is unlawful:

1. To use commercial gear which is not in accordance with this chapter or the rules of the commission.

2. To use commercial gear within nine hundred feet from a navigation dam on the boundary waters.

3. To use commercial gear within three hundred feet from the mouth of a tributary stream emptying into the boundary waters.

4. For a person to lift or to fish licensed commercial gear of another person, except the licensee.

5. To employ chemicals, electricity, or explosives into the water for taking fish, turtles, or freshwater mussels except as authorized by the director.

6. To have in one’s possession game fish or other fish, turtles, or mussels deemed illegal by other provisions of law while engaged in commercial activities. A fish caught in commercial fishing that is not lawful to possess shall be handled with wet hands and immediately released under water with as little injury as possible.

7. To block or inhibit navigation through channels with commercial gear unless a minimum of three feet of water depth is maintained over float

lines of any entanglement gear or leads to trap nets. Gear shall not block over one-half the width of a navigable channel if there is less than three feet of water over the gear.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §27
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph e
Subsections 4 and 7 amended

482.10 Commercial fish licenses.

1. All persons who commercially take, attempt to take, possess, transport, sell, barter, trade, or buy commercial fish or their parts shall possess an appropriate, valid commercial fishing license. This subsection does not apply to an individual who buys commercial fish or their parts from a commercial fisher for personal consumption.

a. A commercial fisher license is required to operate commercial gear and to take, attempt to take, possess, process, transport, or sell any commercial fish, commercial turtles, or turtle eggs.

b. A commercial fish helper license is required to assist a commercial fisher or commercial roe harvester in operating commercial gear and in taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting commercial fish, roe species, roe, commercial turtles, or turtle eggs. A commercial fish helper is not permitted to buy, sell, barter, or trade commercial fish, roe species, roe, commercial turtles, or turtle eggs. A commercial fish helper license is not required for a person under sixteen years of age to assist a commercial fisher as provided in this paragraph "b".

c. A commercial roe harvester license is required to harvest, possess, transport, or sell roe or roe species or their parts. A commercial roe harvester is not permitted to buy, barter, or trade roe or roe species unless in possession of a valid roe buyer license. A commercial roe harvester shall sell roe or roe species only to a commercial roe buyer licensed in this state.

d. A commercial roe buyer license is required to buy, barter, or trade roe or roe species for resale.

2. All intrastate and interstate shipments of commercial fish, turtles, or roe or roe species, must be accompanied by a receipt which shows the name and address of the seller, date of sale, and the species, numbers, and pounds of the fish, roe species, roe, turtles, or turtle eggs being sold.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §28
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph d
Section amended

482.11 Turtles and turtle eggs.

1. All persons who commercially take, attempt to take, possess, transport, or sell turtles or turtle eggs shall possess an appropriate, valid commercial license. This subsection does not apply to an individual who buys turtles or turtle eggs from a commercial fisher or a commercial turtle harvester for personal consumption.

a. A commercial turtle harvester license is required to operate commercial gear and to take, attempt to take, possess, transport, sell, barter, or

trade commercial turtles or turtle eggs. Nonresident commercial turtle harvesters shall harvest commercial turtles only from the boundary waters.

b. A commercial turtle helper license is required to assist a commercial turtle harvester in operating commercial gear, and in taking, attempting to take, possessing, or transporting commercial turtles or turtle eggs. A commercial turtle helper is not permitted to buy, sell, barter, or trade commercial turtles or turtle eggs. A commercial turtle helper license is not required for a person under sixteen years of age to assist a commercial turtle harvester as provided in this paragraph "b".

c. A commercial turtle buyer license is required to engage in the business of buying, bartering, or trading commercial turtles or turtle eggs.

d. A commercial fisher license entitles commercial fishers to operate any licensed commercial gear and to take, attempt to take, possess, and sell, barter, or trade turtles or turtle eggs taken with such commercial gear.

2. It is unlawful to take, possess, or sell any species of turtles except those designated by the commission by rule.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §29, 30
For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph n
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1 amended
Subsections 3 and 4 stricken

482.12 Freshwater mussels. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 144, § 48. See § 483A.28.

482.14 Reports and records required — inspections.

1. All commercial fishers, commercial turtle harvesters, commercial turtle buyers, commercial roe harvesters, and commercial roe buyers shall submit a monthly report supplying all information requested on forms furnished by the department. Reports must be received by the department no later than the fifteenth day of the following month.

2. Commercial fishers shall utilize a dated receipt with at least two parts, with one original and one copy of each receipt, that contains the species, number, and pounds of fish or turtles sold, bartered, or traded. Commercial fishers shall retain a copy of each receipt for five years following the transaction. A purchaser of commercial fish or turtles shall retain a copy of the receipt for as long as the purchaser is in possession of the fish or turtles.

3. Commercial turtle harvesters shall utilize a dated receipt with at least two parts, with one original and one copy of each receipt, that contains the species, number, and pounds of turtles sold, bartered, or traded. Commercial turtle harvesters shall retain a copy of each receipt for five years following the transaction. A purchaser of commercial turtles shall retain a copy of the receipt for as long as the purchaser is in possession of the turtles.

4. Commercial turtle buyers shall maintain accurate records of all transactions. The records shall contain the date, number, weight, and species of turtles purchased, the name and address of the seller, and the county or pools where the turtles were taken. The records shall be updated monthly. Such records shall be available for examination by employees of the department upon request. A commercial turtle buyer shall only purchase turtles from a licensed commercial fisher or commercial turtle harvester.

5. Commercial roe buyers shall utilize a receipt with at least two parts, with one original and at least one copy of each receipt, for each purchase of commercial roe species and roe. The original of

the receipt shall be kept by the commercial roe buyer and a copy of the receipt shall be given to the commercial roe harvester selling the commercial roe species or roe. Commercial roe buyers and commercial roe harvesters shall retain such receipts for five years following the date of the transaction.

6. Facilities and records of commercial fish buyers, commercial turtle buyers, commercial roe harvesters, and commercial roe buyers shall be open at all reasonable times for inspection by any conservation officer.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §31
Section amended

CHAPTER 483A

FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSES, CONTRABAND, AND GUNS

483A.1 Licenses — fees.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person shall not fish, trap, hunt, pursue, catch, kill, take in any manner, use, have possession of, sell, or transport all or a part of any wild animal, bird, game, or fish, the protection and regulation of which is desirable for the conservation of resources of the state, without first obtaining a license for that purpose and the payment of a fee as follows:

1. Residents:	
a. Fishing license	\$ 17.00
b. Fishing license, lifetime, sixty-five years or older	\$ 50.50
c. Hunting license	\$ 17.00
d. Hunting license, lifetime, sixty-five years or older	\$ 50.50
e. Deer hunting license	\$ 25.50
f. Wild turkey hunting license	\$ 22.50
g. Fur harvester license, sixteen years or older	\$ 20.50
h. Fur harvester license, under sixteen years of age	\$ 5.50
i. Fur dealer license	\$225.50
j. Aquaculture unit license	\$ 25.50
k. Retail bait dealer license	\$ 30.50
l. Fishing license, seven-day	\$ 11.50
m. Trout fishing fee	\$ 10.50
n. Game breeder license	\$ 15.50
o. Taxidermy license	\$ 15.50
p. Falconry license	\$ 20.50
q. Wildlife habitat fee	\$ 11.00
r. Migratory game bird fee	\$ 8.00
s. Fishing license, one-day	\$ 7.50
t. Wholesale bait dealer license	\$125.00
u. Boundary waters sport trotline license, annual	\$ 20.50

2. Nonresidents:	
a. Fishing license, annual	\$ 39.00
b. Fishing license, seven-day	\$ 30.00
c. Hunting license, eighteen years of age or older	\$110.00
d. Hunting license, under eighteen years of age	\$ 30.00
e. Deer hunting license, antlered or any sex deer	\$295.00
f. Preference point issued under section 483A.7, subsection 3, paragraph "b", or section 483A.8, subsection 3, paragraph "e"	\$ 50.00
g. Deer hunting license, antlerless deer only, required with the purchase of an antlered or any sex deer hunting license	\$125.00
h. Deer hunting license, antlerless deer only	\$225.00
i. Holiday deer hunting license issued under section 483A.8, subsection 6, antlerless deer only	\$ 75.00
j. Wild turkey hunting license	\$100.00
k. Fur harvester license	\$200.00
l. Fur dealer license	\$501.00
m. Location permit for fur dealers	\$ 56.00
n. Aquaculture unit license	\$ 56.00
o. Retail bait dealer license	\$125.00
or the amount for the same type of license in the nonresident's state, whichever is greater	
p. Trout fishing fee	\$ 13.00
q. Game breeder license	\$ 26.00
r. Taxidermy license	\$ 26.00
s. Falconry license	\$ 26.00
t. Wildlife habitat fee	\$ 11.00
u. Migratory game bird fee	\$ 8.00

- v. Fishing license, three-day \$ 15.50
 - w. Wholesale bait dealer license .. \$250.00
or the amount for the same type of
license in the nonresident's state,
whichever is greater
 - x. Fishing license, one-day \$ 8.50
 - y. Boundary waters sport
trotrline license, annual \$ 40.50
- 2009 Acts, ch 144, §32, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §147, 214, 215, 217
Commercial fishing licenses, see §482.4
For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph o
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph u
Subsection 2, paragraphs c – e amended
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph f and former paragraphs f and g amended
and redesignated as g and h
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph i and former paragraphs h – v redesignat-
ed as j – x
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph y

483A.1A Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Boundary waters*” means the waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux rivers.
2. “*Commission*” means the natural resource commission.
3. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources created under section 455A.2.
4. “*Director*” means the director of the department.
5. “*License*” means a privilege granted by the commission to fish, hunt, fur harvest, pursue, catch, kill, take in any manner, use, have possession of, sell, or transport all or part of a wild animal, bird, game, or fish, including any privilege related to a license granted by issuance of a stamp or a payment of a fee.
6. “*License agent*” means an individual, business, or governmental agency authorized to sell a license.
7. “*License document*” means an authorization, certificate, or permit issued by the department or a license agent that lists and confers one or more license privileges.
8. “*Nonresident*” means a person who is not a resident as defined in subsection 10.
9. “*Principal and primary residence or domicile*” means the one and only place where a person has a true, fixed, and permanent home, and to where, whenever the person is briefly and temporarily absent, the person intends to return. Relevant factors in determining a person’s principal and primary residence or domicile include but are not limited to proof of place of employment, mailing address, utility records, land ownership records, vehicle registration, and address listed on the person’s state and federal income tax returns. A person shall submit documentation to establish the person’s principal and primary residence or domicile to the department or its designee upon request. The department or its designee shall keep confidential any document received pursuant to such a request if the document is required to be kept confidential by state or federal law.

10. “*Resident*” means a natural person who meets any of the following criteria during each year in which the person claims status as a resident:

- a. Has physically resided in this state as the person’s principal and primary residence or domicile for a period of not less than ninety consecutive days immediately before applying for or purchasing a resident license, tag, or permit under this chapter and has been issued an Iowa driver’s license or an Iowa nonoperator’s identification card. A person is not considered a resident under this paragraph if the person is residing in the state only for a special or temporary purpose including but not limited to engaging in hunting, fishing, or trapping.
- b. Is a full-time student at either of the following:
 - (1) An accredited educational institution located in this state and resides in this state while attending the educational institution.
 - (2) An accredited educational institution located outside of this state, if the person is under the age of twenty-five and has at least one parent or legal guardian who maintains a principal and primary residence or domicile in this state.
- c. Is a student who qualifies as a resident pursuant to paragraph “b” only for the purpose of purchasing any resident license specified in section 483A.1 or 484A.2.
- d. Is a nonresident under eighteen years of age whose parent is a resident of this state.
- e. Is a member of the armed forces of the United States who is serving on active duty, claims residency in this state, and has filed a state individual income tax return as a resident pursuant to chapter 422, division II, for the preceding tax year, or is stationed in this state.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §34, 35
NEW subsection 1 and former subsections 1 – 6 renumbered as 2 – 7
NEW subsections 8 and 9 and former subsection 7 amended and renumbered as 10

483A.2 Dual residency.

A resident license shall be limited to persons who do not claim any resident privileges, except as defined in section 483A.1A, subsection 10, paragraphs “b”, “c”, “d”, and “e”, in another state or country. A person shall not purchase or apply for any resident license or permit if that person has claimed residency in any other state or country.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §36
Section amended

483A.7 Wild turkey license and tag.

1. A resident hunting wild turkey who is required to have a license must have a resident hunting license in addition to the wild turkey hunting license and must pay the wildlife habitat fee. Upon application and payment of the required fees for archery-only licenses, a resident archer shall be issued two wild turkey licenses for the spring season.

2. The wild turkey hunting license shall be accompanied by a tag designed to be used only once. If a wild turkey is taken, the wild turkey shall be tagged and the tag shall be dated.

3. *a.* A nonresident wild turkey hunter is required to have a nonresident hunting license and a nonresident wild turkey hunting license and pay the wildlife habitat fee. The commission shall annually limit to two thousand three hundred licenses the number of nonresidents allowed to have wild turkey hunting licenses. Of the two thousand three hundred licenses, one hundred fifty licenses shall be valid for hunting with muzzle loading shotguns only. The commission shall allocate the nonresident wild turkey hunting licenses issued among the zones based on the populations of wild turkey. A nonresident applying for a wild turkey hunting license must exhibit proof of having successfully completed a hunter safety and ethics education program as provided in section 483A.27 or its equivalent as determined by the department before the license is issued.

b. The commission shall assign one preference point to a nonresident whose application for a nonresident wild turkey hunting license is denied due to limitations on the number of nonresident wild turkey hunting licenses available for issuance that year. An additional preference point shall be assigned to that person each subsequent year the person's license application is denied for that reason. A nonresident may purchase additional preference points pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph "f". The first nonresident wild turkey hunting license drawing each year shall be made from the pool of applicants with the most preference points and continue to pools of applicants with successively fewer preference points until all available nonresident wild turkey hunting licenses have been issued. If a nonresident applicant receives a wild turkey hunting license, all of the applicant's assigned preference points at that time shall be removed.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §37; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §147

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c Subsection 3 amended

483A.8 Deer license and tag.

1. A resident hunting deer who is required to have a hunting license must have a resident hunting license in addition to the deer hunting license and must pay the wildlife habitat fee. In addition, a resident who purchases a deer hunting license shall pay a one dollar fee that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

2. The deer hunting license shall be accompanied by a tag designed to be used only once. When a deer is taken, the deer shall be tagged and the tag shall be dated. For each antlered deer taken, the tag shall be affixed to the deer's antlers.

3. *a.* A nonresident hunting deer is required to have a nonresident hunting license and a nonresident deer hunting license and must pay the wildlife habitat fee. In addition, a nonresident who purchases a deer hunting license shall pay a one dollar fee that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

b. A nonresident who purchases an antlered or any sex deer hunting license pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph "e", is required to purchase an antlerless deer only deer hunting license at the same time, pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph "g".

c. The commission shall annually limit to six thousand the number of nonresidents allowed to have antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses. Of the six thousand nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses issued, not more than thirty-five percent of the licenses shall be bow season licenses. After the six thousand antlered or any sex nonresident deer hunting licenses have been issued, all additional licenses shall be issued for antlerless deer only. The commission shall annually determine the number of nonresident antlerless deer only deer hunting licenses that will be available for issuance.

d. The commission shall allocate all nonresident deer hunting licenses issued among the zones based on the populations of deer. However, a nonresident applicant may request one or more hunting zones, in order of preference, in which the applicant wishes to hunt. If the request cannot be fulfilled, the applicable fees shall be returned to the applicant. A nonresident applying for a deer hunting license must exhibit proof of having successfully completed a hunter safety and ethics education program as provided in section 483A.27 or its equivalent as determined by the department before the license is issued.

e. The commission shall assign one preference point to a nonresident whose application for a nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting license is denied due to limitations on the number of nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses available for issuance that year. An additional preference point shall be assigned to that person each subsequent year the person's license application is denied for that reason. A nonresident may purchase additional preference points pursuant to section 483A.1, subsection 2, paragraph "f". The first nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting license drawing each year shall be made from the pool of applicants with the most preference points and continue to pools of applicants with successively fewer preference points until all available nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses have been issued. If a nonresident applicant receives an antlered or any sex deer hunting

license, all of the applicant's assigned preference points at that time shall be removed.

4. The commission may provide, by rule, for the issuance of an additional antlerless deer hunting license to a person who has been issued an antlerless deer hunting license. The rules shall specify the number of additional antlerless deer hunting licenses which may be issued, and the season and zone in which the license is valid. The fee for an additional antlerless deer hunting license shall be ten dollars for residents.

5. A nonresident owning land in this state may apply for a nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting license, and the provisions of subsection 3 shall apply. However, if a nonresident owning land in this state is unsuccessful in obtaining one of the nonresident antlered or any sex deer hunting licenses, the landowner shall be given preference for one of the antlerless deer only nonresident deer hunting licenses available pursuant to subsection 3. A nonresident owning land in this state shall pay the fee for a nonresident antlerless only deer hunting license and the license shall be valid to hunt on the nonresident's land only. If one or more parcels of land have multiple nonresident owners, only one of the nonresident owners is eligible for a nonresident antlerless only deer hunting license. If a nonresident jointly owns land in this state with a resident, the nonresident shall not be given preference for a nonresident antlerless only deer hunting license. The department may require proof of land ownership from a nonresident landowner applying for a nonresident antlerless only deer hunting license.

6. The commission shall provide by rule for the annual issuance to a nonresident of a nonresident antlerless deer hunting license that is valid for use only during the period beginning on December 24 and ending at sunset on January 2 of the following year and costs seventy-five dollars. A nonresident hunting deer with a license issued under this subsection shall be otherwise qualified to hunt deer in this state and shall have a nonresident hunting license, pay the wildlife habitat fee, and pay the one dollar fee for the purpose of deer herd population management as provided in subsection 3. Pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall make available for issuance only the remaining nonresident antlerless deer hunting licenses allocated under subsection 3 that have not yet been issued for the current year's nonresident antlerless deer hunting seasons.

7. A person who is issued a youth deer hunting license and does not take a deer during the youth deer hunting season may use the deer hunting license and unused tag during any other firearm season that is established by the commission to take a deer of either sex.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §38; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §216, 217

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c
Issuance of licenses to minors, see §483A.24
Subsections 3 – 6 amended

483A.8A Deer and wild turkey harvest reporting system.

1. The commission shall provide, by rule, for the establishment of a deer and wild turkey harvest reporting system for the purpose of collecting information from hunters concerning the deer and wild turkey population in this state. Each person who is issued a deer or wild turkey hunting license in this state shall report such information pursuant to this section. Information collected by the commission pursuant to the deer and wild turkey harvest reporting system from a hunter who takes a deer or wild turkey shall be limited to the following:

- a. The county where the deer or wild turkey was taken.
- b. The season during which the deer or wild turkey was taken.
- c. The sex of the deer or wild turkey taken.
- d. The age of the deer or wild turkey taken.
- e. The type of weapon used.
- f. The hunting license number of the hunter.
- g. The number of days the hunter hunted.
- h. The total number of deer or wild turkey taken by the hunter.

2. The deer and wild turkey harvest reporting system established by the commission shall utilize and is limited to utilizing one or more of the following methods of reporting deer or wild turkey taken by hunters:

- a. A toll-free telephone number.
- b. A postcard.
- c. Reporting at an electronic licensing location.
- d. Electronic internet communication.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §39
Section amended

483A.8C Nonambulatory persons — deer hunting licenses.

1. A nonambulatory person who is a resident may be issued one any sex deer hunting license which is valid and may be used to hunt deer with a shotgun or a muzzleloading rifle during any established deer hunting season. A person who applies for a license pursuant to this section shall complete a form, as required by rule, that is signed by a physician who verifies that the person is nonambulatory.

2. A person who obtains a deer hunting license under this section is not required to pay the wildlife habitat fee but shall purchase a deer hunting license and hunting license, be otherwise qualified to hunt, and pay a one dollar fee that shall be used and is appropriated for the purpose of deer herd population management, including assisting with the cost of processing deer donated to the help us stop hunger program administered by the commission.

3. A person may obtain a license under this section in addition to any other deer hunting li-

censes for which the person is eligible.

4. For the purposes of this section, “*nonambulatory person*” means an individual who has received a nonambulatory person’s permit from the department as provided by rule, and at a minimum has one or more of the following conditions:

- a. Paralysis of the lower half of the body, usually due to disease or a spinal cord injury.
- b. Loss or partial loss of both legs.
- c. Any other physical affliction which makes it impossible for the person to ambulate successfully.

2009 Acts, ch 83, §1
NEW section

483A.9A Combination packages of licenses.

1. The commission is authorized, pursuant to rules adopted under chapter 17A, to develop combination packages of licenses in order to offer incentives to residents to purchase additional licenses or for the specific purpose of increasing sales of licenses that will help to recruit or retain hunters, anglers, and trappers in the state.

2. The total cost of each combination package of licenses offered shall be less than the total cost of the licenses if each were purchased separately.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §40
NEW section

483A.10 Issuance of licenses.

1. The licenses and combination packages of licenses issued pursuant to this chapter shall be issued by the department or the license agents as specified by rules of the commission. A county recorder may issue licenses or combination packages of licenses subject to the rules of the commission.

2. The rules shall include the application procedures as necessary. The licenses and combination packages of licenses shall show the total cost of the license or combination package of licenses, including a writing fee to be retained by the license agent and any administrative fees to be forwarded to the department, if applicable. A person authorized to issue a license or combination package of licenses or collect a fee pursuant to this chapter or chapter 484A shall charge the fee specified in this chapter or chapter 484A only plus a writing fee and administrative fee, if applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §41
Section amended

483A.12 Fees.

1. The license agent shall be responsible for all fees for the issuance of hunting, fishing, fur harvester licenses, and combination packages of licenses sold by the license agent. All unused license blanks shall be surrendered to the department upon the department’s demand.

2. A license agent shall retain a writing fee of fifty cents from the sale of each license or combina-

tion package of licenses except that the writing fee for a free deer or wild turkey license as authorized under section 483A.24, subsection 2, shall be one dollar. If a county recorder is a license agent, the writing fees retained by the county recorder shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §42
Section amended

483A.25 Pheasant and quail restoration program — appropriations. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 144, § 48.

With respect to proposed amendment by 2009 Acts, ch 41, §143, see Code editor’s note to chapter 7K
Upland game bird study advisory committee, see 2009 Acts, ch 144, §49, 50

483A.26 False claims.

A nonresident shall not obtain a resident license by falsely claiming residency in the state. The use of a license by a person other than the person to whom the license is issued is unlawful and nullifies the license.

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph p
Section not amended; footnote revised

483A.27 Hunter safety and ethics education program — license requirement.

1. A person born after January 1, 1972, shall not obtain a hunting license unless the person has satisfactorily completed a hunter safety and ethics education course approved by the commission. A person who is eleven years of age or more may enroll in an approved hunter safety and ethics education course, but a person who is eleven years of age and who has successfully completed the course shall be issued a certificate of completion which becomes valid on the person’s twelfth birthday. A certificate of completion from an approved hunter safety and ethics education course issued in this state, or a certificate issued by another state, country, or province for completion of a course that meets the standards adopted by the international hunter education association, is valid for the requirements of this section.

2. A certificate of completion shall not be issued to a person who has not satisfactorily completed a minimum of ten hours of training in an approved hunter safety and ethics education course. The department shall establish the curriculum for the first ten hours of an approved hunter safety and ethics education course offered in this state. Upon completion of the ten-hour curriculum, each person shall pass an individual oral test or a written test provided by the department. The department shall establish the criteria for successfully passing the tests. Based on the results of the test and demonstrated safe handling of a firearm, the instructor shall determine the persons who shall be issued a certificate of completion.

3. The department shall provide a manual regarding hunter safety and ethics education which shall be used by all instructors and persons receiving hunter safety and ethics education training in

this state. The department may produce the manual in a print or electronic format accessible from a computer, including from a data storage device or the department's internet site.

4. The department shall provide for the certification of persons who wish to become hunter safety and ethics instructors. A person shall not act as an instructor in hunter safety and ethics education as provided in this section without first obtaining an instructor's certificate from the department.

5. An officer of the department or a certified instructor may issue a certificate to a person who has not completed the hunter safety and ethics education course but meets the criteria established by the commission.

6. A public or private school accredited pursuant to section 256.11 or an organization approved by the department may cooperate with the department in providing a course in hunter safety and ethics education or shooting sports activities as provided in this section.

7. A hunting license obtained under this section by a person who gave false information or presented a fraudulent certificate of completion shall be revoked and a new hunting license shall not be issued for at least two years from the date of conviction. A hunting license obtained by a person who was born after January 1, 1972, but has not satisfactorily completed the hunter safety and ethics education course or has not met the requirements established by the commission, shall be revoked.

8. The commission shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A as necessary to carry out the administration of this section.

9. The initial hunter safety certificate shall be issued without cost. A duplicate certificate shall be issued at a cost of three dollars.

10. A person under eighteen years of age who is required to exhibit a valid hunting license, shall also exhibit a valid certificate of completion from a state approved hunter safety and ethics education course upon request of an officer of the department. A failure to carry or refusal to exhibit the certificate of completion as provided in this subsection is a violation of this chapter. A violator is guilty of a simple misdemeanor as provided in section 483A.42.

11. An instructor certified by the department shall be allowed to conduct a department-approved hunter safety and ethics education course or shooting sports activities course on public school property with the approval of a majority of the board of directors of the school district. Con-

ducting an approved hunter safety and ethics education course or shooting sports activities course is not a violation of any public policy, rule, regulation, resolution, or ordinance which prohibits the possession, display, or use of a firearm, bow and arrow, or other hunting weapon on public school property or other public property in this state.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §159

For applicable scheduled fines, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph b Subsections 1 and 11 amended

483A.28 Noncommercial harvest of aquatic species.

1. A boundary waters sport trotline license entitles the licensee to use a maximum of four trotlines with two hundred hooks in the aggregate and only on boundary waters. All boundary waters sport trotlines shall be tagged with the name and address of the licensee on a weather-resistant tag provided by the licensee and affixed above the waterline. A boundary waters sport trotline licensee is not permitted to sell, barter, or trade fish or turtles taken pursuant to the license.

2. A valid fishing license issued pursuant to this chapter entitles the licensee to take and possess a maximum of one hundred pounds of live turtles or fifty pounds of dressed turtles. Any unattended fishing gear used to take turtles pursuant to a fishing license shall be tagged with the name and address of the licensee on a weather-resistant tag provided by the licensee and affixed above the waterline. A fishing licensee is not permitted to sell, barter, or trade live or dressed turtles taken pursuant to the license.

3. A valid fishing license issued pursuant to this chapter entitles the licensee to take and possess a maximum amount of mussels or shells daily as authorized by rule under the authority of sections 456A.24, 481A.38, and 481A.39. A fishing licensee shall not sell, barter, or trade freshwater mussels or shells taken pursuant to the fishing license.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §43

For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph c NEW section

483A.29 Reserved.

483A.36 Manner of conveyance.

No person, except as permitted by law, shall have or carry a gun in or on a vehicle on a public highway, unless the gun is taken down or totally contained in a securely fastened case, and its barrels and magazines are unloaded.

For applicable scheduled fine, see §805.8B, subsection 3, paragraph q Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 484B

HUNTING PRESERVES

484B.10 Season — hunting license.

1. A person shall not take a game bird or ungulate upon a hunting preserve, by shooting in any manner, except during the established season or as authorized by section 481A.56. The established season shall be September 1 through March 31 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. The owner of a hunting preserve shall establish the hunting season for nonnative, pen-reared ungulates on the hunting preserve.

2. Waterfowl shall not be shot over any area where pen-reared mallards may serve as live decoys for wild waterfowl. All persons hunting game birds or ungulates upon a licensed hunting preserve shall secure a hunting license to do so in accordance with the game laws of Iowa, with the exception that an unlicensed person may secure an annual hunting preserve license restricted to hunting preserves only for a license fee of five dol-

lars. All persons who hunt on hunting preserves shall pay the wildlife habitat fee.

3. A nonresident youth under sixteen years of age may hunt game birds on a licensed hunting preserve upon securing an annual hunting preserve license restricted to hunting preserves only for a license fee of five dollars and payment of the wildlife habitat fee. A nonresident youth is not required to complete the hunter safety and ethics education course to obtain a hunting preserve license pursuant to this subsection if the youth is accompanied by a person who is at least eighteen years of age, is qualified to hunt, and possesses a valid hunting license. During the hunt, the accompanying adult must be within arm's reach of the nonresident youth.

2009 Acts, ch 144, §44
Remote control or internet hunting prohibited, see §481A.125A
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 489

REVISED UNIFORM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ACT

489.108 Name.

1. The name of a limited liability company must contain the words "*limited liability company*" or "*limited company*" or the abbreviation "L.L.C.", "LLC", "L.C.", or "LC". "Limited" may be abbreviated as "Ltd.", and "company" may be abbreviated as "Co."

2. Unless authorized by subsection 3, the name of a limited liability company must be distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from all of the following:

a. The name of each person that is not an individual and that is incorporated, organized, or authorized to transact business in this state.

b. Each name reserved under section 489.109.

3. A limited liability company may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use a name that does not comply with subsection 2. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if either of the following applies:

a. The present user, registrant, or owner of the noncomplying name consents in a signed record to the use and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change the noncomplying name to a name that complies with subsection 2 and is distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from the name applied for.

b. The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of the final judgment of a court establishing the applicant's right to use in

this state the name applied for.

4. A limited liability company may use the name, including the fictitious name, of another entity that is used in this state if the other entity is formed under the law of this state or is authorized to transact business in this state and the proposed user limited liability company meets any of the following conditions:

a. Has merged with the other entity.

b. Has been formed by reorganization of the other entity.

c. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the name, of the other entity.

5. This article does not control the use of fictitious names. However, if a limited liability company uses a fictitious name in this state, it shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a certified copy of the resolution of its members if it is member-managed or its managers if it is manager-managed, adopting the fictitious name.

6. Subject to section 489.805, this section applies to a foreign limited liability company transacting business in this state which has a certificate of authority to transact business in this state or which has applied for a certificate of authority.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §160
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

489.302 Statement of authority.

1. A limited liability company may deliver to

the secretary of state for filing a statement of authority. All of the following apply to the statement:

a. It must include the name of the company and the street and mailing addresses of its registered office.

b. With respect to any position that exists in or with respect to the company, it may state the authority, or limitations on the authority, of all persons holding the position to do any of the following:

(1) Execute an instrument transferring real property held in the name of the company.

(2) Enter into other transactions on behalf of, or otherwise act for or bind, the company.

c. It may state the authority, or limitations on the authority, of a specific person to do any of the following:

(1) Execute an instrument transferring real property held in the name of the company.

(2) Enter into other transactions on behalf of, or otherwise act for or bind, the company.

2. To amend or cancel a statement of authority filed by the secretary of state under section 489.205, subsection 1, a limited liability company must deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment or cancellation stating all of the following:

a. The name of the company.

b. The street and mailing addresses of the company's registered office.

c. The caption of the statement being amended or canceled and the date the statement being affected became effective.

d. The contents of the amendment or a declaration that the statement being affected is canceled.

3. A statement of authority affects only the power of a person to bind a limited liability company to persons that are not members.

4. Subject to subsection 3 and section 489.103, subsection 4, and except as otherwise provided in subsections 6, 7, and 8, a limitation on the authority of a person or a position contained in an effective statement of authority is not by itself evidence of knowledge or notice of the limitation by any person.

5. Subject to subsection 3, a grant of authority not pertaining to a transfer of real property and contained in an effective statement of authority is conclusive in favor of a person that gives value in reliance on the grant, except to the extent that when the person gives value, any of the following applies:

a. The person has knowledge to the contrary.

b. The statement has been canceled or restrictively amended under subsection 2.

c. A limitation on the grant is contained in another statement of authority that became effective after the statement containing the grant became effective.

6. Subject to subsection 3, an effective statement of authority that grants authority to transfer

real property held in the name of the limited liability company and that is recorded by certified copy in the office for recording transfers of the real property is conclusive in favor of a person that gives value in reliance on the grant without knowledge to the contrary, except to the extent that when the person gives value, any of the following applies:

a. The statement has been canceled or restrictively amended under subsection 2 and a certified copy of the cancellation or restrictive amendment has been recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property.

b. A limitation on the grant is contained in another statement of authority that became effective after the statement containing the grant became effective and a certified copy of the later-effective statement is recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property.

7. Subject to subsection 3, if a certified copy of an effective statement containing a limitation on the authority to transfer real property held in the name of a limited liability company is recorded in the office for recording transfers of that real property, all persons are deemed to know of the limitation.

8. Subject to subsection 9, an effective statement of dissolution or statement of termination is a cancellation of any filed statement of authority for the purposes of subsection 6 and is a limitation on authority for the purposes of subsection 7.

9. After a statement of dissolution becomes effective, a limited liability company may deliver to the secretary of state for filing and, if appropriate, may record a statement of authority that is designated as a post-dissolution statement of authority. The statement operates as provided in subsections 6 and 7.

10. Unless earlier canceled, an effective statement of authority is canceled by operation of law five years after the date on which the statement, or its most recent amendment, becomes effective. This cancellation operates without need for any recording under subsection 6 or 7.

11. An effective statement of denial operates as a restrictive amendment under this section and may be recorded by certified copy for the purposes of subsection 6, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 41, §144, 145

Subsection 5, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

489.401 Becoming member.

1. If a limited liability company is to have only one member upon formation, a person becomes the member as agreed by that person and the organizer of the company or a majority of organizers if more than one. That person and the organizer may be, but need not be, different persons. If different, the organizer acts on behalf of the initial member.

2. If a limited liability company is to have more

than one member upon formation, those persons become members as agreed by the persons before the formation of the company. The organizer acts on behalf of the persons in forming the company and may be, but need not be, one of the persons.

3. If a limited liability company has no members upon formation, a person becomes a member of the limited liability company with the consent of the organizer or a majority of the organizers if more than one. The organizers may consent to more than one person simultaneously becoming the company's initial members.

4. After formation of a limited liability company, a person becomes a member upon any of the following:

- a. As provided in the operating agreement.
- b. As the result of a transaction effective under article 10.
- c. With the consent of all the members.

d. If, within ninety consecutive days after the company ceases to have any members, all of the following occur:

(1) The last person to have been a member, or the legal representative of that person, designates a person to become a member.

(2) The designated person consents to become a member.

5. A person may become a member without acquiring a transferable interest and without making or being obligated to make a contribution to the limited liability company.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §146

Subsection 4, paragraph d, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

489.702 Winding up.

1. A dissolved limited liability company shall wind up its activities, and the company continues after dissolution only for the purpose of winding up.

2. In winding up its activities, all of the following apply to a limited liability company:

a. It shall discharge the company's debts, obligations, or other liabilities, settle and close the company's activities, and marshal and distribute the assets of the company.

b. It may do all of the following:

(1) Deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissolution stating the name of the company and that the company is dissolved.

(2) Preserve the company activities and property as a going concern for a reasonable time.

(3) Prosecute and defend actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal, or administrative.

(4) Transfer the company's property.

(5) Settle disputes by mediation or arbitration.

(6) Deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of termination stating the name of the company and that the company is terminated.

(7) Perform other acts necessary or appropriate to the winding up.

3. If a dissolved limited liability company has

no members, the legal representative of the last person to have been a member may wind up the activities of the company. If the person does so, the person has the powers of a sole manager under section 489.407, subsection 3, and is deemed to be a manager for the purposes of section 489.304, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

4. If the legal representative under subsection 3 declines or fails to wind up the company's activities, a person may be appointed to do so by the consent of transferees owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as transferees at the time the consent is to be effective. All of the following apply to a person appointed under this subsection:

a. The person has the powers of a sole manager under section 489.407, subsection 3, and is deemed to be a manager for the purposes of section 489.304, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

b. The person shall promptly deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment to the company's certificate of organization to do all of the following:

(1) State that the company has no members.

(2) State that the person has been appointed pursuant to this subsection to wind up the company.

(3) Provide the street and mailing addresses of the person.

5. The district court may order judicial supervision of the winding up of a dissolved limited liability company, including the appointment of a person to wind up the company's activities pursuant to any of the following:

a. On application of a member, if the applicant establishes good cause.

b. On the application of a transferee, if all of the following apply:

(1) The company does not have any members.

(2) The legal representative of the last person to have been a member declines or fails to wind up the company's activities.

(3) Within a reasonable time following the dissolution a person has not been appointed pursuant to subsection 4.

c. In connection with a proceeding under section 489.701, subsection 1, paragraph "d" or "e".

2009 Acts, ch 133, §161

Subsection 5, paragraph b, subparagraph (3) amended

489.1203 Series distributions.

1. Any distribution made by a series before its dissolution and winding up must be in equal shares among the series members and dissociated series members, except to the extent necessary to comply with any transfer effective under section 489.502 and any charging order in effect under section 489.503.

2. A person has a right to a distribution before the dissolution and winding up of a series only if the series decides to make an interim distribution. A person's dissociation does not entitle the person to a distribution.

3. A person does not have a right to demand or receive a distribution from a series in any form other than money. Except as otherwise provided in section 489.708, subsection 3, a series may distribute an asset in kind if each part of the asset is fungible with each other part and each person receives a percentage of the asset equal in value to the person's share of distributions.

4. If a series member or transferee becomes entitled to receive a distribution, the series member or transferee has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the series with respect to the distribution.

5. *a.* A series shall not make a distribution if after the distribution any of the following occurs:

(1) The series would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of the series' activities.

(2) The series' total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the series were to be dissolved, wound up, and terminated at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution, winding up, and termination of members whose preferential rights are superior to those of persons receiving the distribution.

b. As used in paragraph "a", "distribution" does not include amounts constituting reasonable compensation for present or past services or reasonable payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide retirement plan or other benefits program.

6. A series may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited under subsection 1 on financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable in the circumstances or on a fair valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

7. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, the effect of a distribution under subsection 1 is measured as follows:

a. In the case of a distribution by purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of a transferable interest in the series, as of the date money or other property is transferred or debt incurred by the series.

b. In all other cases, as of the date when one of the following occurs:

(1) The distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs within one hundred twenty days after that date.

(2) The payment is made, if the payment occurs more than one hundred twenty days after the distribution is authorized.

8. A series' indebtedness to a series member incurred by reason of a distribution made in accor-

dance with this section is at parity with the series' indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors.

9. A series' indebtedness, including indebtedness issued in connection with or as part of a distribution, is not a liability for purposes of subsection 5 if the terms of the indebtedness provide that payment of principal and interest are made only to the extent that a distribution could be made to members of the series under this section. If such indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest on the indebtedness is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is measured on the date the payment is made.

10. *a.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph "b", if a member of a member-managed series or manager of a manager-managed series consents to a distribution made in violation of this section and in consenting to the distribution fails to comply with section 489.409, the member or manager is personally liable to the series for the amount of the distribution that exceeds the amount that could have been distributed without the violation of this section.

b. To the extent the operating agreement of a member-managed series expressly relieves a series member of the authority and responsibility to consent to distributions and imposes that authority and responsibility on one or more other members of the series, the liability stated in paragraph "a" applies to the other members of the series and not the member of the series that the operating agreement relieves of authority and responsibility.

11. A person that receives a distribution knowing that the distribution to that person was made in violation of this section is personally liable to the limited liability company but only to the extent that the distribution received by the person exceeded the amount that could have been properly paid under this section.

12. A person against which an action is commenced because the person is liable under subsection 10 may do any of the following:

a. Implead any other person that is subject to liability under subsection 10 and seek to compel contribution from the person.

b. Implead any person that received a distribution in violation of subsection 11 and seek to compel contribution from the person in the amount the person received in violation of that subsection.

13. An action under this section is barred if not commenced within two years after the distribution.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §162, 163
Subsection 10, paragraph a amended
Subsection 11 amended

CHAPTER 490

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

490.122 Filing, service, and copying fees.

1. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees when the documents described in this subsection are delivered to the secretary's office for filing:

DOCUMENT	FEE
<i>a.</i> Articles of incorporation	\$ 50
<i>b.</i> Application for use of indistinguishable name	\$ 10
<i>c.</i> Application for reserved name	\$ 10
<i>d.</i> Notice of transfer of reserved name	\$ 10
<i>e.</i> Application for registered name per month or part thereof	\$ 2
<i>f.</i> Application for renewal of registered name	\$ 20
<i>g.</i> Corporation's statement of change of registered agent or registered office or both	No fee
<i>h.</i> Agent's statement of change of registered office for each affected corporation	No fee
<i>i.</i> Agent's statement of resignation	No fee
<i>j.</i> Amendment of articles of incorporation	\$ 50
<i>k.</i> Restatement of articles of incorporation with amendment of articles	\$ 50
<i>l.</i> Articles of merger, share exchange, or conversion	\$ 50
<i>m.</i> Articles of dissolution	\$ 5
<i>n.</i> Articles of revocation of dissolution	\$ 5
<i>o.</i> Certificate of administrative dissolution	No fee
<i>p.</i> Application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution	\$ 5
<i>q.</i> Certificate of reinstatement	No fee
<i>r.</i> Certificate of judicial dissolution	No fee
<i>s.</i> Application for certificate of authority	\$100
<i>t.</i> Application for amended certificate of authority	\$100
<i>u.</i> Application for certificate of withdrawal	\$ 10
<i>v.</i> Certificate of revocation of authority to transact business	No fee
<i>w.</i> Articles of correction	\$ 5
<i>x.</i> Application for certificate of existence or authorization	\$ 5
<i>y.</i> Any other document required or permitted to be filed by this chapter	\$ 5

2. The secretary of state shall collect a fee of five dollars each time process is served on the secretary under this chapter. The party to a proceeding causing service of process is entitled to recover

this fee as costs if the party prevails in the proceeding.

3. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any filed document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation:

- a.* \$1.00 a page for copying.
- b.* \$5.00 for the certificate.

2008 Acts, ch 1162, §116, 155
Filing fee for biennial report; §490.1622
Authority to refund fees; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §21
Section not amended; history and footnote revised

490.831 Standards of liability for directors.

1. A director shall not be liable to the corporation or its shareholders for any decision as director to take or not to take action, or any failure to take any action, unless the party asserting liability in a proceeding establishes both of the following:

- a.* That any of the following apply:
 - (1) A provision in the articles of incorporation authorized by section 490.202, subsection 2, paragraph "d", or the protection afforded by section 490.832 if interposed as a bar to the proceeding by the director, does not preclude liability.
 - (2) The protection afforded by section 490.870 does not preclude liability.
- b.* That the challenged conduct consisted or was the result of one of the following:

(1) Action not in good faith.

(2) A decision that satisfies one of the following:

(a) That the director did not reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(b) As to which the director was not informed to an extent the director reasonably believed appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) A lack of objectivity due to the director's familial, financial, or business relationship with, or a lack of independence due to the director's domination or control by, another person having a material interest in the challenged conduct, which also meets both of the following criteria:

(a) Which relationship or which domination or control could reasonably be expected to have affected the director's judgment respecting the challenged conduct in a manner adverse to the corporation.

(b) After a reasonable expectation to such effect has been established, the director shall not have established that the challenged conduct was reasonably believed by the director to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(4) A sustained failure of the director to devote attention to ongoing oversight of the business and affairs of the corporation, or a failure to devote

timely attention, by making, or causing to be made, appropriate inquiry, when particular facts and circumstances of significant concern materialize that would alert a reasonably attentive director to the need for such oversight, attention, or inquiry.

(5) Receipt of a financial benefit to which the director was not entitled or any other breach of the director's duties to deal fairly with the corporation and its shareholders that is actionable under applicable law.

2. *a.* A party seeking to hold the director liable for money damages shall also have the burden of establishing both of the following:

(1) That harm to the corporation or its shareholders has been suffered.

(2) The harm suffered was proximately caused by the director's challenged conduct.

b. A party seeking to hold the director liable for other money payment under a legal remedy, such as compensation for the unauthorized use of corporate assets, shall also have whatever persuasion burden may be called for to establish that the payment sought is appropriate in the circumstances.

c. A party seeking to hold the director liable for other money payment under an equitable remedy, such as profit recovery by or disgorgement to the corporation, shall also have whatever persuasion burden may be called for to establish that the equitable remedy sought is appropriate in the circumstances.

3. This section shall not do any of the following:

a. In any instance where fairness is at issue, such as consideration of the fairness of a transaction to the corporation under section 490.832, alter the burden of proving the fact or lack of fairness otherwise applicable.

b. Alter the fact or lack of liability of a director under another section of this chapter, such as the provisions governing the consequences of an unlawful distribution under section 490.833 or a transactional interest under section 490.832.

c. Affect any rights to which the corporation or a shareholder may be entitled under another statute of this state or the United States.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §164

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended

490.1110 Business combinations with interested shareholders.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a corporation shall not engage in any business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years following the time that the shareholder became an interested shareholder, unless any of the following apply:

a. Prior to the time the shareholder became an interested shareholder, the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the

shareholder becoming an interested shareholder.

b. Upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the interested shareholder owned at least eighty-five percent of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding, for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding, those shares owned by persons who are directors and officers, and by employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer.

c. At or subsequent to the time the shareholder became an interested shareholder, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested shareholder. Such approval shall not be by written consent.

2. This section does not apply in any of the following circumstances:

a. The corporation does not have a class of voting stock that is listed on a national securities exchange, authorized for quotation on the national association of securities dealers automated quotations – national market system, or held of record by more than two thousand shareholders, unless any of the foregoing results from action taken, directly or indirectly, by an interested shareholder or from a transaction in which a person becomes an interested shareholder.

b. The corporation's original articles of incorporation contain a provision expressly electing not to be governed by this section.

c. The corporation, by action of its board of directors, adopts an amendment to its bylaws by no later than September 29, 1997, expressly electing not to be governed by this section, which amendment shall not be further amended by the board of directors.

d. The corporation, by action of its shareholders, adopts an amendment to its articles of incorporation or bylaws expressly electing not to be governed by this section, provided that, in addition to any other vote required by law, such amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote. An amendment adopted pursuant to this paragraph is effective immediately in the case of a corporation that has never had a class of voting stock that falls within any of the three categories set out in paragraph "a" and has not elected by a provision in its original articles of incorporation or any amendment to such articles to be governed by this section. In all other cases, an amendment adopted pursuant to this paragraph is not effective until twelve months after the adoption of the amendment and does not

apply to any business combination between the corporation and any person who became an interested shareholder of the corporation on or prior to such adoption.

An amendment to the bylaws adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall not be further amended by the board of directors.

e. A shareholder becomes an interested shareholder inadvertently and both of the following apply:

(1) As soon as practicable the shareholder divests itself of ownership of sufficient shares so that the shareholder ceases to be an interested shareholder.

(2) The shareholder would not, at any time within the three-year period immediately prior to a business combination between the corporation and such shareholder, have been an interested shareholder but for the inadvertent acquisition of ownership.

f. (1) The business combination is proposed prior to the consummation or abandonment of and subsequent to the earlier of the public announcement or the notice required in this paragraph of a proposed transaction which satisfies all of the following:

(a) Constitutes a transaction described in subparagraph (2).

(b) Is with or by a person who either was not an interested shareholder during the previous three years or who became an interested shareholder with the approval of the corporation's board of directors or who became an interested shareholder during the time period described in paragraph "g".

(c) Is approved or not opposed by a majority of the members of the board of directors then in office who were directors prior to any person becoming an interested shareholder during the previous three years, or who were recommended for election or elected to succeed such directors by a majority of such directors.

(2) A proposed transaction under subparagraph (1) is limited to the following:

(a) A merger of the corporation, other than a merger pursuant to section 490.1105.

(b) A sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one or more transactions and whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the corporation or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation, other than to a direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the corporation or to the corporation itself, which has an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

(c) A proposed tender or exchange offer for fifty percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

(3) The corporation shall give no less than twenty days' notice to all interested shareholders prior to the consummation of any of the transactions described in subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (a) or (b).

g. The business combination is with an interested shareholder who becomes an interested shareholder of the corporation at a time when the corporation is not subject to this section pursuant to paragraph "a", "b", "c", or "d".

Notwithstanding paragraphs "a" through "d", a corporation may elect under its original articles of incorporation or any amendment to such articles to be subject to this section. However, such amendment shall not apply to restrict a business combination between the corporation and an interested shareholder of the corporation if the interested shareholder became such prior to the effective date of the amendment.

3. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Affiliate" means a person that directly, or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, another person.

b. "Associate", when used to indicate a relationship with a person, means any of the following:

(1) A corporation, partnership, unincorporated association, or other entity of which the person is a director, officer, or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the owner of twenty percent or more of any class of voting stock.

(2) A trust or other estate in which the person has at least a twenty percent beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity.

(3) A relative or spouse of the person, or any relative of the spouse, who has the same residence as the person.

c. "Business combination", with respect to a corporation and an interested shareholder of such corporation, means any of the following:

(1) A merger or consolidation of the corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation with the interested shareholder, or with any other corporation, partnership, unincorporated association, or other entity if the merger or consolidation is caused by the interested shareholder and as a result of such merger the surviving entity is not subject to subsection 1.

(2) A sales, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one transaction or a series of transactions, except proportionately as a shareholder of such corporation, to or with the interested shareholder, whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the corporation or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation which assets have an aggregate market value equal to ten percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all the assets

of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

(3) A transaction which results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation or by any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation of any stock of the corporation or of such subsidiary to the interested shareholder, except for the following:

(a) Pursuant to the exercise, exchange, or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for, or convertible into stock of the corporation or such subsidiary which securities were outstanding prior to the time that the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder.

(b) Pursuant to a merger under section 490.1105.

(c) Pursuant to a distribution paid or made, or the exercise, exchange, or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for, or convertible into stock of such corporation or any such subsidiary, which stock is distributed pro rata to all holders of a class or series of stock of the corporation subsequent to the time the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder.

(d) Pursuant to an exchange offer by the corporation to purchase stock made on the same terms to all holders of the stock.

(e) Any issuance or transfer of stock by the corporation, provided, however, that in no case under subparagraph divisions (c) and (d) and this subparagraph division shall there be an increase in the interested shareholder's proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation or of the voting stock of the corporation.

(4) A transaction involving the corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series, or securities convertible into the stock of any class or series, of the corporation or of any such subsidiary which is owned by the interested shareholder, except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments or as a result of any purchase or redemption of any shares of stock not caused, directly or indirectly, by the interested shareholder.

(5) The receipt by the interested shareholder of the benefit, directly or indirectly, except proportionately as a shareholder of such corporation, of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges, or other financial benefits, other than those expressly permitted in subparagraphs (1) through (4), provided by or through the corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary.

d. "Control", including the terms "controlling", "controlled by", and "under common control with", means the ability, directly or indirectly, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting stock, by contract, or otherwise. A person who is the owner of twenty percent or more of the

outstanding voting stock of any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association, or other entity is presumed to have control of such entity, in the absence of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary. Notwithstanding this paragraph, a presumption of control shall not apply where a person holds voting stock, in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing this section, as an agent, bank, broker, nominee, custodian, or trustee for one or more owners who do not individually or as a group have control of such entity.

e. "Interested shareholder" means any person, other than the corporation and any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation, that is the owner of ten percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation, or is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of ten percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within the three-year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such person is an interested shareholder, and the affiliates and associates of such person. "Interested shareholder" does not include a person whose ownership of shares in excess of the ten percent limitation is the result of action taken solely by the corporation, provided that such person is an interested shareholder if, after such action by the corporation, the person acquires additional shares of voting stock of the corporation, other than as a result of further corporate action not caused, directly or indirectly, by such person.

For purposes of determining whether a person is an interested shareholder, the outstanding voting stock of the corporation does not include any other unissued stock of the corporation which may be issuable pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, or upon exercise of conversion rights, warrants, or options, or otherwise.

f. "Owner", including the terms "own" and "owned" when used with respect to any stock, means a person that individually or with or through any of such person's affiliates or associates satisfies any of the following:

(1) Beneficially owns such stock, directly or indirectly.

(2) Has the right to do either of the following:

(a) Acquire such stock, whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time, pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants, or options, or otherwise. However, a person is not deemed the owner of stock tendered pursuant to a tender or exchange offer made by such person or any of such person's affiliates or associates until such tendered stock is accepted for purchase or exchange.

(b) Vote such stock pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, or understanding. However, a person is not deemed the owner of any stock because of such person's right to vote such stock if the

agreement, arrangement, or understanding to vote such stock arises solely from the revocable proxy or consent given in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made to ten or more persons.

(3) Has any agreement, arrangement, or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting, or disposing of such stock with any other person who beneficially owns, or whose affiliates or associates beneficially own, directly or indirectly, such stock. However, an agreement, arrangement, or understanding for the purpose of voting such stock does not include voting pursuant to a revocable proxy or consent under subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b).

g. “*Person*” means any individual, corporation, partnership, unincorporated association, or other entity.

h. “*Stock*” means, with respect to any corporation, capital stock and, with respect to any other entity, any equity interest.

i. “*Voting stock*” means, with respect to any corporation, stock of any class or series entitled to vote generally in the election of directors and, with respect to any entity that is not a corporation, any equity interest entitled to vote generally in the election of the governing body of such entity.

4. The articles of incorporation or bylaws shall not require, for any vote of shareholders required by this section, a greater vote of shareholders than that specified in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

490.1112 Action on plan of conversion by converting domestic corporation.

1. In the case of a domestic corporation that is being converted into an other entity all of the following apply:

a. The plan of conversion must be adopted by the domestic corporation’s board of directors.

b. After adopting the plan of conversion, the domestic corporation’s board of directors must submit the plan to the domestic corporation’s shareholders for their approval. The board of directors must also transmit to the shareholders a recommendation that the shareholders approve the plan, unless the board of directors makes a determination that because of conflicts of interest or other special circumstances it should not make such a recommendation, in which case the board of directors must transmit to the shareholders the basis for that determination.

c. The domestic corporation must notify each shareholder of the domestic corporation, whether or not entitled to vote, of the meeting of shareholders at which the plan is to be submitted for approv-

al. The notice must state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the plan of conversion and must contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of conversion. The notice shall include or be accompanied by a copy of the organizational documents as they will be in effect immediately after the conversion.

d. The domestic corporation’s board of directors may condition its submission of the plan of conversion to the domestic corporation’s shareholders on any basis.

e. Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws, or the board of directors of the domestic corporation require a greater vote or a greater number of votes to be present, the approval of the plan of conversion shall require the approval of the domestic corporation’s shareholders at a meeting at which a quorum consisting of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the plan exists, and, if any classes or series of shares is entitled to vote as a separate group on the plan of conversion, the approval of each such separate voting group at a meeting at which a quorum of the voting group consisting of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the conversion by that voting group is present.

f. If any provision of the articles of incorporation, bylaws, or an agreement of the domestic corporation to which any of the directors or shareholders of the domestic corporation are parties, adopted or entered into before the effective date of this section, applies to a merger of the corporation and the document does not refer to a conversion of the corporation, the provision shall be deemed to apply to a conversion of the corporation until such provision is subsequently amended.

g. If as a result of the conversion as provided in this subsection, one or more shareholders of the domestic corporation would become subject to owner liability for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of any other person or entity, approval of the plan of conversion shall require the execution, by each such shareholder of the domestic corporation, of a separate written consent to become so subject to such owner liability.

2. After a conversion is approved as provided in subsection 1, and at any time before a filing is made under section 490.1113, a domestic corporation that is being converted may amend its plan of conversion or abandon the planned conversion as follows:

a. As provided in the plan of conversion.

b. Except as prohibited by the plan of conversion, by the same consent as was required to approve the plan of conversion.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §147

Subsection 1, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 491

CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT

491.1 Who may incorporate.

Any number of persons may become incorporated under this chapter prior to July 1, 1971, for the transaction of any lawful business, but the incorporation confers no power or privilege not possessed by natural persons, except as provided in

this chapter. All domestic corporations shall be organized under chapter 490, except as expressly provided otherwise in chapter 490.

Incorporation of mutual insurance holding companies resulting from reorganization of domestic mutual insurance companies, see §521A.14
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 496C

PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

496C.14 Required purchase by professional corporation of its own shares.

1. *a.* Notwithstanding any other statute or rule of law, a professional corporation shall purchase its own shares as provided in this section; and the shareholders of a professional corporation and their executors, administrators, legal representatives, and successors in interest shall sell and transfer the shares held by them as provided in this section.

b. The corporation may validly purchase its own shares even though its net assets are less than its stated capital, or even though by so doing its net assets would be reduced below its stated capital.

c. Upon the death of a shareholder, the professional corporation shall immediately purchase all shares held by the deceased shareholder.

2. In order to remain a shareholder of a professional corporation, a shareholder shall at all times be licensed to practice in this state a profession which the corporation is authorized to practice. Whenever any shareholder does not have or ceases to have this qualification, the corporation shall immediately purchase all shares held by that shareholder.

3. Whenever any person other than the shareholder of record becomes entitled to have shares of a corporation transferred into that person's name or to exercise voting rights, except as a proxy, with respect to shares of the corporation, the corporation shall immediately purchase such shares. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this section shall be applicable whether the event occurs as a result of the appointment of a guardian or conservator for a shareholder or the shareholder's property, transfer of shares by operation of law, involuntary transfer of shares, judicial proceedings, execution, levy, bankruptcy proceedings, receivership proceedings, foreclosure or enforcement of a pledge or encumbrance, or any other situation or occurrence. However, this section does not apply to any voluntary transfer of shares

as defined in this chapter.

4. Shares purchased by the corporation under the provisions of this section shall be transferred to the corporation as of the close of business on the date of the death or other event which requires purchase. The shareholder and the shareholder's executors, administrators, legal representatives, or successors in interest shall promptly do all things which may be necessary or convenient to cause transfer to be made as of the transfer date. However, the shares shall promptly be transferred on the stock transfer books of the corporation as of the transfer date, notwithstanding any delay in transferring or surrendering the shares or certificates representing the shares, and the transfer shall be valid and effective for all purposes as of the close of business on the transfer date. The purchase price for such shares shall be paid as provided in this chapter, but the transfer of shares to the corporation as provided in this section shall not be delayed or affected by any delay or default in making payment.

5. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 4, purchase by the corporation is not required upon the occurrence of any event other than death of a shareholder if the corporation is dissolved or voluntarily elects to adopt the provisions of the Iowa business corporation Act, as provided in section 490.1701, subsection 2, within sixty days after the occurrence of the event. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide that purchase is not required upon the death of a shareholder if the corporation is dissolved within sixty days after the death. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 4, purchase by the corporation is not required upon the death of a shareholder if the corporation voluntarily elects to adopt the provisions of the Iowa business corporation Act, as provided in section 490.1701, subsection 2, within sixty days after death.

6. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or in an agreement among all shareholders of the professional corporation:

a. The purchase price for shares shall be their book value as of the end of the month immediately preceding the death or other event which requires purchase. Book value shall be determined from the books and records of the professional corporation in accordance with the regular method of accounting used by the corporation, uniformly and consistently applied. Adjustments to book value shall be made, if necessary, to take into account work in process and accounts receivable. Any final determination of book value made in good faith by any independent certified public accountant or firm of certified public accountants employed by the corporation for the purpose shall be conclusive on all persons.

b. The purchase price shall be paid in cash as follows:

(1) Upon the death of a shareholder, thirty percent of the purchase price shall be paid within ninety days after death, and the balance shall be paid in three equal annual installments on the first three anniversaries of the death.

(2) Upon the happening of any other event referred to in this section, one-tenth of the purchase price shall be paid within ninety days after the date of such event, and the balance shall be paid in three equal annual installments on the first three anniversaries of the date of the event.

c. Interest from the date of death or other event shall be payable annually on principal payment dates, at the rate of six percent per annum on the unpaid balance of the purchase price.

d. All persons who are shareholders of the professional corporation on the date of death or other event, and their executors, administrators, and legal representatives, shall, to the extent the corporation fails to meet its obligations hereunder, be jointly liable for the payment of the purchase price and interest in proportion to their percentage of ownership of the corporation's shares, disregarding shares of the deceased or withdrawing shareholder.

e. The part of the purchase price remaining unpaid after the initial payment shall be evidenced by a negotiable promissory note, which shall be executed by the corporation and all share-

holders liable for payment. Any person liable on the note shall have the right to prepay the note in full or in part at any time.

f. If the person making any payment is not reasonably able to determine which of two or more persons is entitled to receive a payment, or if the payment is payable to a person who is unknown, or who is under disability and there is no person legally competent to receive the payment, or who cannot be found after the exercise of reasonable diligence by the person making the payment, it shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and shall be subject to the provisions of the Iowa business corporation Act, chapter 490, with respect to funds deposited with the treasurer of state upon the voluntary or involuntary dissolution of a corporation.

g. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no part of the purchase price shall be required to be paid until the certificates representing such shares have been surrendered to the corporation.

h. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, payment of any part of the purchase price for shares of a deceased shareholder shall not be required until the executor or administrator of the deceased shareholder provides any indemnity, release, or other document from any taxing authority, which is reasonably necessary to protect the corporation against liability for estate, inheritance, and death taxes.

7. The articles of incorporation or bylaws or an agreement among all shareholders of a professional corporation may provide for a different purchase price, a different method of determining the purchase price, a different interest rate or no interest, and other terms, conditions, and schedules of payment.

8. The articles of incorporation or bylaws or an agreement among all shareholders of a professional corporation may provide for the optional or mandatory purchase of its own shares by the corporation in other situations, subject to any applicable law regarding such purchase.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §165
Section amended

CHAPTER 499

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

499.36A Standards of conduct for directors.

1. A director shall discharge the duties of the position of director in good faith, in a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the association, and with the care that a person in a like position would reasonably believe appropriate under similar circumstances. A per-

son who so performs those duties is not liable by reason of being or having been a director of the association.

2. *a.* A director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, in each case prepared or presented by any of the following:

(1) One or more officers or employees of the association whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.

(2) Legal counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters that the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence.

(3) A committee of the board upon which the director does not serve, duly established by the board as to matters within its designated authority, if the director reasonably believes the committee to merit confidence.

b. Paragraph "a" does not apply to a director who has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes the reliance otherwise permitted by that paragraph unwarranted.

3. A director who is present at a meeting of the board when an action is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present is presumed to have assented to the action approved, unless any of the following applies:

a. The director objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, and

does not participate in the meeting after the objection, in which case the director is not considered to be present at the meeting for any purpose of this chapter.

b. The director votes against the action at the meeting.

c. The director is prohibited by a conflict of interest from voting on the action.

4. In discharging the duties of a director, the director may, in addition to consideration of the effects of any action on the association and its members, consider any or all of the following community interest factors:

a. The effects of the action on the association's employees, suppliers, creditors, and customers.

b. The interests of and effects on communities and the cooperative system in which the association and its members operate.

c. The long-term as well as short-term interests of the association and its members, including the possibility that these interests may be best served by the continued independence of the association.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §166
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 499A

MULTIPLE HOUSING

499A.1 Articles.

1. Any two or more persons of full age, a majority of whom are citizens of the state, may organize themselves for the following or similar purposes: Ownership of residential, business property on a cooperative basis. A corporation is a person within the meaning of this chapter. The organizers shall adopt, and sign and acknowledge the articles of incorporation, stating the name by which the cooperative shall be known, the location of its principal place of business, its business or objects, the number of directors to conduct the cooperative's business or objects, the names of the directors for the first year, the time of the cooperative's annual meeting, the time of the annual meeting of its directors, and the manner in which the articles may be amended. The articles of incorporation shall be filed with the secretary of state who shall, if the secretary approves the articles, endorse the secretary of state's approval on the articles, record the articles, and forward the articles to the county recorder of the county where the principal place of

business is to be located, and there the articles shall be recorded, and upon recording be returned to the cooperative. The articles shall not be filed by the secretary of state until a filing fee of five dollars together with a recording fee of fifty cents per page is paid, and upon the payment of the fees and the approval of the articles by the secretary of state, the secretary shall issue to the cooperative a certificate of incorporation as a cooperative not for pecuniary profit. The county recorder shall collect recording fees pursuant to section 331.604 for articles forwarded for recording under this section.

2. Amendments to the articles shall be filed and receive approval as provided in this chapter for articles, and the fee for amendments shall be five dollars in each instance. An amendment is not effective until the amendment is approved and the fee is paid.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §27
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsections 1 and 2
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 499B

HORIZONTAL PROPERTY (CONDOMINIUMS)

499B.3 Recording of declaration to submit property to regime.

1. When the sole owner or all of the owners, or the sole lessee or all of the lessees of a lease desire to submit a parcel of real property upon which a building is located or to be constructed to the horizontal property regime established by this chapter, a declaration to that effect shall be executed and acknowledged by the sole owner or lessee or all of such owners or lessees and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such property lies. The county recorder shall collect recording fees pursuant to section 331.604.

2. If the declaration is to convert an existing structure, the declarant shall file the declaration of the horizontal property regime with the city in which the regime is located or with the county if not located within a city at least sixty days before being recorded in the office of the county recorder to enable the city or county, as applicable, to establish that the converted structure meets appropriate building code requirements as provided in section 499B.20. However, if the city or county, as applicable, does not have a building code, the declarant shall file the declaration with the state build-

ing code commissioner instead of the applicable city or county at least sixty days before the recording of the declaration to enable the commissioner to establish that the converted structure meets the state building code, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §28
Unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subsections 1 and 2
Subsection 1 amended

499B.5 Contents of deeds of apartments.

Deeds of apartments shall include the following particulars:

1. Description of land as provided in section 499B.4, including the document reference number and date of recording of the declaration.

2. The apartment number of the apartment in the declaration and any other data necessary for its proper identification.

3. The percentage of undivided interest appertaining to the apartment in the common areas and facilities.

4. Any further details which the grantor and grantee may deem desirable to set forth consistent with the declaration and this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §29
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 501

CLOSED COOPERATIVES

501.105 Execution and filing of documents.

1. The secretary of state may prescribe and furnish on request forms for the proper administration of this chapter. If the secretary of state has prescribed a mandatory form for a document, then that form must be on the prescribed form.

2. Articles must be signed by all of the organizers; and all other documents filed with the secretary of state must be signed by one of the cooperative's officers. The printed name and capacity of each signatory must appear in proximity to the signatory's signature. The secretary of state may accept a document containing a copy of the signature. A document is not required to contain a seal, an acknowledgment, or a verification.

3. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees:

a. Twenty dollars upon the filing of original or amended articles or articles of merger.

b. Five dollars upon the filing of all other required documents.

c. Five dollars per document and fifty cents per page for copying and certifying a document.

4. A document is effective at the later of the following times:

a. The time of filing on the date it is filed, as evidenced by the secretary of state's date and time endorsement on the original document.

b. The delayed effective time and date specified in the document. If a delayed effective date but no time is specified in the document, the document is effective at the close of business on that date. A delayed effective date for a document shall not be later than the ninetieth day after the date it is filed.

5. A document filed under this section may be corrected if the document contains an incorrect statement or the execution of the document was defective. A document is corrected by filing with the secretary of state articles of correction which describe the document to be corrected, including its filing date or a copy of the document. The articles must specify and correct the incorrect state-

ment or defective execution. Articles of correction are effective on the effective date of the document it corrects except as to persons relying on the original document and adversely affected by the correction. As to those persons, articles of correction are effective when filed.

6. The secretary of state shall forward for recording a copy of each original, amended, and restated articles, articles of merger, articles of consolidation, and articles of dissolution to the recorder of the county in which the cooperative has its principal place of business, or in the case of a merger or consolidation, to the recorders of each of the counties in which the merging or consolidating cooperatives have their principal offices. The county recorder shall collect recording fees pursuant to section 331.604 for documents forwarded for recording under this subsection.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §30
Subsection 6 amended

501.412 Permissible indemnification.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a cooperative may indemnify an individual who is a party to a proceeding because the individual is a director against liability incurred in the proceeding if either of the following apply:

a. All of the following apply:

- (1) The individual acted in good faith.
- (2) The individual reasonably believed:

(a) In the case of conduct in the individual's official capacity, that the individual's conduct was in the best interests of the cooperative.

(b) In all other cases, that the individual's conduct was at least not opposed to the best interests of the cooperative.

(3) In the case of any criminal proceeding, the

individual had no reasonable cause to believe the individual's conduct was unlawful.

b. The individual engaged in conduct for which broader indemnification has been made permissible or obligatory under a provision of the articles of organization as authorized by section 501.407, subsection 2.

2. A director's conduct with respect to an employee benefit plan for a purpose the director reasonably believed to be in the interests of the participants in and beneficiaries of the plan is conduct that satisfies the requirement of subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b).

3. The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent is not, of itself, determinative that the director did not meet the relevant standard of conduct described in this section.

4. Unless ordered by a court pursuant to section 501.415, subsection 1, paragraph "c", a cooperative shall not indemnify a director in either of the following circumstances:

a. In connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the cooperative, except for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding if it is determined that the director has met the relevant standard of conduct under subsection 1, paragraph "a".

b. In connection with any proceeding with respect to conduct for which the director was adjudged liable on the basis that the director received a financial benefit to which the director was not entitled, whether or not involving action in the director's official capacity.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 502

UNIFORM SECURITIES ACT

(Blue Sky Law)

502.302 Notice filing.

1. *Required filing of records.* With respect to a federal covered security, as defined in section 18(b)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77r(b)(2), that is not otherwise exempt under sections 502.201 through 502.203, a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter may require the filing of any or all of the following records:

a. Before the initial offer of a federal covered security in this state, all records that are part of a federal registration statement filed with the securities and exchange commission under the Securities Act of 1933 and a consent to service of process complying with section 502.611 signed by the issuer.

(1) A person who is the issuer of a federal covered security under section 18(b)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall initially make a notice filing and annually renew a notice filing in this state for an indefinite amount or a fixed amount. The fixed amount must be for two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(2) A notice filer shall pay a filing fee when the notice is filed. If the amount covered by the notice is indefinite, the notice filer shall pay a filing fee of one thousand dollars. If the amount covered by the notice is fixed, the notice filer shall pay a filing fee of two hundred fifty dollars, and all of the following shall apply:

(a) The notice filer shall file a sales report with

the administrator or pay an additional filing fee of one thousand two hundred fifty dollars within ninety days after the notice filing's annual renewal date. If the notice filer files a sales report with the administrator, the notice filer shall pay an additional filing fee of one-tenth of one percent of the amount of securities sold in excess of two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The additional filing fee must be paid within ninety days after the notice filing's annual renewal date.

(b) The notice filing covering the additional securities shall be effective retroactively as of the effective date of the notice filing that is being amended.

b. After the initial offer of the federal covered security in this state, all records that are part of an amendment to a federal registration statement filed with the securities and exchange commission under the Securities Act of 1933.

2. *Notice filing effectiveness and renewal.* A notice filing under subsection 1 is effective for one year commencing on the later of the notice filing or the effectiveness of the offering filed with the securities and exchange commission. On or before expiration, the issuer may renew a notice filing by filing a copy of those records filed by the issuer with the securities and exchange commission that are required by rule or order under this chapter to be filed and by paying the renewal fee required by subsection 1, paragraph "a". A previously filed consent to service complying with section 502.611 may be incorporated by reference in a renewal. A renewed notice filing becomes effective upon the expiration of the filing being renewed.

3. *Notice filings for federal covered securities under section 18(b)(4)(D).* With respect to a security that is a federal covered security under section 18(b)(4)(D) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77r(b)(4)(D), a rule under this chapter may require a notice filing by or on behalf of an issuer to include a copy of form D, including the appendix, as promulgated by the securities and exchange commission, and a consent to service of process complying with section 502.611 signed by the issuer not later than fifteen days after the first sale of the federal covered security in this state and the payment of a fee of one hundred dollars; and the payment of a fee of two hundred fifty dollars for any late filing.

4. *Stop orders.* Except with respect to a federal security under section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77r(b)(1), if the administrator finds that there is a failure to comply with a notice or fee requirement of this section, the administrator may issue a stop order suspending the offer and sale of a federal covered security in this state. If the deficiency is corrected, the stop order is void as of the time of its issuance and no penalty may be imposed by the administrator.

5. *Deposit of fees.* Fees collected under this

section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §57
For future repeal of subsection 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1, paragraph a editorially internally redesignated
NEW subsection 5

502.304A Expedited registration by filing for small issuers.

1. *Registration permitted.* A security meeting the conditions set forth in this section may be registered by filing as provided in this section.

2. *Conditions of the issuer.* In order to register under this section, the issuer must meet all of the following conditions:

a. The issuer must be a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership organized under the laws of one of the states or possessions of the United States which engages in or proposes to engage in a business other than petroleum exploration or production mining or other extractive industries.

b. The securities must be offered and sold only on behalf of the issuer, and must not be used by any selling security holder to register securities for resale.

3. *Conditions for effectiveness of registration — required records and fee.* In order to register under this section, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

a. The offering price for common stock, the exercise price if the securities are options, warrants, or rights for common stock, or the conversion price if the securities are convertible into common stock must be equal to or greater than one dollar per share. The issuer must not split its common stock, or declare a stock dividend, for two years after effectiveness of the registration, except that in connection with a subsequent registered public offering, the issuer may upon application and consent of the administrator take such action.

b. A commission, fee, or other remuneration shall not be paid or given, directly or indirectly, for the sale of the securities, except for a payment to a broker-dealer or agent registered under this chapter, or except for a payment as permitted by the administrator by rule or by order issued upon written application showing good cause for allowance of a commission, fee, or other remuneration.

c. The issuer or a broker-dealer offering or selling the securities is not or would not be disqualified under rule 505, 17 C.F.R. § 230.505(2)(iii), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933.

d. The aggregate offering price of the offering of securities by the issuer within or outside this state must not exceed one million dollars, less the aggregate offering price for all securities sold within twelve months before the start of, and during the offering of, the securities under rule 504, 17 C.F.R. § 230.504, in reliance on any exemption under section 3(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 or

in violation of section 5(a) of that Act; provided, that if rule 504, 17 C.F.R. § 230.504, adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, is amended, the administrator may by rule increase the limit under this paragraph to conform to amendments to federal law, including but not limited to modification in the amount of the aggregate offering price.

e. An offering document meeting the disclosure requirements of rule 502(b)(2), 17 C.F.R. § 230.502(b)(2), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, must be delivered to each purchaser in the state prior to the sale of the securities, unless the administrator by rule or order provides for disclosure different from that rule.

f. The issuer must file with the administrator an application for registration and the offering document to be used in connection with the offer and sale of securities.

g. The issuer must pay to the administrator a fee of one hundred dollars and is not required to pay the filing fee set forth in section 502.305, subsection 2.

h. The fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

4. *Effectiveness of registration.* Unless the administrator issues a stop order denying the effectiveness of the registration, as provided in section 502.306, the registration becomes effective on the fifth business day after the registration has been filed with the administrator, or earlier if the administrator permits a shorter time period between registration and effectiveness.

5. *Agent registration.* In connection with an offering registered under this section, a person may be registered as an agent of the issuer under section 502.402 by the filing of an application by the issuer with the administrator for the registration of the person as an agent of the issuer and the paying of a fee of ten dollars. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the registration of the agent shall be effective until withdrawn by the issuer or until the securities registered pursuant to the registration statement have all been sold, whichever occurs first. The registration of an agent shall become effective when ordered by the administrator or on the fifth business day after the agent's application has been filed with the administrator, whichever occurs first, and the administrator shall not impose further conditions upon the registration of the agent. However, the administrator may deny, revoke, suspend, or withdraw the registration of the agent at any time as provided in section 502.412. An agent registered solely pursuant to this section is entitled to sell only securities registered under this section.

6. *Inapplicable issuers.* This section is not applicable to any of the following issuers:

a. An investment company, including a mutual fund.

b. An issuer subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Ex-

change Act of 1934.

c. A direct participation program, unless otherwise permitted by the administrator by rule or order for good cause.

d. A blind pool or other offering for which the specific business or properties cannot now be described, unless the administrator determines that the blind pool is a community development, seed, or venture capital fund for which the administrator permits a waiver.

7. *Limits on stop orders.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the administrator shall not deny effectiveness to or suspend or revoke the effectiveness of a registration under this section on the basis of section 502.306, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

2009 Acts, ch 181, §58
For future repeal of subsection 3, paragraph h, effective July 1, 2011, see
2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3, NEW paragraph h

502.305 Securities registration filings.

1. *Who may file.* A registration statement may be filed by the issuer, a person on whose behalf the offering is to be made, or a broker-dealer registered under this chapter.

2. *Filing.* Except as provided in subsection 10 and section 502.304A, subsection 3, paragraph "g", a person who files a registration statement or a notice filing shall pay a filing fee of one-tenth of one percent of the proposed aggregate sales price of the securities to be offered to persons in this state pursuant to the registration statement or notice filing. However, except as provided in subsection 10, section 502.302, subsection 1, paragraph "a", and section 502.304A, subsection 3, paragraph "g", the annual filing fee shall not be less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars. The administrator shall retain the filing fee even if the notice filing is withdrawn or the registration is withdrawn, denied, suspended, revoked, or abandoned. The fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

3. *Status of offering.* A registration statement filed under section 502.303 or 502.304 must specify all of the following:

a. The amount of securities to be offered in this state.

b. The states in which a registration statement or similar record in connection with the offering has been or is to be filed.

c. Any adverse order, judgment, or decree issued in connection with the offering by a state securities regulator, the securities and exchange commission, or a court.

4. *Incorporation by reference.* A record filed under this chapter or its predecessor chapter within five years preceding the filing of a registration statement may be incorporated by reference in the registration statement to the extent that the record is currently accurate.

5. *Nonissuer distribution.* In the case of a nonissuer distribution, information or a record shall not be required under subsection 9 or section 502.304, unless it is known to the person filing the registration statement or to the person on whose behalf the distribution is to be made or unless it can be furnished by those persons without unreasonable effort or expense.

6. *Escrow and impoundment.* A rule adopted or order issued under this chapter may require as a condition of registration that a security issued within the previous five years or to be issued to a promoter for a consideration substantially less than the public offering price or to a person for a consideration other than cash be deposited in escrow; and that the proceeds from the sale of the registered security in this state be impounded until the issuer receives a specified amount from the sale of the security either in this state or elsewhere. The conditions of any escrow or impoundment required under this subsection may be established by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter, but the administrator shall not reject a depository institution solely because of its location in another state.

7. *Form of subscription.* A rule adopted or order issued under this chapter may require as a condition of registration that a security registered under this chapter be sold only on a specified form of subscription or sale contract and that a signed or conformed copy of each contract be filed under this chapter or preserved for a period specified by the rule or order, which shall not be longer than five years.

8. *Effective period.* Except while a stop order is in effect under section 502.306, a registration statement is effective for one year after its effective date, or for any longer period designated in an order issued under this chapter during which the security is being offered or distributed in a nonexempted transaction by or for the account of the issuer or other person on whose behalf the offering is being made or by an underwriter or broker-dealer that is still offering part of an unsold allotment or subscription taken as a participant in the distribution. For the purposes of a nonissuer transaction, all outstanding securities of the same class identified in the registration statement as a security registered under this chapter are considered to be registered while the registration statement is effective. If any securities of the same class are outstanding, a registration statement shall not be withdrawn until one year after its effective date. A registration statement may be withdrawn only with the approval of the administrator.

9. *Periodic reports.* While a registration statement is effective, a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter may require the person that filed the registration statement to file reports, not more often than quarterly, to keep the information or other record in the registration

statement reasonably current and to disclose the progress of the offering.

10. *Posteffective amendments.*

a. A registrant who sold securities to persons in this state in excess of the amount of securities registered in this state at the time of the sale may file an amendment to its registration statement to register the additional securities. All of the following requirements shall apply:

(1) If a registrant proposes to sell securities to persons in this state pursuant to a registration statement that is currently effective in this state in an amount that exceeds the amount registered in this state, the registrant must do all of the following:

(a) File an amendment to register the additional securities.

(b) Pay an additional filing fee in the same amount as specified by subsection 2 as though the amendment constitutes a separate issue.

(2) If a registrant sold securities to persons in this state in excess of the amount registered in this state at that time, the registrant must do all of the following:

(a) File an amendment to register the additional securities.

(b) Pay an additional filing fee that is three times the amount specified in subsection 2 as though the amendment constitutes a separate issue.

b. The administrator may order the amendment effective retroactively as of the effective date of the registration statement that is being amended.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §59
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 2, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 10 editorially redesignated internally

502.321G Fees.

The administrator shall charge a nonrefundable filing fee of two hundred fifty dollars for a registration statement filed by an offeror. The fee shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §60
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

502.409 Withdrawal of registration of broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, and investment adviser representative — cessation of business — abandoned filings.

1. *Withdrawal of registration.* Withdrawal of registration by a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative becomes effective sixty days after the filing of the application to withdraw or within any shorter period as provided by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter unless a revocation or suspension proceeding is pending when the application is filed. If a proceeding is pending, withdrawal becomes effective when and upon such conditions as

required by rule adopted or order issued under this chapter. The administrator may institute a disciplinary action under section 502.412, including an action to revoke, suspend, condition, or limit the registration of a registrant, censure, impose a bar, or impose a civil penalty, within one year after the withdrawal became effective automatically and issue a disciplinary order as of the last date on which registration was effective if a proceeding is not pending.

2. *Ceasing to do business and abandoned filings.* If the administrator finds that any registrant or applicant for registration is no longer in existence or has ceased to do business as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, or is subject to an adjudication of mental incompetence or to the control of a committee, conservator, or guardian, or cannot be located after search, the administrator may by order revoke the registration or application. If the administrator finds that the applicant for registration or registrant has abandoned the application or registration, the administrator may enter an order of abandonment, and limit or eliminate further consideration of the application or registration, as provided by the administrator. The administrator may enter an order under this subsection if notice is sent to the applicant or registrant, and either the administrator does not receive a response by the applicant or registrant within forty-five days from the date that the notice was delivered, or action is not taken by the applicant or registrant within the time specified by the administrator in the notice, whichever is later.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §2
Subsection 1 amended

502.410 Filing fees.

1. *Broker-dealers.* A person shall pay a fee of two hundred dollars when initially filing an application for registration as a broker-dealer and a fee of two hundred dollars when filing a renewal of registration as a broker-dealer. If the filing results in a denial or withdrawal, the administrator shall retain the fee.

2. *Agents.* The fee for an individual is forty dollars when filing an application for registration as an agent, a fee of forty dollars when filing a renewal of registration as an agent, and a fee of forty dollars when filing for a change of registration as an agent. Of each forty-dollar fee collected, ten dollars is appropriated to the securities investor education and financial literacy training fund established under section 502.601, subsection 5. If the filing results in a denial or withdrawal, the administrator shall retain the fee.

3. *Investment advisers.* A person shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars when filing an application for registration as an investment adviser and a fee of one hundred dollars when filing a renewal of registration as an investment adviser. If the filing results in a denial or withdrawal, the adminis-

trator shall retain the fee.

4. *Investment adviser representatives.*

a. The fee for an individual is thirty dollars when filing an application for registration as an investment adviser representative, a fee of thirty dollars when filing a renewal of registration as an investment adviser representative, and a fee of thirty dollars when filing a change of registration as an investment adviser representative. If the filing results in a denial or withdrawal, the administrator shall retain the fee.

b. However, an investment adviser representative is not required to pay a filing fee if the investment adviser is a sole proprietorship or the substantial equivalent and the investment adviser representative is the same individual as the investment adviser.

5. *Federal covered investment advisers.* A federal covered investment adviser required to file a notice under section 502.405 shall pay an initial fee of one hundred dollars and an annual notice fee of one hundred dollars.

6. *Payment.* A person required to pay a filing or notice fee under this section may transmit the fee through or to a designee as a rule or order provides under this chapter.

7. *Deposit of fees.* Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, fees collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §61
For future repeal of subsection 7, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b
NEW subsection 7

502.602 Investigations and subpoenas.

1. *Authority to investigate.* The administrator may do any of the following:

a. Conduct public or private investigations within or outside of this state which the administrator considers necessary or appropriate to determine whether a person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate this chapter or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter, or to aid in the enforcement of this chapter or in the adoption of rules and forms under this chapter.

b. Require or permit a person to testify, file a statement, or produce a record, under oath or otherwise as the administrator determines, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated or about which an action or proceeding is to be instituted.

c. Notwithstanding section 502.607, subsection 2, publish a record concerning an action, proceeding, or an investigation under, or a violation of, this chapter or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter if the administrator determines it is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

2. *Administrator powers to investigate.* For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter,

the administrator or the administrator's designated officer may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, seek compulsion of attendance, take evidence, require the filing of statements, and require the production of any records that the administrator considers relevant or material to the investigation, all of which may be enforced pursuant to chapter 17A.

3. *Procedure and remedies for noncompliance.* If a person does not appear or refuses to testify, file a statement, or produce records, or otherwise does not obey a subpoena as required by the administrator under this chapter, the administrator may apply to the Polk county district court or the district court for the county in which the person resides or is located or a court of another state to enforce compliance. The court may do any of the following:

- a. Hold the person in contempt.
- b. Order the person to appear before the administrator.
- c. Order the person to testify about the matter under investigation or in question.
- d. Order the production of records.
- e. Grant injunctive relief, including restricting or prohibiting the offer or sale of securities or the providing of investment advice.
- f. Impose a civil penalty of an amount not to exceed a maximum of five thousand dollars for a single violation or five hundred thousand dollars for more than one violation.
- g. Grant any other necessary or appropriate relief.

4. *Application for relief.* This section does not preclude a person from applying to district court or a court of another state for relief from a request to appear, testify, file a statement, produce records, or obey a subpoena.

5. *Use immunity procedure.* An individual is not excused from attending, testifying, filing a statement, producing a record or other evidence, or obeying a subpoena of the administrator under this chapter or in an action or proceeding instituted by the administrator under this chapter on the ground that the required testimony, state-

ment, record, or other evidence, directly or indirectly, may tend to incriminate the individual or subject the individual to a criminal fine, penalty, or forfeiture. If the individual refuses to testify, file a statement, or produce a record or other evidence on the basis of the individual's privilege against self-incrimination, the administrator may apply to the district court to compel the testimony, the filing of the statement, the production of the record, or the giving of other evidence. The testimony, record, or other evidence compelled under such an order shall not be used, directly or indirectly, against the individual in a criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or contempt or otherwise failing to comply with the order.

6. *Assistance to securities regulator of another jurisdiction.* At the request of the securities regulator of another state or a foreign jurisdiction, the administrator may provide assistance if the requesting regulator states that it is conducting an investigation to determine whether a person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate a law or rule of the other state or foreign jurisdiction relating to securities matters that the requesting regulator administers or enforces. The administrator may provide the assistance by using the authority to investigate and the powers conferred by this section as the administrator determines is necessary or appropriate. The assistance may be provided without regard to whether the conduct described in the request would also constitute a violation of this chapter or other law of this state if occurring in this state. In deciding whether to provide the assistance, the administrator may consider whether the requesting regulator is permitted and has agreed to provide assistance reciprocally within its state or foreign jurisdiction to the administrator on securities matters when requested, whether compliance with the request would violate or prejudice the public policy of this state, and the availability of resources and employees of the administrator to carry out the request for assistance.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §167
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 502A

COMMODITIES CODE

502A.4 Exempt transactions.

1. Section 502A.2 does not apply to any of the following:

- a. An account, agreement, or transaction within the exclusive jurisdiction of the commodity futures trading commission as granted under the Commodity Exchange Act.
- b. A commodity contract, offered or sold by a qualified seller as defined in subsection 2, for the

purchase of one or more precious metals which requires, and under which the purchaser receives, within twenty-eight days from the payment in good funds of any portion of the purchase price, physical delivery of the quantity of the precious metals purchased by the payment. For purposes of this paragraph, physical delivery shall be deemed to have occurred if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) Within twenty-eight days, the required quantity of precious metals purchased by the payment is delivered, whether in specifically segregated or fungible bulk form, into the possession of a depository, other than the seller, which is any of the following:

(a) A financial institution.

(b) A depository the warehouse receipts of which are recognized for delivery purposes for any commodity on a contract market designated by the commodity futures trading commission.

(c) A storage facility licensed or regulated by the United States or any agency of the United States.

(d) A depository designated by the administrator.

(2) The depository or a qualified seller issues and the purchaser receives, a certificate, document of title, confirmation, or other instrument evidencing that the required quantity of precious metals has been delivered to the depository and is being and will continue to be held by the depository on the purchaser's behalf, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, other than liens of the purchaser, tax liens, liens agreed to by the purchaser, or liens of the depository for fees and expenses, which have previously been disclosed to the purchaser.

c. For the purposes of paragraph "b", a depository other than the seller shall not include a financial institution which makes loans to enable the borrower to finance the purchase of one or more precious metals if any of the following apply:

(1) The financial institution knows that the seller arranged for a commission, brokerage, or referral fee for the extension of credit by the financial institution.

(2) The financial institution is a person related to the seller, unless the relationship is remote or is not a factor in the transaction.

(3) The seller guarantees the loan or otherwise assumes the risk of loss by the financial institution upon the loan.

(4) The financial institution directly supplies the seller with the contract document used by the borrower to evidence the loan, and the seller has knowledge of the credit terms and participates in the preparation of the document.

(5) The loan is conditioned upon the borrower's purchase of the precious metals from a particular seller, but the financial institution's payment of proceeds of the loan to the seller does not in itself establish that the loan was so conditioned.

(6) The financial institution otherwise knowingly participates with the seller in the sale. The fact that the financial institution takes a security interest in the precious metals sold or makes the proceeds of the loan payable to the seller does not in itself constitute knowing participation in the sale.

d. A commodity contract solely between per-

sons engaged in producing, processing, using commercially or handling as merchants, the commodity which is the subject of the contract, or any by-product of the commodity.

e. A commodity contract under which the offeree or the purchaser is a person under section 502A.3, an insurance company, an investment company as defined in the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, or an employee pension and profit sharing or benefit plan other than a self-employed individual retirement plan, or individual retirement account.

2. For the purposes of subsection 1, paragraph "b", a qualified seller is a person who satisfies all of the following conditions:

a. Is a seller of precious metals and has a tangible net worth of at least five million dollars, or has an affiliate who has unconditionally guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the seller and the affiliate has a tangible net worth of at least five million dollars.

b. Has stored precious metals with one or more depositories on behalf of customers for at least the previous three years.

c. Prior to any offer, files with the administrator a sworn notice of intent to act as a qualified seller under subsection 1, paragraph "b", and annually files a new notice. A notice of intent to act as a qualified seller must contain all of the following:

(1) The seller's name and address, names of its directors, officers, controlling shareholders, partners, principals, and other controlling persons.

(2) The address of its principal place of business, state and date of incorporation or organization, and the name and address of seller's registered agent in this state.

(3) A statement that the seller, or a person affiliated with the seller who has guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the seller, has a tangible net worth of at least five million dollars.

(4) Depository information including all of the following:

(a) The name and address of the depository or depositories that the seller intends to use.

(b) The name and address of each and every depository where the seller has stored precious metals on behalf of customers for the previous three years.

(c) Independent verification from each and every depository named in subparagraph division (b) that the seller has in fact stored precious metals on behalf of the seller's customers for the previous three years and a statement of total deposits made during this period.

(5) Financial statements for the seller, or the person affiliated with the seller who has guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the seller, for the past three years, audited by an independent certified public accountant, together with the accountant's reports.

(6) A statement describing the details of all civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings currently pending or adversely resolved against the seller or its directors, officers, controlling shareholders, partners, principals, or other controlling persons during the past ten years including all of the following in subparagraph divisions (a) through (d), or if not applicable, subparagraph division (e):

(a) Civil litigation and administrative proceedings involving securities or commodities violations, or fraud.

(b) Criminal proceedings.

(c) Denials, suspensions, or revocations of securities or commodities, licenses, or registrations.

(d) Suspensions or expulsions from membership in, or associations with, self-regulatory organizations registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Commodities Exchange Act.

(e) A statement that there were no such proceedings.

d. Notifies the administrator within fifteen days of any material changes in the information provided in the notice of intent.

e. Annually furnishes to each purchaser for whom the seller is then storing precious metals, and to the administrator, a report by an independent certified public accountant of the accountant's examination of the seller's precious metals storage program.

3. The administrator may, upon request by the seller, waive any of the exempt transaction requirements of this section, conditionally or unconditionally.

4. The administrator may, by order, deny, suspend, revoke, or place limitations on the authority to engage in business as a qualified seller under subsection 1, paragraph "b" if the administrator finds that the order is in the public interest and that the person, the person's officers, directors, partners, agents, servants or employees, a person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, a person who directly or indirectly controls or is controlled by the seller, or any of them, the seller's affiliates or subsidiaries meets any of the following conditions:

a. Has filed a notice of intention under subsection 2 with the administrator or the designee of the administrator which was incomplete in any material respect or contained any statement which was, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading with respect to any material fact.

b. Has, within the last ten years, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or been convicted of any crime indicating a lack of fitness to engage in the investment commodity business.

c. Has been permanently or temporarily enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in, or continuing, any conduct or practice

which injunction indicates a lack of fitness to engage in the investment commodities business.

d. Is the subject of an order of the administrator denying, suspending, or revoking the person's license as a securities broker-dealer, sales representative, or investment adviser.

e. Is the subject of any of the following orders which are currently effective and which were issued within the last five years:

(1) An order by the securities agency or administrator of another state, Canadian province or territory, the securities and exchange commission, or the commodity futures trading commission, entered after notice and opportunity for hearing, denying, suspending, or revoking the person's registration as a futures commission merchant, commodity trading adviser, commodity pool operator, securities broker-dealer, sales representative, or investment adviser, or the substantial equivalent of those terms.

(2) Suspension or expulsion from membership in, or association with, a self-regulatory organization registered under the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Commodity Exchange Act.

(3) A United States postal service fraud order.

(4) A cease and desist order entered after notice and opportunity of hearing by the administrator or the securities agency or administrator of any other state, Canadian province or territory, the United States securities and exchange commission, or the commodity futures trading commission.

(5) An order entered by the commodity futures trading commission denying, suspending, or revoking registration under the Commodity Exchange Act.

f. Has engaged in an unethical or dishonest act or practice in the investment commodities or securities business.

g. Has failed reasonably to supervise sales representatives or employees.

5. If the public interest or the protection of investors so requires, the administrator may, by order, summarily deny or suspend the exemption for a qualified seller. Upon the entry of the order, the administrator shall promptly notify the person claiming such status that an order has been entered and the reasons for the order and that within thirty days after the receipt of a written request the matter will be set for hearing. Section 502A.20 applies with respect to all subsequent proceedings.

6. If the administrator finds that any applicant or qualified seller is no longer in existence or has ceased to do business or is subject to an adjudication of mental incompetence or to the control of a committee, conservator, or guardian, or cannot be located after reasonable search, the administrator may, by order, deny or revoke the exemption for a qualified seller.

7. The administrator may issue rules or orders prescribing the terms and conditions of all transactions and contracts covered by this chapter which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the commodity futures trading commission as granted by the Commodity Exchange Act, exempt-

ing and conditionally or unconditionally and otherwise implementing this chapter for the protection of purchasers and sellers of commodities.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 504

REVISED IOWA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT

504.113 Filing, service, and copying fees.

1. The secretary of state shall collect the following fees, as provided by the secretary of state, when the documents described in this subsection are delivered for filing:

DOCUMENT	FEE
<i>a.</i> Articles of incorporation	\$ —
<i>b.</i> Application for use of indistinguishable name	\$ —
<i>c.</i> Application for reserved name	\$ —
<i>d.</i> Notice of transfer of reserved name	\$ —
<i>e.</i> Application for registered name	\$ —
<i>f.</i> Application for renewal of registered name	\$ —
<i>g.</i> Corporation's statement of change of registered agent or registered office or both	\$ —
<i>h.</i> Agent's statement of change of registered office for each affected corporation not to exceed a total of	\$ —
<i>i.</i> Agent's statement of resignation	No fee
<i>j.</i> Amendment of articles of incorporation	\$ —
<i>k.</i> Restatement of articles of incorporation with amendments	\$ —
<i>l.</i> Articles of merger	\$ —
<i>m.</i> Articles of dissolution	\$ —
<i>n.</i> Articles of revocation of dissolution	\$ —

<i>o.</i> Certificate of administrative dissolution	\$ —
<i>p.</i> Application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution	\$ —
<i>q.</i> Certificate of reinstatement	No fee
<i>r.</i> Certificate of judicial dissolution	No fee
<i>s.</i> Application for certificate of authority	\$ —
<i>t.</i> Application for amended certificate of authority	\$ —
<i>u.</i> Application for certificate of withdrawal	\$ —
<i>v.</i> Certificate of revocation of authority to transact business	No fee
<i>w.</i> Biennial report	\$ —
<i>x.</i> Articles of correction	\$ —
<i>y.</i> Application for certificate of existence or authorization	\$ —
<i>z.</i> Any other document required or permitted to be filed by this chapter	\$ —

2. The secretary of state shall collect a fee upon being served with process under this chapter. The party to a proceeding causing service of process is entitled to recover the fee paid the secretary of state as costs if the party prevails in the proceeding.

3. The secretary of state shall collect fees for copying and certifying the copy of any filed document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation.

Authority to refund fees; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §21

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 505

INSURANCE DIVISION

505.7 Fees — expenses of division.

1. All fees and charges which are required by law to be paid by insurance companies, associations, and other regulated entities shall be payable to the commissioner of the insurance division of the department of commerce or department of revenue, as provided by law, whose duty it shall be to account for and pay over the same to the treasurer of state at the time and in the manner pro-

vided by law for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2. The commissioner shall account for receipts and disbursements according to the separate inspection and examination duties imposed upon the commissioner by the laws of this state and each separate inspection and examination duty shall be fiscally self-sustaining.

3. Forty percent of the nonexamination reve-

nues payable to the division of insurance or the department of revenue in connection with the regulation of insurance companies or other entities subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the division shall be deposited in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and shall be subject to annual appropriation to the division for its operations and is also subject to expenditure under subsection 6. The remaining nonexamination revenues payable to the division of insurance or the department of revenue shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the insurance division may expend additional funds if those additional expenditures are actual expenses which exceed the funds budgeted for statutory duties of the division and directly result from the statutory duties of the division. The amounts necessary to fund the excess division expenses shall be collected from additional fees and other moneys collected by the division. The division shall notify in writing the legislative services agency and the department of management when hiring additional personnel. The written notification shall include documentation that any additional expenditure related to such hiring will be totally reimbursed to the general fund, and shall also include the division's justification for hiring such personnel. The division must obtain the approval of the department of management only if the number of additional personnel to be hired exceeds the number of full-time equivalent positions authorized by the general assembly.

5. The insurance division may transfer moneys between budgeted line items of its appropriation, but such transfers may not reduce moneys budgeted for examinations or professional services, including but not limited to actuarial and legal services.

6. *a.* The insurance division may expend additional funds, including funds for additional personnel if those additional expenditures are actual expenses which exceed the funds budgeted for insurance solvency oversight under the following conditions:

(1) The division may exceed the line item budgets for examinations and professional services, including but not limited to legal and actuarial services, provided that the division funds the increased expenditures through assessments or increased nonexamination revenues payable to the division under subsection 1 or otherwise. The amounts necessary to fund the excess expenses may be collected from those regulated entities or classes of entities which either cause or benefit from the expenditure or encumbrance.

(2) Before the division expends or encumbers an amount in excess of the funds budgeted for line items other than examinations and professional services, the director of the department of management shall approve the expenditure or encumbrance. Before approval is given, the director of

the department of management shall determine that the expenses can be paid from nonexamination revenues payable to the division under subsection 1 or otherwise. Upon the approval of the director of the department of management the division may expend and encumber funds for the excess expenses. The amounts necessary to fund the excess expenses may be collected from those regulated entities or classes of entities which either cause or benefit from the expenditure or encumbrance.

b. The annual salaries of the deputy commissioner for supervision and the chief examiner appointed pursuant to section 507.5 shall be expenses of examination of insurance companies and shall be charged to insurance companies examined on a proportionate basis as provided by rule adopted by the commissioner. Insurance companies examined shall pay the proportion of the salaries of the deputy commissioner for supervision and the chief examiner charged to them as part of the costs of examination as provided in section 507.8.

7. The insurance division shall, by January 15 of each year, prepare estimates of projected receipts, refunds, and reimbursements to be generated by the examinations function of the division during the calendar year in which the report is due, and such receipts, refunds, and reimbursements shall be treated in the same manner as repayment receipts, as defined in section 8.2, subsection 8, and shall be available to the division to pay the expenses of the division's examination function.

8. The commissioner may assess the costs of an audit or examination to a health insurance purchasing cooperative, in the same manner as provided for insurance companies under sections 507.7 through 507.9, and may establish by rule reasonable filing fees to fund the cost of regulatory oversight.

9. The commissioner may retain funds collected during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, pursuant to any settlement, enforcement action, or other legal action authorized under federal or state law for the purpose of reimbursing costs and expenses of the division.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §62, 63
Deposit of fees, §12.10
For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 1 and 3 amended
Subsection 6, unnumbered paragraph 1, paragraphs a and b, and unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially redesignated as paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) and (2), and paragraph b, respectively

505.8 General powers and duties.

1. The commissioner of insurance shall be the head of the division, and shall have general control, supervision, and direction over all insurance business transacted in the state, and shall enforce all the laws of the state relating to such insurance.

2. The commissioner shall, subject to chapter

17A, establish, publish, and enforce rules not inconsistent with law for the enforcement of this subtitle and for the enforcement of the laws, the administration and supervision of which are imposed on the division, including rules to establish fees sufficient to administer the laws, where appropriate fees are not otherwise provided for in rule or statute.

3. The commissioner shall supervise all transactions relating to the organization, reorganization, liquidation, and dissolution of domestic insurance corporations, and all transactions leading up to the organization of such corporations.

4. The commissioner shall also supervise the sale in the state of all stock, certificates, or other evidences of interest, either by domestic or foreign insurance companies or organizations proposing to engage in any insurance business.

5. The commissioner shall supervise all health insurance purchasing cooperatives providing services or operating within the state and the organization of domestic cooperatives. The commissioner may admit nondomestic health insurance purchasing cooperatives under the same standards as domestic cooperatives.

6. The commissioner shall provide assistance to the public and to consumers of insurance products and services in this state.

a. The commissioner shall accept inquiries and complaints from the public regarding the business of insurance. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may respond to inquiries and complaints, and may examine or investigate such inquiries and complaints to determine whether laws in this subtitle and rules adopted pursuant to such laws have been violated.

b. The commissioner shall establish a bureau, to be known as the "consumer advocate bureau", which shall be responsible for ensuring fair treatment of consumers and for preventing unfair or deceptive trade practices in the marketplace and by persons under the jurisdiction of the commissioner.

(1) The commissioner, with the advice of the governor, shall appoint a consumer advocate who shall be knowledgeable in the area of insurance and particularly in the area of consumer protection. The consumer advocate shall be the chief administrator of the consumer advocate bureau.

(2) The consumer advocate bureau may receive and may investigate consumer complaints and inquiries from the public, and may conduct investigations to determine whether any person has violated any provision of the insurance code, including chapters 507B and 522B, and any provisions related to the establishment of insurance rates.

(3) The consumer advocate bureau shall perform other functions as may be assigned to it by the commissioner related to consumer advocacy.

(4) The consumer advocate bureau shall work in conjunction with other areas of the insurance

division on matters of mutual interest. The insurance division shall cooperate with the consumer advocate in fulfilling the duties of the consumer advocate bureau. The consumer advocate may also seek assistance from other federal or state agencies or private entities for the purpose of assisting consumers.

(5) When necessary or appropriate to protect the public interest or consumers, the consumer advocate may request that the commissioner conduct rate filing reviews as provided in section 505.15 or administrative hearings as provided in section 505.29.

(6) The commissioner, in cooperation with the consumer advocate, shall prepare and deliver a report to the general assembly by January 15 of each year that contains findings and recommendations regarding the activities of the consumer advocate bureau including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) An overview of the functions of the bureau.

(b) The structure of the bureau including the number and type of staff positions.

(c) Statistics showing the number of complaints handled by the bureau, the nature of the complaints including the line of business involved and their disposition, and the disposition of similar issues in other states.

(d) Actions commenced by the consumer advocate.

(e) Studies performed by the consumer advocate.

(f) Educational and outreach efforts of the consumer advocate bureau.

(g) Recommendations from the commissioner and the consumer advocate about additional consumer protection functions that would be appropriate and useful for the bureau or the insurance division to fulfill based on observations and analysis of trends in complaints and information derived from national or other sources.

(h) Recommendations from the commissioner and the consumer advocate about any needs for additional funding, staffing, legislation, or administrative rules.

c. When necessary or appropriate to protect the public interest or consumers, the commissioner may conduct, or the commissioner's designee may request that the commissioner conduct, administrative hearings as provided in this subtitle.

d. The commissioner may adopt rules for the administration of this subsection.

7. The commissioner shall have regulatory authority over health benefit plans and adopt rules under chapter 17A as necessary, to promote the uniformity, cost efficiency, transparency, and fairness of such plans for physicians and osteopathic physicians licensed under chapter 148 and hospitals licensed under chapter 135B, for the purpose of maximizing administrative efficiencies and minimizing administrative costs of health care providers and health insurers.

8. *a.* Notwithstanding chapter 22, the commissioner shall keep confidential the information submitted to the insurance division or obtained by the insurance division in the course of an investigation or inquiry pursuant to subsection 6, including all notes, work papers, or other documents related to the investigation. Information obtained by the commissioner in the course of investigating a complaint or inquiry may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be provided to the insurance company or insurance producer that is the subject of the complaint or inquiry, to the consumer who filed the complaint or inquiry, and to the individual insured who is the subject of the complaint or inquiry, without waiving the confidentiality afforded to the commissioner or to other persons by this subsection. The commissioner may disclose or release information that is otherwise confidential under this subsection, in the course of an administrative or judicial proceeding.

b. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the commissioner shall keep confidential both information obtained by or submitted to the insurance division pursuant to chapters 514J and 515D.

c. The commissioner shall adopt rules protecting the privacy of information held by an insurer or an agent consistent with the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Pub. L. No. 106-102.

d. Notwithstanding paragraphs “*a*”, “*b*”, and “*c*”, if the commissioner determines that it is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of the public, the commissioner may share information with other regulatory authorities or governmental agencies or may publish information concerning a violation of this chapter or a rule or order under this chapter. Such information may be redacted so that personally identifiable information is not made available.

e. The commissioner may adopt rules protecting the privacy of information submitted to the insurance division consistent with this section.

9. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the commissioner may keep confidential any social security number, residence address, and residence telephone number that is contained in a record filed as part of a licensing, registration, or filing process if disclosure is not required in the performance of any duty or is not otherwise required under law.

10. The commissioner may, after a hearing conducted pursuant to chapter 17A, assess fines or penalties, order restitution, or take other corrective action as the commissioner deems necessary and appropriate to accomplish compliance with the laws of the state relating to all insurance business transacted in the state.

11. The commissioner may do any of the following:

a. Conduct public or private investigations within or outside of this state which the commissioner deems necessary or appropriate to determine whether a person has violated, is violating,

or is about to violate a provision of any chapter of this subtitle or a rule adopted or order issued under any chapter of this subtitle, or to aid in the enforcement of any chapter of this subtitle or in the adoption of rules and forms under any chapter of this subtitle.

b. Require or permit a person to testify, file a statement, or produce a record under oath or otherwise as the commissioner determines, concerning facts and circumstances relating to a matter being investigated or about which an action or proceeding will be instituted.

c. Notwithstanding subsection 8, publish a record concerning an action, proceeding, or investigation under, or a violation of, any chapter of this subtitle or a rule adopted or order issued under any chapter of this subtitle, if the commissioner determines that such publication is in the public interest and is necessary and appropriate for the protection of the public.

12. For the purpose of an investigation made under any chapter of this subtitle, the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, seek compulsory attendance, take evidence, require the filing of statements, and require the production of any records that the commissioner considers relevant or material to the investigation, pursuant to rules adopted under chapter 17A. The confidentiality provisions of subsection 8, shall apply to information and material obtained pursuant to this subsection.

13. If a person does not appear or refuses to testify, or does not file a statement or produce records, or otherwise does not obey a subpoena or order issued by the commissioner under any chapter of this subtitle, the commissioner may, in addition to assessing the penalties contained in sections 505.7A, 507B.6A, 507B.7, 522B.11, and 522B.17, make application to a district court of this state or another state to enforce compliance with the subpoena or order. A court to whom application is made to enforce compliance with a subpoena or order pursuant to this subtitle may do any of the following:

a. Hold the person in contempt.

b. Order the person to appear before the commissioner.

c. Order the person to testify about the matter under investigation.

d. Order the production of records.

e. Grant injunctive relief, including restricting or prohibiting the offer or sale of insurance or insurance advice.

f. Impose a civil penalty as set forth in section 505.7A.

g. Grant any other necessary or appropriate relief.

14. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a person from applying to a district court of this state or another state for relief from a sub-

poena or order issued by the commissioner under any chapter of this subtitle.

15. An individual shall not be relieved of an order to appear, testify, file a statement, produce a record or other evidence, or obey a subpoena or other order of the commissioner made under any chapter of this subtitle on the grounds that fulfillment of the requirement may, directly or indirectly, tend to incriminate the individual or subject the individual to a criminal fine, penalty, or forfeiture. If an individual refuses to obey a subpoena or order by asserting that individual's privilege against self-incrimination, the commissioner may apply to the district court to compel the individual to obey the subpoena or order of the commissioner. Testimony, records, or other evidence that is compelled by a court enforcing an order of the commissioner shall not be used, directly or indirectly, against that individual in a criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or contempt or for otherwise failing to comply with the order.

16. Upon request of the insurance regulator of another state or foreign jurisdiction, the commissioner may provide assistance in conducting an investigation to determine whether a person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate an insurance law or rule of the other state or foreign jurisdiction administered or enforced by that insurance regulator. The commissioner may provide such assistance pursuant to the powers conferred under this section as the commissioner determines is necessary or appropriate under the circumstances. Such assistance may be provided regardless of whether the conduct being investigated would constitute a violation of this subtitle or any other law of this state if the conduct occurred in this state. In determining whether to provide such assistance the commissioner may consider whether the insurance regulator requesting the assistance is permitted to and has agreed to reciprocate in providing assistance to the commissioner upon request, whether compliance with the request would violate or prejudice the public policy of this state, and the availability of division com-

missioner resources and employees to provide such assistance.

17. The commissioner shall utilize the senior health insurance information program to assist in the dissemination of objective and noncommercial educational material and to raise awareness of prudent consumer choices in considering the purchase of various insurance products designed for the health care needs of older Iowans.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §168; 2009 Acts, ch 145, §3

See also §523A.801 and 523I.201

Subsections 6 and 7 amended

505.15 Actuarial, professional, and specialist staff.

1. The commissioner may appoint a staff of actuaries as necessary to carry out the duties of the division. The actuarial staff shall do all of the following:

- a. Perform analyses of rate filings.
- b. Perform audits of submitted loss data.
- c. Conduct rate hearings and serve as expert witnesses.
- d. Prepare, review, and dispense data on the insurance business.
- e. Assist in public education concerning the insurance business.
- f. Identify any impending problem areas in the insurance business.
- g. Assist in examinations of insurance companies.

2. The commissioner may retain, or the commissioner's designee may request that the commissioner retain, attorneys, appraisers, independent actuaries, independent certified public accountants, or other professionals or specialists to assist the division or the consumer advocate bureau in carrying out its duties in regard to rate filing reviews. The reasonable cost of retaining such professionals and specialists shall be borne by the insurer which is the subject of the rate filing review.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §4

Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 505A

INTERSTATE INSURANCE PRODUCT REGULATION COMPACT

505A.1 Interstate insurance product regulation compact.

The interstate insurance product regulation compact is hereby entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Purposes.* The purposes of this compact are, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states:

a. To promote and protect the interest of consumers of individual and group annuity, life insurance, disability income and long-term care insurance products.

b. To develop uniform standards for insurance products covered under this compact.

c. To establish a central clearinghouse to receive and provide prompt review of insurance products covered under the compact and, in cer-

tain cases, advertisements related thereto, submitted by insurers authorized to do business in one or more compacting states.

d. To give appropriate regulatory approval to those product filings and advertisements satisfying the applicable uniform standard.

e. To improve coordination of regulatory resources and expertise between state insurance departments regarding the setting of uniform standards and review of insurance products covered under this compact.

f. To create the interstate insurance product regulation commission.

g. To perform these and such other related functions as may be consistent with the state regulation of the business of insurance.

2. *Article II — Definitions.* For purposes of this compact, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Advertisement*” means any material designed to create public interest in a product, or induce the public to purchase, increase, modify, reinstate, borrow on, surrender, replace or retain a policy, as more specifically defined in the rules and operating procedures of the commission.

b. “*Bylaws*” means those bylaws established by the commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling the commission’s actions or conduct.

c. “*Commission*” means the interstate insurance product regulation commission established by this compact.

d. “*Commissioner*” means the chief insurance regulatory official of a state including, but not limited to, commissioner, superintendent, director, or administrator.

e. “*Compacting state*” means any state that has enacted this compact legislation and that has not withdrawn pursuant to article XIV, paragraph “a”, or been terminated pursuant to article XIV, paragraph “b”.

f. “*Domiciliary state*” means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized, or, in the case of an alien insurer, its state of entry.

g. “*Insurer*” means any entity licensed by a state to issue contracts of insurance for any of the lines of insurance covered by this compact.

h. “*Member*” means the person chosen by a compacting state as its representative to the commission, or the person’s designee. The commissioner of insurance shall be the representative member of the compact for the state of Iowa.

i. “*Noncompacting state*” means any state which is not at the time a compacting state.

j. “*Operating procedures*” means procedures promulgated by the commission implementing a rule, uniform standard, or a provision of this compact.

k. “*Product*” means the form of a policy or contract, including any application, endorsement, or related form which is attached to and made a part

of the policy or contract, and any evidence of coverage or certificate, for an individual or group annuity, life insurance, disability income, or long-term care insurance product that an insurer is authorized to issue.

l. “*Rule*” means a statement of general or particular applicability and future effect promulgated by the commission, including a uniform standard developed pursuant to article VII, designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy, or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of the commission, which shall have the force and effect of law in the compacting states.

m. “*State*” means any state, district, or territory of the United States of America.

n. “*Third-party filer*” means an entity that submits a product filing to the commission on behalf of an insurer.

o. “*Uniform standard*” means a standard adopted by the commission for a product line, pursuant to article VII, and shall include all of the product requirements in aggregate, provided that each uniform standard shall be construed, whether express or implied, to prohibit the use of any inconsistent, misleading, or ambiguous provisions in a product, and the form of the product made available to the public shall not be unfair, inequitable, or against public policy as determined by the commission.

3. *Article III — Establishment of the commission and venue.*

a. The compacting states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the interstate insurance product regulation commission. Pursuant to article IV, the commission has the power to develop uniform standards for product lines, receive and provide prompt review of products filed therewith, and give approval to those product filings satisfying applicable uniform standards, provided it is not intended for the commission to be the exclusive entity for receipt and review of insurance product filings. Nothing herein shall prohibit any insurer from filing its product in any state wherein the insurer is licensed to conduct the business of insurance, and any such filing shall be subject to the laws of the state where filed.

b. The commission is a body corporate and politic, and an instrumentality of the compacting state.

c. The commission is solely responsible for its liabilities except as otherwise specifically provided in this compact.

d. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located.

4. *Article IV — Powers of the commission.* The commission shall have the following powers:

a. To promulgate rules, pursuant to article

VII, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

b. To exercise its rulemaking authority and establish reasonable uniform standards for products covered under this compact, and advertisement related thereto, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states, but only for those products filed with the commission, provided that a compacting state shall have the right to opt out of such uniform standard pursuant to article VII, to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact, and, provided further, that any uniform standard established by the commission for long-term care insurance products may provide the same or greater protections for consumers as, but shall not provide less than, those protections set forth in the national association of insurance commissioners' long-term care insurance model act and long-term care insurance model regulation, respectively, adopted as of 2001. The commission shall consider whether any subsequent amendments to the long-term care insurance model act or long-term care insurance model regulation adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners require amending of the uniform standards established by the commission for long-term care insurance products.

c. To receive and review in an expeditious manner products filed with the commission, and rate filings for disability income and long-term care insurance products, and give approval of those products and rate filings that satisfy the applicable uniform standard, where such approval shall have the force and effect of law, and be binding on the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in the compact.

d. To receive and review in an expeditious manner advertisement relating to long-term care insurance products for which uniform standards have been adopted by the commission, and give approval to all advertisement that satisfies the applicable uniform standard. For any product covered under this compact, other than long-term care insurance products, the commission shall have the authority to require an insurer to submit all or any part of its advertisement with respect to that product for review or approval prior to use, if the commission determines that the nature of the product is such that an advertisement of the product could have the capacity or tendency to mislead the public. The actions of the commission as provided in this article shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

e. To exercise its rulemaking authority and designate products and advertisement that may be subject to a self-certification process without

the need for prior approval by the commission.

f. To promulgate operating procedures, pursuant to article VII, which shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

g. To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in its name as the commission, provided that the standing of any state insurance department to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected.

h. To issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

i. To establish and maintain offices.

j. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

k. To borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a compacting state.

l. To hire employees, professionals, or specialists, and elect or appoint officers, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and give them appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of this compact, and determine their qualifications, and to establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, among other things, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

m. To accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of the same, provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

n. To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use, any property, real, personal, or mixed, provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

o. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.

p. To remit filing fees to compacting states as may be set forth in the bylaws, rules, or operating procedures.

q. To enforce compliance by compacting states with rules, uniform standards, operating procedures, and bylaws.

r. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.

s. To advise compacting states on issues relating to insurers domiciled or doing business in non-compacting jurisdictions, consistent with the purposes of this compact.

t. To provide advice and training to those personnel in state insurance departments responsible for product review, and to be a resource for state insurance departments.

u. To establish a budget and make expenditures.

v. To borrow money.

w. To appoint committees, including advisory committees comprising members, state insurance regulators, state legislators or their representatives, insurance industry and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in the bylaws.

x. To provide and receive information from, and to cooperate with, law enforcement agencies.

y. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

z. To perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact consistent with the state regulation of the business of insurance.

5. *Article V—Organization of the commission.*

a. *Membership, voting, and bylaws.*

(1) Each compacting state shall have and be limited to one member. Each member shall be qualified to serve in that capacity pursuant to applicable law of the compacting state. Any member may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the member is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the compacting state wherein the vacancy exists. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect the manner in which a compacting state determines the election or appointment and qualification of its own commissioner.

(2) Each member shall be entitled to one vote and shall have an opportunity to participate in the governance of the commission in accordance with the bylaws. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, no action of the commission with respect to the promulgation of a uniform standard shall be effective unless two-thirds of the members vote in favor thereof.

(3) The commission shall, by a majority of the members, prescribe bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes, and exercise the powers, of the compact, including, but not limited to:

(a) Establishing the fiscal year of the commission.

(b) Providing reasonable procedures for appointing and electing members, as well as holding meetings, of the management committee.

(c) Providing reasonable standards and procedures:

(i) For the establishment and meetings of other committees.

(ii) Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the commission.

(d) Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the commission that consists of a majority of commission members ensuring reasonable advance notice of each such meeting, and providing for the right of citizens to attend each such meeting with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the

privacy of individuals, and insurers' proprietary information, including trade secrets. The commission may meet in camera only after a majority of the entire membership votes to close a meeting en toto or in part. As soon as practicable, the commission shall make public:

(i) A copy of the vote to close the meeting, revealing the vote of each member, with no proxy votes allowed.

(ii) Votes taken during such meeting.

(e) Establishing the titles, duties, and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the commission.

(f) Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any compacting state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the commission.

(g) Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of this compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

(h) Promulgating a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of commission members and employees.

(4) The commission shall publish its bylaws in a convenient form and file a copy of the bylaws, along with any amendments, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the compacting states.

b. *Management committee, officers, and personnel.*

(1) A management committee comprising no more than fourteen members shall be established as follows:

(a) One member from each of the six compacting states with the largest premium volume for individual and group annuities, life, disability income, and long-term care insurance products, determined from the records of the national association of insurance commissioners for the prior year.

(b) Four members from those compacting states with at least two percent of the market based on the premium volume described in subparagraph division (a), other than the six compacting states with the largest premium volume, selected on a rotating basis as provided in the bylaws.

(c) Four members from those compacting states with less than two percent of the market, based on the premium volume described in subparagraph division (a), with one selected from each of the four zone regions of the national association of insurance commissioners as provided in the bylaws.

(2) The management committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:

(a) Managing the affairs of the commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the commission.

(b) Establishing and overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for, the commission to provide for the creation of uniform standards and other rules, receipt and review of product filings, administrative and technical support functions, review of decisions regarding the disapproval of a product filing, and the review of elections made by a compacting state to opt out of a uniform standard, provided that a uniform standard shall not be submitted to the compacting states for adoption unless approved by two-thirds of the members of the management committee.

(c) Overseeing the offices of the commission.

(d) Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the commission.

(3) The commission shall elect annually officers from the management committee, with each having such authority and duties, as may be specified in the bylaws.

(4) The management committee may, subject to the approval of the commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the commission, but shall not be a member of the commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the commission.

c. Legislative and advisory committees.

(1) A legislative committee comprising state legislators or their designees shall be established to monitor the operations of, and make recommendations to, the commission, including the management committee, provided that the manner of selection and term of any legislative committee member shall be as set forth in the bylaws. Prior to the adoption by the commission of any uniform standard, revision to the bylaws, annual budget, or other significant matter as may be provided in the bylaws, the management committee shall consult with and report to the legislative committee.

(2) The commission shall establish two advisory committees, one of which shall comprise consumer representatives independent of the insurance industry, and the other comprising insurance industry representatives.

(3) The commission may establish additional advisory committees as its bylaws may provide for the carrying out of its functions.

d. Corporate records of the commission. The commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

e. Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.

(1) The members, officers, executive director,

employees, and representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to, or loss of, property, personal injury, or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of that person.

(2) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining the person's own counsel; and, provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful and wanton misconduct.

(3) The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of that person.

6. Article VI — Meetings and acts of the commission.

a. The commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact and the bylaws.

b. Each member of the commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A member shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

c. The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.

7. Article VII — Rules and operating proce-

dures — rulemaking functions of the commission and opting out of uniform standards.

a. Rulemaking authority. The commission shall promulgate reasonable rules, including uniform standards and operating procedures, in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted hereunder, such an action by the commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect.

b. Rulemaking procedure. Rules and operating procedures shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that conforms to the model state administrative procedure act of 1981 as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the commission. Before the commission adopts a uniform standard, the commission shall give written notice to the relevant state legislative committee or committees in each compacting state responsible for insurance issues of its intention to adopt the uniform standard. The commission, in adopting a uniform standard, shall consider fully all submitted materials and issue a concise explanation of its decision.

c. Effective date and opt out of a uniform standard. A uniform standard shall become effective ninety days after its promulgation by the commission or such later date as the commission may determine, provided, however, that a compacting state may opt out of a uniform standard as provided in this article. “*Opt out*” means any action by a compacting state to decline to adopt or participate in a promulgated uniform standard. All other rules and operating procedures, and amendments thereto, shall become effective as of the date specified in each rule, operating procedure, or amendment.

d. Opt-out procedure.

(1) A compacting state may opt out of a uniform standard, either by legislation or regulation duly promulgated by the insurance department under the compacting state’s administrative procedure act. If a compacting state elects to opt out of a uniform standard by regulation, it must do all of the following:

(a) Give written notice to the commission no later than ten business days after the uniform standard is promulgated, or at the time the state becomes a compacting state.

(b) Find that the uniform standard does not provide reasonable protections to the citizens of the state, given the conditions in the state.

(2) The commissioner shall make specific findings of fact and conclusions of law, based on a preponderance of the evidence, detailing the conditions in the state which warrant a departure from the uniform standard and determining that the uniform standard would not reasonably protect the citizens of the state. The commissioner must

consider and balance the following factors and find that the conditions in the state and needs of the citizens of the state outweigh both of the following:

(a) The intent of the legislature to participate in, and the benefits of, an interstate agreement to establish national uniform consumer protections for the products subject to this compact.

(b) The presumption that a uniform standard adopted by the commission provides reasonable protections to consumers of the relevant product.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing, a compacting state may, at the time of its enactment of this compact, prospectively opt out of all uniform standards involving long-term care insurance products by expressly providing for such opt out in the enacted compact, and such an opt out shall not be treated as a material variance in the offer or acceptance of any state to participate in this compact. Such an opt out shall be effective at the time of enactment of this compact by the compacting state and shall apply to all existing uniform standards involving long-term care insurance products and those subsequently promulgated.

e. Effect of opt out.

(1) If a compacting state elects to opt out of a uniform standard, the uniform standard shall remain applicable in the compacting state electing to opt out until such time the opt-out legislation is enacted into law or the regulation opting out becomes effective.

(2) Once the opt out of a uniform standard by a compacting state becomes effective, as provided under the laws of that state, the uniform standard shall have no further force and effect in that state unless and until the legislation or regulation implementing the opt out is repealed or otherwise becomes ineffective under the laws of the state. If a compacting state opts out of a uniform standard after the uniform standard has been made effective in that state, the opt out shall have the same prospective effect as provided under article XIV for withdrawals.

8. *Article VIII — Commission records and enforcement.*

a. The commission shall promulgate rules establishing conditions and procedures for public inspection and copying of its information and official records, except such information and records involving the privacy of individuals and insurers’ trade secrets. The commission may promulgate additional rules under which it may make available to federal and state agencies, including law enforcement agencies, records, and information otherwise exempt from disclosure, and may enter into agreements with such agencies to receive or exchange information or records subject to nondisclosure and confidentiality provisions.

b. Except as to privileged records, data, and information, the laws of any compacting state pertaining to confidentiality or nondisclosure shall not relieve any compacting state commissioner of

the duty to disclose any relevant records, data, or information to the commission, provided that disclosure to the commission shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise affect any confidentiality requirement, and further provided that, except as otherwise expressly provided in this compact, the commission shall not be subject to the compacting state's laws pertaining to confidentiality and non-disclosure with respect to records, data, and information in its possession. Confidential information of the commission shall remain confidential after such information is provided to any commissioner.

c. The commission shall monitor compacting states for compliance with duly adopted bylaws, rules, including uniform standards, and operating procedures. The commission shall notify any non-complying compacting state in writing of its non-compliance with commission bylaws, rules, or operating procedures. If a non-complying compacting state fails to remedy its noncompliance within the time specified in the notice of noncompliance, the compacting state shall be deemed to be in default as set forth in article XIV.

d. The commissioner of any state in which an insurer is authorized to do business, or is conducting the business of insurance, shall continue to exercise the commissioner's authority to oversee the market regulation of the activities of the insurer in accordance with the provisions of the state's law. The commissioner's enforcement of compliance with the compact is governed by the following provisions:

(1) With respect to the commissioner's market regulation of a product or advertisement that is approved or certified to the commission, the content of the product or advertisement shall not constitute a violation of the provisions, standards, or requirements of this compact except upon a final order of the commission, issued at the request of a commissioner after prior notice to the insurer and an opportunity for hearing before the commission.

(2) Before a commissioner may bring an action for violation of any provision, standard, or requirement of this compact relating to the content of an advertisement not approved or certified to the commission, the commission, or an authorized commission officer or employee, must authorize the action. However, authorization pursuant to this subparagraph does not require notice to the insurer, opportunity for hearing, or disclosure of requests for authorization or records of the commission's action on such requests.

e. *Stay of uniform standard.* If a compacting state has formally initiated the process of opting out of a uniform standard by regulation, and while the regulatory opt out is pending, the compacting state may petition the commission, at least fifteen days before the effective date of the uniform standard, to stay the effectiveness of the uniform stan-

dard in that state. The commission may grant a stay if it determines the regulatory opt out is being pursued in a reasonable manner and there is a likelihood of success. If a stay is granted or extended by the commission, the stay or extension thereof may postpone the effective date by up to ninety days, unless affirmatively extended by the commission, provided a stay may not be permitted to remain in effect for more than one year unless the compacting state can show extraordinary circumstances which warrant a continuance of the stay, including, but not limited to, the existence of a legal challenge which prevents the compacting state from opting out. A stay may be terminated by the commission upon notice that the rulemaking process has been terminated.

f. Not later than thirty days after a rule or operating procedure is adopted, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule or operating procedure, provided that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule or operating procedure from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule or operating procedure to be unlawful if the rule or operating procedure represents a reasonable exercise of the commission's authority.

9. *Article IX — Dispute resolution.* The commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to this compact and which may arise between two or more compacting states, or between compacting states and noncompacting states, and the commission shall promulgate an operating procedure providing for resolution of such disputes.

10. *Article X — Product filing and approval.*

a. Insurers and third-party filers seeking to have a product approved by the commission shall file the product with, and pay applicable filing fees to, the commission. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to restrict or otherwise prevent an insurer from filing its product with the insurance department in any state wherein the insurer is licensed to conduct the business of insurance, and such filing shall be subject to the laws of the states where filed.

b. The commission shall establish appropriate filing and review processes and procedures pursuant to commission rules and operating procedures. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, the commission shall promulgate rules to establish conditions and procedures under which the commission will provide public access to product filing information. In establishing such rules, the commission shall consider the interests of the public in having access to such information, as well as protection of personal medical and financial information and trade secrets, that may be

contained in a product filing or supporting information.

c. Any product approved by the commission may be sold or otherwise issued in those compacting states in which the insurer is legally authorized to do business.

11. *Article XI — Review of commission decisions regarding filings.*

a. Not later than thirty days after the commission has given notice of a disapproved product or advertisement filed with the commission, the insurer or third-party filer whose filing was disapproved may appeal the determination to a review panel appointed by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules to establish procedures for appointing such review panels and provide for notice and hearing. An allegation that the commission, in disapproving a product or advertisement filed with the commission, acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or in a manner that is an abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with the law, is subject to judicial review in accordance with article III, paragraph “d”.

b. The commission shall have authority to monitor, review, and reconsider products and advertisement subsequent to their filing or approval upon a finding that the product does not meet the relevant uniform standard. Where appropriate, the commission may withdraw or modify its approval after proper notice and hearing, subject to the appeal process in paragraph “a”.

12. *Article XII — Finance.*

a. The commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment and organization. To fund the cost of its initial operations, the commission may accept contributions and other forms of funding from the national association of insurance commissioners, compacting states, and other sources. Contributions and other forms of funding from other sources shall be of such a nature that the independence of the commission concerning the performance of its duties shall not be compromised.

b. The commission shall collect a filing fee from each insurer and third-party filer filing a product with the commission to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff in a total amount sufficient to cover the commission’s annual budget.

c. The commission’s budget for a fiscal year shall not be approved until it has been subject to notice and comment as set forth in article VII.

d. The commission shall be exempt from all taxation in and by the compacting states.

e. The commission shall not pledge the credit of any compacting state, except by and with the appropriate legal authority of that compacting state.

f. The commission shall keep complete and accurate accounts of all its internal receipts, including grants and donations, and disbursements of all funds under its control. The internal financial accounts of the commission shall be subject to the ac-

counting procedures established under its bylaws. The financial accounts and reports, including the system of internal controls and procedures of the commission, shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant. Upon the termination of the commission, but no less frequently than every three years, the review of the independent auditor shall include a management and performance audit of the commission. The commission shall make an annual report to the governor and legislature of the compacting states, which shall include a report of the independent audit. The commission’s internal accounts shall not be confidential and such materials may be shared with the commissioner of any compacting state upon request; provided, however, that any work papers related to any internal or independent audit and any information regarding the privacy of the individuals and insurers’ proprietary information, including trade secrets, shall remain confidential.

g. A compacting state shall not have any claim to or ownership of any property held by or vested in the commission or to any commission funds held pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

13. *Article XIII — Compacting states, effective date, and amendment.*

a. Any state is eligible to become a compacting state.

b. This compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of this compact into law by two compacting states, provided the commission shall become effective for purposes of adopting uniform standards for reviewing, and giving approval or disapproval of, products filed with the commission that satisfy applicable uniform standards only after twenty-six states are compacting states or, alternatively, by states representing greater than forty percent of the premium volume for life insurance, annuity, disability income, and long-term care insurance products, based on records of the national association of insurance commissioners for the prior year. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of this compact into law by that state.

c. Amendments to this compact may be proposed by the commission for enactment by the compacting states. An amendment shall not become effective and binding upon the commission and the compacting states unless and until all compacting states enact the amendment into law.

14. *Article XIV — Withdrawal, default, and termination.*

a. *Withdrawal.*

(1) Once effective, this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state, provided that a compacting state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.

(2) The effective date of withdrawal is the ef-

fective date of the repealing statute. However, the withdrawal shall not apply to any product filings approved or self-certified, or any advertisement of such products, on the date the repealing statute becomes effective, except by mutual agreement of the commission and the withdrawing state unless the approval is rescinded by the withdrawing state as provided in subparagraph (5).

(3) The commissioner of the withdrawing state shall immediately notify the management committee in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state.

(4) The commission shall notify the other compacting states of the introduction of such legislation within ten days after its receipt of notice.

(5) The withdrawing state is responsible for all obligations, duties, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal, except to the extent those obligations may have been released or relinquished by mutual agreement of the commission and the withdrawing state. The commission's approval of products and advertisement prior to the effective date of withdrawal shall continue to be effective and be given full force and effect in the withdrawing state, unless formally rescinded by the withdrawing state in the same manner as provided by the laws of the withdrawing state for the prospective disapproval of products or advertisement previously approved under state law.

(6) Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the effective date of the withdrawing state reenacting the compact.

b. Default.

(1) If the commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, the bylaws or duly promulgated rules or operating procedures, then, after notice and hearing as set forth in the bylaws, all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact on the defaulting state shall be suspended from the effective date of default as fixed by the commission. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform its obligations or responsibilities, and any other grounds designated in commission rules. The commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the defaulting state's suspension, pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from this compact and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by

this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.

(2) Product approvals by the commission or product self-certifications, or any advertisement in connection with such product, that are in force on the effective date of termination shall remain in force in the defaulting state in the same manner as if the defaulting state had withdrawn voluntarily pursuant to paragraph "a".

(3) Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires a reenactment of this compact.

c. Dissolution of compact.

(1) This compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state which reduces membership in this compact to one compacting state.

(2) Upon the dissolution of this compact, this compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the commission shall be wound up and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

15. Article XV — Severability and construction.

a. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this compact shall be enforceable.

b. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

16. Article XVI — Binding effect of compact and other laws.

a. Other laws.

(1) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state, except as provided in subparagraph (2).

(2) For any product approved or certified to the commission, the rules, uniform standards, and any other requirements of the commission shall constitute the exclusive provisions applicable to the content, approval, and certification of such products. For advertisement that is subject to the commission's authority, any rule, uniform standard, or other requirement of the commission which governs the content of the advertisement shall constitute the exclusive provision that a commissioner may apply to the content of the advertisement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, action taken by the commission shall not abrogate or restrict:

(a) The access of any person to state courts.

(b) Remedies available under state law related to breach of contract, tort, general consumer protection laws, or general consumer protection regulations that apply to the sale or advertisement of the product or other laws not specifically directed to the content of the product.

(c) State law relating to the construction of insurance contracts.

(d) The authority of the attorney general of the

state, including but not limited to maintaining any actions or proceedings, as authorized by law.

(3) All insurance products filed with individual states shall be subject to the laws of those states.

b. Binding effect of this compact.

(1) All lawful actions of the commission, including all rules and operating procedures adopted by the commission, are binding upon the compacting states.

(2) All agreements between the commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

(3) Upon the request of a party to a conflict over the meaning or interpretation of commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the commission may issue advisory

opinions regarding the meaning or interpretation in dispute.

(4) In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by that provision upon the commission shall be ineffective as to that compacting state, and those obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which those obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 507

EXAMINATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

507.9 Fees — accounting.

All fees collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance and shall be turned in to the state treasury for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §64

Deposit of fees, §12.10

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Section amended

CHAPTER 507B

INSURANCE TRADE PRACTICES

507B.7 Cease and desist orders and penalties.

1. If, after hearing, the commissioner determines that a person has engaged in an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice, the commissioner shall reduce the findings to writing and shall issue and cause to be served upon the person charged with the violation a copy of such findings, an order requiring such person to cease and desist from engaging in such method of competition, act, or practice, and the commissioner may at the commissioner's discretion order any one or more of the following:

a. Payment of a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each act or violation of this subtitle, but not to exceed an aggregate of ten thousand dollars, unless the person knew or reasonably should have known the person was in violation of this subtitle, in which case the penalty shall be not more than five thousand dollars for each act or violation, but not to exceed an aggregate penalty of fifty thousand dollars in any one six-month period. If the commissioner finds that a violation of this subtitle was directed, encour-

aged, condoned, ignored, or ratified by the employer of the person or by an insurer, the commissioner shall also assess a fine to the employer or insurer.

b. Suspension or revocation of the license of a person as defined in section 507B.2, subsection 1, if the person knew or reasonably should have known the person was in violation of this subtitle.

c. Payment of interest at the rate of ten percent per annum if the commissioner finds that the insurer failed to pay interest as required under section 507B.4, subsection 15.

2. Until the expiration of the time allowed under section 507B.8 for filing a petition for review if no such petition has been duly filed within such time, or, if a petition for review has been filed within such time, then until the transcript of the record in the proceeding has been filed in the district court, as hereinafter provided, the commissioner may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as the commissioner may deem proper, modify or set aside in whole or in part any order issued by the commissioner under this section.

3. After the expiration of the time allowed for filing such a petition for review if no such petition

has been duly filed within such time, the commissioner may at any time, after notice and opportunity for hearing, reopen and alter, modify, or set aside, in whole or in part, any order issued by the commissioner under this section, whenever in the commissioner's opinion conditions of fact or of law have so changed as to require such action, or if the public interest shall so require.

4. Any person who violates a cease and desist order of the commissioner, and while such order is in effect, may, after notice and hearing and upon order of the commissioner, be subject at the discre-

tion of the commissioner to any one or more of the following:

a. A monetary penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each and every act or violation. A penalty collected under this lettered paragraph shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

b. Suspension or revocation of such person's license.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §65
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 4, paragraph a, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

CHAPTER 508

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

508.2 Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of a company shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. A company shall file with the commissioner bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws and amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §5
Section stricken and rewritten

508.13 Annual certificate of authority.

1. On receipt of an application for a certificate of authority or renewal of a certificate of authority, fees, the deposit provided in section 511.8, subsection 16, and the statement, and the statement and evidence of investment of foreign companies, the commissioner of insurance shall issue a certificate or a renewal of a certificate setting forth the corporate name of the company, its home office, that it has fully complied with the laws of the state and is authorized to transact the business of life insurance for the ensuing year, which certificate shall expire on the first day of June of the ensuing year, or sooner upon thirty days' notice given by the commissioner, of the next annual valuation of its policies.

2. A company shall submit annually on or before March 1 a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority. A certificate of authority shall expire on the first day of June next succeeding its issue and shall be renewed annually so long as the company transacts business in accordance with all legal requirements of the state.

3. A company that fails to timely file an application for renewal of its certificate of authority shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

4. A copy of a certificate of authority, when cer-

tified by the commissioner, shall be admissible in evidence for or against a company, with the same effect as the original.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §66
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

508.14 Violation by domestic company — dissolution — administrative penalties.

1. Upon a failure of a company organized under the laws of this state to make the deposit provided in section 511.8, subsection 16, or file the statement in the time herein stated, or to file in a timely manner any financial statement required by rule of the commissioner of insurance, the commissioner of insurance shall notify the attorney general of the default, who shall at once apply to the district court of the county where the home office of the company is located for an order requiring the company to show cause, upon reasonable notice to be fixed by the court, why its business shall not be discontinued. If, upon the hearing, sufficient cause is not shown, the court shall decree its dissolution.

2. In lieu of a district court action authorized by this section, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars upon the company. The right of the company to transact further new business in this state shall immediately cease until the requirements of this chapter have been fully complied with.

3. The commissioner may give notice to a company, which has failed to file evidence of deposit and all delinquent statements within the time fixed, that the company is in violation of this section. If the company fails to file evidence of deposit and all delinquent statements within ten days of the date of the notice, the company is subject to an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day the failure continues.

4. Amounts received by the commissioner pur-

suant to subsections 2 and 3 shall be paid to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §67
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 4 amended

508.15 Violation by foreign company.

Companies organized and chartered by the laws of a foreign state or country, failing to file the evidence of investment and statement within the time fixed, or failing to timely file any financial statement required by rule of the commissioner of insurance, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be collected in an action in the name of the state and paid to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7, and their right to transact further new business in this state shall immediately cease until the requirements of this chapter have been fully complied with. The commissioner may give notice to a company which has failed to file within the time fixed that the company is in violation of this section and if the company fails to file the evidence of investment and statement within ten days of the date of the notice the company shall forfeit and pay the additional sum of one hundred dollars for each day the failure continues, to be paid to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §68
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

508.36 Standard valuations.

This section shall be known as the “*Standard Valuation Law*”.

1. *Reserve valuation.* The commissioner shall annually value, or cause to be valued, the reserve liabilities, referred to in this section as reserves, for all outstanding life insurance policies and annuity and pure endowment contracts of every life insurance company doing business in this state, and may certify the amount of any such reserves, specifying the mortality table or tables, rate or rates of interest, and the net level premium method or other methods used in the calculation of such reserves. In calculating the reserves, the commissioner may use group methods and approximate averages for fractions of a year or otherwise. In lieu of the valuation of the reserves required in this section of any foreign or alien company, the commissioner may accept any valuation made, or caused to be made, by the insurance supervisory official of any state or other jurisdiction when such valuation complies with the minimum standard provided for in this section and if the official of such state or jurisdiction accepts as sufficient and valid for all legal purposes the certificate of valuation of the commissioner when such certificate states the valuation to have been made in a specified manner according to which the aggregate reserves would be at least as large as if they had been computed in the manner prescribed by the law of that state or jurisdiction.

2. *Actuarial opinion of reserves.* This subsection is effective January 1, 1996.

a. *General.* A life insurance company doing business in this state shall annually submit the written opinion of a qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commissioner by regulation are computed appropriately, are based on assumptions which satisfy contractual provisions, are consistent with prior reported amounts, and are in compliance with applicable laws of this state. The commissioner shall define by rule the requirements and content of this opinion and add any other items deemed to be necessary.

b. *Actuarial analysis of reserves and assets supporting such reserves.*

(1) Unless exempted by rule, a life insurance company shall also annually include in the opinion required by paragraph “a”, an opinion of the same qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of policies and contracts specified by the commissioner by rule, when considered with respect to the assets held by the company associated with the reserves and related actuarial items, including, but not limited to, the investment earnings on the assets and the considerations anticipated to be received and retained under the policies and contracts, are sufficient for the company’s obligations under the policies and contracts, including but not limited to the benefits under and expenses associated with the policies and contracts.

(2) The commissioner may provide by rule for a transition period for establishing any higher reserves which the qualified actuary may deem necessary in order to render the opinion required by this section.

c. *Requirements for actuarial analysis.* An opinion required by paragraph “b” shall be governed by the following provisions:

(1) A memorandum, in form and substance acceptable to the commissioner as specified by rule, shall be prepared to support each actuarial opinion.

(2) If the insurance company fails to provide a supporting memorandum at the request of the commissioner within a period specified by rule or the commissioner determines that the supporting memorandum provided by the insurance company fails to meet the standards prescribed by the rules or is otherwise unacceptable to the commissioner, the commissioner may engage a qualified actuary at the expense of the company to review the opinion and the basis for the opinion and prepare such supporting memorandum as is required by the commissioner.

d. *Requirement for all opinions.* An opinion

d. *Requirement for all opinions.* An opinion

required under this section is governed by the following provisions:

(1) The opinion shall be submitted with the annual statement reflecting the valuation of such reserve liabilities for each year ending on or after December 31, 1995.

(2) The opinion shall apply to all business in force, including individual and group health insurance plans, in form and substance acceptable to the commissioner as specified by rule.

(3) The opinion shall be based on standards adopted from time to time by the actuarial standards board and on such additional standards as the commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(4) In the case of an opinion required to be submitted by a foreign or alien company, the commissioner may accept the opinion filed by that company with the insurance supervisory official of another state if the commissioner determines that the opinion reasonably meets the requirements applicable to a company domiciled in this state.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "qualified actuary" means a member in good standing of the American academy of actuaries who meets the requirements of the commissioner as specified by rule.

(6) Except in cases of fraud or willful misconduct, a qualified actuary is not liable for damages to any person, other than to the insurance company and the commissioner, for any act, error, omission, decision, or conduct with respect to the actuary's opinion.

(7) Disciplinary action which may be taken by the commissioner against the company or the qualified actuary shall be defined in rules adopted by the commissioner.

(8) Any memorandum in support of the opinion, and any other material provided by the company to the commissioner in connection with the opinion, shall be kept confidential by the commissioner and shall not be made public and shall not be subject to subpoena, other than for the purpose of defending an action seeking damages from any person by reason of any action required by this section or by rules adopted pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding this subparagraph, the memorandum or other material may be released by the commissioner if either of the following applies:

(a) The commissioner receives the written consent of the company with which the opinion is associated.

(b) The American academy of actuaries requests that the memorandum or other material is required for the purpose of professional disciplinary proceedings and setting forth procedures satisfactory to the commissioner for preserving the confidentiality of the memorandum or other material.

Once any portion of the confidential memorandum is cited by the company in its marketing, is cited before any governmental agency other than a state insurance department, or is released by the

company to the news media, all portions of the confidential memorandum are no longer confidential.

3. *Computations of minimum standards.* Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4, 5, and 12, the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued prior to July 1, 1994, shall be that provided by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4, 5, and 12, the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts shall be the commissioner's reserve valuation methods defined in subsections 6, 7, 10, and 11, five percent interest for group annuity and pure endowment contracts and three and one-half percent interest for all other policies and contracts, or in the case of policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, issued on or after July 1, 1974, four percent interest for such policies issued prior to January 1, 1980, five and one-half percent interest for single premium life insurance policies and four and one-half percent interest for all other such policies issued on and after January 1, 1980, and the following tables:

a. For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in the policies, the following:

(1) The commissioners 1941 standard ordinary mortality table for policies issued prior to the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "a".

(2) The commissioners 1958 standard ordinary mortality table for such policies issued on or after the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "c", provided that for any category of policies issued on female risks, all modified net premiums and present values referred to in this section may be calculated according to an age not more than six years younger than the actual age of the insured.

(3) For policies issued on or after the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "c", any of the following:

(a) The commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table.

(b) At the election of the company for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table with ten-year select mortality factors.

(c) Any ordinary mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners, that is approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

b. For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in the policies, the following:

(1) For policies issued prior to the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "b", the 1941 standard industrial mortality table.

(2) For policies issued on or after the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "b", the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table, or any industrial mortality table adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners, that is approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

c. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1937 standard annuity mortality table or, at the option of the company, the annuity mortality table for 1949, ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the commissioner.

d. For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the group annuity mortality table for 1951, or a modification of the table approved by the commissioner, or at the option of the company, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

e. For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplementary to ordinary policies or contracts, the following:

(1) For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the society of actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit, or any tables of disablement rates and termination rates adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

(2) For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either of the tables identified under subparagraph (1), or at the option of the company, the class (3) disability table (1926).

(3) For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class (3) disability table (1926).

A table used under this paragraph "e" shall, for active lives, be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

f. For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies, the following:

(1) For policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 accidental death benefits table, or any accidental death benefits table adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

(2) For policies issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either of the tables identified under subparagraph (1), or at the option of the company, the intercompany double

indemnity mortality table.

(3) For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the intercompany double indemnity mortality table.

A table used under this paragraph "f" shall be combined with a mortality table for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

g. For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the substandard basis, and other special benefits, tables approved by the commissioner.

4. *Computation for minimum standards for annuities.* Except as provided in subsection 5, the minimum standard for the valuation of all individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after the operative date of this subsection, and for all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after the operative date of this subsection under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, shall be the commissioner's reserve valuation methods defined in subsections 6 and 7, and the following tables and interest rates:

a. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued prior to January 1, 1980, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, both of the following:

(1) The 1971 individual annuity mortality table, or any modification of this table approved by the commissioner.

(2) Six percent interest for single premium immediate annuity contracts, and four percent interest for all other individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

b. For individual single premium immediate annuity contracts issued on or after January 1, 1980, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, both of the following:

(1) One of the following tables:

(a) The 1971 individual annuity mortality table.

(b) An individual annuity mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such contracts.

(c) A modification of the tables identified in subparagraph divisions (a) and (b) approved by the commissioner.

(2) Seven and one-half percent interest.

c. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after January 1, 1980, other than single premium immediate annuity contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, both of the following:

(1) One of the following tables:

(a) The 1971 individual annuity mortality table.

(b) An individual annuity mortality table adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule

adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such contracts.

(c) A modification of the tables identified in subparagraph divisions (a) and (b) approved by the commissioner.

(2) Five and one-half percent interest for single premium deferred annuity and pure endowment contracts and four and one-half percent interest for all other such individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

d. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased prior to January 1, 1980, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, both of the following:

(1) The 1971 group annuity mortality table or any modification of this table approved by the commissioner.

(2) Six percent interest.

e. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after January 1, 1980, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, both of the following:

(1) One of the following tables:

(a) The 1971 group annuity mortality table.

(b) A group annuity mortality table adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such annuities and pure endowments.

(c) A modification of the tables identified in subparagraph divisions (a) and (b) approved by the commissioner.

(2) Seven and one-half percent interest.

After July 1, 1973, a company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of this subsection after a specified date before January 1, 1979, which shall be the operative date of this section for such company, provided, if a company makes no election, the effective date of this section for a company is January 1, 1979.

5. *Computation of minimum standard by calendar year of issue.*

a. *Applicability of this subsection.* The calendar year statutory valuation interest rates, as defined in this subsection, shall be used in determining the minimum standard for the valuation of all of the following:

(1) All life insurance policies issued in a particular calendar year, on or after the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "c".

(2) All individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1995.

(3) All annuities and pure endowments purchased in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1995, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(4) The net increase, if any, in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1995, in amounts held under guaranteed interest contracts.

b. *Calendar year statutory valuation interest rates.*

(1) The calendar year statutory valuation interest rates, referred to in this paragraph as "I", shall be determined as follows and the results rounded to the nearer one-quarter of one percent:

(a) For life insurance,

$$I \text{ equals } .03 + W(R1 - .03) + 2(R2 - .09),$$

where R1 is the lesser of R and .09, R2 is the greater of R and .09, R is the reference interest rate defined in paragraph "d" of this subsection, and W is the weighting factor defined in paragraph "c" of this subsection.

(b) For single premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and from guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options,

$$I \text{ equals } .03 + W(R - .03),$$

where R1 is the lesser of R and .09, R2 is the greater of R and .09, R is the reference interest rate defined in paragraph "d" of this subsection, and W is the weighting factor defined in paragraph "c" of this subsection.

(c) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on an issue-year basis, except as stated in subparagraph division (b), the formula for life insurance stated in subparagraph division (a) applies to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with guarantee durations in excess of ten years, and the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph division (b) applies to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with guarantee durations of ten years or less.

(d) For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph division (b) applies.

(e) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change-in-fund basis, the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph division (b) applies.

(2) However, if the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for any life insurance policies issued in any calendar year determined under subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), without reference to this sentence differs from the corresponding actual rate for similar policies issued in the immediately preceding calendar year

by less than one-half of one percent, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for the life insurance policies is equal to the corresponding actual rate for the immediately preceding calendar year. For purposes of applying the immediately preceding sentence, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies issued in a calendar year shall be determined for 1980, using the reference interest rate defined in 1979, and shall be determined for each subsequent calendar year regardless of the operative date of section 508.37, subsection 5, paragraph "c".

c. *Weighting factors.*

(1) The weighting factors referred to in paragraph "b" are given in the following tables:

(a) Weighting Factors for Life Insurance:

Guarantee Duration (Years)	Weighting Factors
10 or less	.50
More than 10, but not more than 20	.45
More than 20	.35

For life insurance, the guarantee duration is the maximum number of years the life insurance can remain in force on a basis guaranteed in the policy or under options to convert to plans of life insurance with premium rates or nonforfeiture values or both which are guaranteed in the original policy.

(b) The weighting factors for single premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options is .80.

(c) Weighting factors for other annuities and for guaranteed interest contracts, except as stated in subparagraph division (b), shall be as specified in subparagraph subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subparagraph division, according to the rules and definitions in subparagraph subdivisions (iv), (v), and (vi) of this subparagraph division:

(i) For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on an issue-year basis:

Guarantee Duration (Years)	Weighting Factor for Plan Type		
	A	B	C
5 or less	.80	.60	.50
More than 5, but not more than 10	.75	.60	.50
More than 10, but not more than 20	.65	.50	.45
More than 20	.45	.35	.35

(ii) For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change-in-fund basis, the factors shown in subparagraph subdivision (i) of this

subparagraph division increased by:

Plan Type		
A	B	C
.15	.25	.05

(iii) For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on an issue-year basis, other than those with no cash settlement options, which do not guarantee interest on considerations received more than one year after issue or purchase and for annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change-in-fund basis which do not guarantee interest rates on considerations received more than twelve months beyond the valuation date, the factors shown in subparagraph subdivision (i) of this subparagraph division or derived in subparagraph subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph division increased by:

Plan Type		
A	B	C
.05	.05	.05

(iv) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the guarantee duration is the number of years for which the contract guarantees interest rates in excess of the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies with guarantee durations in excess of twenty years. For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the guarantee duration is the number of years from the date of issue or date of purchase to the date annuity benefits are scheduled to commence.

(v) "Plan type", as used in subparagraph subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subparagraph division, is defined as follows:

"Plan Type A": At any time, the policyholder may withdraw funds only with an adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company, or may withdraw funds without that adjustment but in installments over five years or more, or may withdraw funds as in immediate life annuity; or no withdrawal is permitted.

"Plan Type B": Before expiration of the interest rate guarantee, the policyholder may withdraw funds only with an adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company, or may withdraw funds without that adjustment but in installments over five years or more; or no withdrawal is permitted. At the end of interest rate guarantee, funds may be withdrawn without adjustment in a single sum or installments over less than five years.

"Plan Type C": The policyholder may withdraw funds before expiration of interest rate guarantee in a single sum or installments over less than five years either without adjustment to re-

flect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company, or subject only to a fixed surrender charge stipulated in the contract as a percentage of the fund.

(vi) A company may elect to value guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options and annuities with cash settlement options on either an issue-year basis or on a change-in-fund basis. Guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options and other annuities with no cash settlement options must be valued on an issue-year basis. As used in this section, an issue-year basis of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard for the entire duration of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of issue or year of purchase of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract, and the change-in-fund basis of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard applicable to each change in the fund held under the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of the change in the fund.

d. Reference interest rate. The reference interest rate referred to in paragraph "b" is defined as follows:

(1) For all life insurance, the lesser of the average over a period of thirty-six months and the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year next preceding the year of issue, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(2) For single premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or year of purchase, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(3) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on an issue-year basis, except as stated in subparagraph (2), with guarantee duration in excess of ten years, the lesser of the average over a period of thirty-six months and the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(4) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on an issue-year basis, except as stated in subparagraph (2), with guarantee duration of ten years or less, the aver-

age over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(5) For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(6) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change-in-fund basis, except as stated in subparagraph (2), the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of the change in the fund, of the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds, as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

e. Alternative method for determining reference interest rates. In the event that the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds is no longer published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or in the event that the national association of insurance commissioners determines that the monthly average of the composite yield on seasoned corporate bonds as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. is no longer appropriate for the determination of the reference interest rate, an alternative method for determination of the reference interest rate, which is adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner, may be substituted.

6. Reserve valuation method — life insurance and endowment benefits.

a. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 7, 10, and 12, reserves calculated according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method, for the life insurance and endowment benefits of policies providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums, shall be the excess, if any, of the present value, at the date of valuation, of future guaranteed benefits provided for by such policies, over the present value, at the date of valuation, of any future modified net premiums for such policies. The modified net premiums for such policy is the uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for the benefits such that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the present value, at the date of valuation, of such benefits provided for by the policy and the excess of the amount determined in subparagraph (1) over the amount determined in subparagraph (2), as follows:

(1) A net level annual premium equal to the present value at the date of issue, of the benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by

the present value at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first, and each subsequent, anniversary of the policy on which a premium falls due. However, the net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the nineteen-year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age one year more than the age of the insured at issue of the policy.

(2) A net one-year term premium for the benefits provided for in the first policy year.

b. However, for a life insurance policy issued on or after January 1, 1998, for which the contract premium in the first policy year exceeds that of the second year and for which no comparable additional benefit is provided in the first year for such additional premium and which provides an endowment benefit or a cash surrender value or a combination of such benefit or value in an amount greater than the additional premium, the reserve according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method as of any policy anniversary occurring on or before the assumed ending date defined as the first policy anniversary on which the sum of any endowment benefit and any cash surrender value then available is greater than such additional premium shall be, except as otherwise provided in subsection 10, the greater of the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in paragraph "a" and the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in paragraph "a", but with the following modifications:

(1) The value defined in paragraph "a" being reduced by fifteen percent of the amount of such excess first year premium.

(2) All present values of benefits and premiums being determined without reference to premiums or benefits provided for by the policy after the assumed ending date.

(3) The policy being assumed to mature on such date as an endowment.

(4) The cash surrender value provided on such date being considered as an endowment benefit.

In making the above comparison the mortality and interest bases stated in subsections 4 and 5 shall be used.

c. Reserves according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method shall be calculated pursuant to a method consistent with this subsection for all of the following:

(1) Life insurance policies providing for a varying amount of insurance or requiring the payment of varying premiums.

(2) Group annuity and pure endowment contracts purchased under a retirement plan or plan of deferred compensation established or maintained by an employer, including a partnership or sole proprietorship, or by an employee organization, or by both, other than a plan providing individual retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities under section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Disability and accidental death benefits in all policies and contracts.

(4) All other benefits, except life insurance and endowment benefits in life insurance policies and benefits provided by all other annuity and pure endowment contracts.

7. *Reserve valuation method — annuity and pure endowment benefits.* This subsection applies to all annuity and pure endowment contracts other than group annuity and pure endowment contracts purchased under a retirement plan or plan of deferred compensation established or maintained by an employer, including a partnership or sole proprietorship, or by an employee organization, or by both, other than a plan providing individual retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities under section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Reserves according to the commissioner's annuity reserve method for benefits under annuity or pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, shall be the greatest of the respective excesses of the present values, at the date of valuation, of the future guaranteed benefits, including guaranteed nonforfeiture benefits, provided for by such contracts at the end of each respective contract year, over the present value, at the date of valuation, of any future valuation considerations derived from future gross considerations, required by the terms of such contract, that become payable prior to the end of such respective contract year. The future guaranteed benefits shall be determined by using the mortality table, if any, and the interest rate or rates, specified in such contracts for determining guaranteed benefits. The valuation considerations are the portions of the respective gross considerations applied under the terms of such contracts to determine nonforfeiture values.

8. *Minimum reserves.*

a. A company's aggregate reserves for all life insurance policies, excluding disability and accidental death benefits, issued on or after the operative date of section 508.37, shall not be less than the aggregate reserves calculated in accordance with the methods set forth in subsections 6, 7, 10, and 11, and the mortality table or tables and rate or rates of interest used in calculating nonforfeiture benefits for such policies.

b. A company's aggregate reserves for all policies, contracts, and benefits shall not be less than the aggregate reserves determined by the qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required by subsection 2.

9. *Optional reserve calculation.* Reserves for all policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of section 508.37, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for all such policies and contracts than the minimum reserves required prior to July 1, 1994.

Reserves for any category of policies, contracts, or benefits, as established by the commissioner, issued on or after the operative date of section 508.37, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for such category than those calculated according to the minimum standard as provided in this section, but the rate or rates of interest used for policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, shall not be higher than the corresponding rate or rates of interest used in calculating any nonforfeiture benefits as provided in this section.

A company which at any time adopts a standard of valuation producing greater aggregate reserves than those calculated according to the minimum standard as provided in this section may adopt, with the approval of the commissioner, any lower standard of valuation, not to be lower than the minimum as provided in this section, provided, however, that, for purposes of this section, the holding of additional reserves previously determined by a qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required by subsection 2 shall not be deemed to be the adoption of a higher standard of valuation.

10. *Reserve calculation — valuation net premium exceeding the gross premium charge.*

a. If in any contract year the gross premium charged by a life insurance company on a policy or contract is less than the valuation net premium for the policy or contract, as calculated by the method used in calculating the reserve for such policy or contract but using the minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest, the minimum reserve required for such policy or contract is the greater of either the reserve calculated according to the mortality table, rate of interest, and method actually used for such policy or contract, or the reserve calculated by the method actually used for such policy or contract but using the minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest and replacing the valuation net premium by the actual gross premium in each contract year for which the valuation net premium exceeds the actual gross premium. The minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest referred to in this section are those standards established in subsections 4 and 5.

b. However, for any life insurance policy issued on or after January 1, 1998, for which the gross premium in the first policy year exceeds that of the second year and for which no comparable additional benefit is provided in the first year for such excess and which provides an endowment benefit or a cash surrender value, or a combination of such benefit and value, in an amount greater than the excess premium, the provisions of paragraph "a" apply as if the method actually used in calculating the reserve for such policy is the method established in subsection 6, excluding paragraph "b" of that subsection. The minimum re-

serve of the policy at each policy anniversary shall be the greater of the minimum reserve calculated pursuant to subsection 6 and the minimum reserve calculated in accordance with this subsection.

11. *Reserve calculation — indeterminate premium plans.* In the case of any plan of life insurance which provides for future premium determination, the amounts of such premium which are to be determined by the insurance company based on estimates of future experience, or in the case of any plan of life insurance or annuity, the minimum reserves of which cannot be determined by the methods established in subsections 6, 7, and 10, the reserves which are held under the plan must be appropriate in relation to the benefits and the pattern of premiums for that plan, and shall be computed by a method which is consistent with this section, as determined by rules adopted by the commissioner.

12. *Minimum standards for health (disability, accident, and sickness) plans.* The commissioner shall adopt rules containing the minimum standards applicable to the valuation of health, disability, and sickness and accident plans.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §148 – 156

Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c) amended

Subsection 4, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c) amended

Subsection 4, paragraph e, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c) amended

Subsection 5, paragraph b, subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (c) – (e) amended

Subsection 5, paragraph b, subparagraph (2) amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), subparagraph subdivision (ii), unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), subparagraph subdivision (iii), unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), subparagraph subdivision (v), unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

508.37 Standard nonforfeitures — life insurance.

This section shall be known as the "Standard Nonforfeiture Law for Life Insurance".

1. In the case of policies issued on or after the operative date of this section as defined in subsection 11, a policy of life insurance shall not, except as stated in subsection 10, be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it contains in substance the following provisions, or corresponding provisions which in the opinion of the commissioner are at least as favorable to the defaulting or surrendering policyholder as the following provisions and are essentially in compliance with subsection 9:

a. That, in the event of default in any premium payment, the company will grant, upon proper request not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy, effective as of the due date of the premium in default, and of an amount as specified in this section. In lieu of the stipulated paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, the

company may substitute, upon proper request not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, an actuarially equivalent alternative paid-up nonforfeiture benefit which provides a greater amount or longer period of death benefits or, if applicable, a greater amount or earlier payment of endowment benefits.

b. That, upon surrender of the policy within sixty days after the due date of any premium payment in default after premiums have been paid for at least three full years in the case of ordinary insurance or five full years in the case of industrial insurance, the company will pay, in lieu of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value of an amount as may be specified in this section.

c. That a specified paid-up nonforfeiture benefit shall become effective as specified in the policy unless the person entitled to make an election elects another available option not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default.

d. That, if the policy has become paid up by completion of all premium payments or if it is continued under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit which became effective on or after the third policy anniversary in the case of ordinary insurance or the fifth policy anniversary in the case of industrial insurance, the company will pay, upon surrender of the policy within thirty days after any policy anniversary, a cash surrender value of an amount as specified in this section.

e. In the case of policies which cause on a basis guaranteed in the policy unscheduled changes in benefits or premiums, or which provide an option for changes in benefits or premiums other than a change to a new policy, a statement of the mortality table, interest rate, and method used in calculating cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy. In the case of all other policies, a statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, if any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary, either during the first twenty policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter, the values and benefits to be calculated upon the assumption that there are no dividends or paid-up additions credited to the policy and that there is no indebtedness to the company on the policy.

f. A statement that the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy are not less than the minimum values and benefits required by or pursuant to the insurance law of the state in which the policy is delivered; an explanation of the manner in which the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits are altered by the existence of any

paid-up additions credited to the policy or any indebtedness to the company on the policy; if a detailed statement of the method of computation of the values and benefits shown in the policy is not stated in the policy, a statement that the method of computation has been filed with the insurance supervisory official of the state in which the policy is delivered; and a statement of the method to be used in calculating the cash surrender value and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy on any policy anniversary beyond the last anniversary for which such values and benefits are consecutively shown in the policy.

2. Any of the provisions or portions of provisions set forth in subsection 1 which are not applicable by reason of the plan of insurance may, to the extent inapplicable, be omitted from the policy. The company shall reserve the right to defer the payment of any cash surrender value for a period of six months after demand with surrender of the policy.

3. *a.* Any cash surrender value available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary, whether or not required by subsection 1, shall be an amount not less than the excess, if any, of the present value, on that anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits which would have been provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, if there had been no default, over the sum of the then present value of the adjusted premiums as defined in subsections 5 and 6, corresponding to premiums which would have fallen due on and after that anniversary, plus the amount of any indebtedness to the company on the policy.

b. However, for a policy issued on or after the operative date of subsection 6 as defined in paragraph "k" of that subsection, which provides supplemental life insurance or annuity benefits at the option of the insured and for an identifiable additional premium by rider or supplemental policy provision, the cash surrender value referred to in paragraph "a" shall be an amount not less than the sum of the cash surrender value as defined in that paragraph for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without such rider or supplemental policy provision and the cash surrender value as defined in that paragraph for a policy which provides only the benefits otherwise provided by such rider or supplemental policy provision.

c. Provided further that for a family policy issued on or after the operative date of subsection 6 as defined in paragraph "k" of that subsection, which defines a primary insured and provides term insurance on the life of the spouse of the primary insured expiring before the spouse's age seventy-one, the cash surrender value referred to in paragraph "a" shall be an amount not less than the sum of the cash surrender value as defined in paragraph "a" for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without term insurance on the life

of the spouse and the cash surrender value as defined in paragraph "a" for a policy which provides only the benefits otherwise provided by the term insurance on the life of the spouse.

d. Any cash surrender value available within thirty days after any policy anniversary under any policy paid up by completion of all premium payments or any policy continued under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, whether or not required by subsection 1, shall be an amount not less than the present value, on the anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, decreased by any indebtedness to the company on the policy.

4. Any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary shall be such that its present value as of that anniversary shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value then provided for by the policy or, if none is provided for, that cash surrender value which would have been required by this section in the absence of the condition that premiums shall have been paid for at least a specified period.

5. a. This subsection does not apply to policies issued on or after the operative date of subsection 6 as defined in paragraph "k" of that subsection. Except as provided in paragraph "c", the adjusted premiums for any policy shall be calculated on an annual basis and shall be such uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding any extra premiums charged because of impairments or special hazards, that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such adjusted premiums is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy.

(2) Two percent of the amount of the insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or of the equivalent uniform amount, as defined in paragraph "b", if the amount of insurance varies with duration of the policy.

(3) Forty percent of the adjusted premium for the first policy year.

(4) Twenty-five percent of either the adjusted premium for the first policy year or the adjusted premium for a whole life policy of the same uniform or equivalent uniform amount with uniform premiums for the whole of life issued at the same age for the same amount of insurance, whichever is less.

However, in applying the percentages specified in subparagraphs (3) and (4), no adjusted premium shall be deemed to exceed four percent of the amount of insurance or an equivalent uniform amount. The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this subsection is the date as of which the rated age of the insured is determined.

b. In the case of a policy providing an amount of insurance varying with duration of the policy, the equivalent uniform amount for the purpose of

this subsection shall be deemed to be the uniform amount of insurance provided by an otherwise similar policy, containing the same endowment benefit or benefits, if any, issued at the same age and for the same term, the amount of which does not vary with duration and the benefits under which have the same present value at the date of issue as the benefits under the policy, provided that in the case of a policy providing a varying amount of insurance issued on the life of a child under age ten, the equivalent uniform amount may be computed as though the amount of insurance provided by the policy prior to the attainment of age ten were the amount provided by the policy at age ten.

c. The adjusted premiums for a policy providing term insurance benefits by rider or supplemental policy provision shall be equal to (1) the adjusted premiums for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without such term insurance benefits, increased during the period for which premiums for such term insurance benefits are payable, by (2) the adjusted premiums for such term insurance, the foregoing items (1) and (2) being calculated separately and as specified in paragraphs "a" and "b" of this subsection except that, for the purposes of subparagraphs (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph "a", the amount of insurance or equivalent uniform amount of insurance used in the calculation of the adjusted premiums referred to in item (2) in this paragraph shall be equal to the excess of the corresponding amount determined for the entire policy over the amount used in the calculation of the adjusted premiums in item (1) in this paragraph.

d. (1) All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section shall for policies of ordinary insurance be calculated on the basis of the Commissioners 1958 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table, provided that for any category of ordinary insurance issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than six years younger than the actual age of the insured. The calculations for all policies of industrial insurance issued before January 1, 1968, shall be made on the basis of the 1941 Standard Industrial Mortality Table, except that a company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election that the adjusted premiums and present values shall be calculated on the basis of the Commissioners 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table, after a specified date before January 1, 1968. Whether or not any election has been made, the Commissioners 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table shall be the basis for these calculations as to all policies of industrial insurance issued on or after January 1, 1968. All calculations shall be made on the basis of the rate of interest specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, provided that the rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half per-

cent per annum, except that a rate of interest not exceeding four percent per annum may be used for policies issued on or after July 1, 1974, and prior to January 1, 1980, and a rate of interest not exceeding five and one-half percent per annum may be used for policies issued on or after January 1, 1980.

(2) However, in calculating the present value under subparagraph (1) of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed in the case of policies of ordinary insurance, may be not more than those shown in the Commissioners 1958 Extended Term Insurance Table, and in the case of policies of industrial insurance, may be not more than one hundred thirty percent of the rates of mortality according to the 1941 Standard Industrial Mortality Table, except that when the Commissioners 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table becomes applicable as specified in this paragraph, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the Commissioners 1961 Industrial Extended Term Insurance Table. In addition, for insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation under subparagraph (1) of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on any other table of mortality that is specified by the company and approved by the commissioner.

6. *a.* This subsection applies to all policies issued on or after the operative date of this subsection, as defined in paragraph “*k*”. Except as provided in paragraph “*g*”, the adjusted premiums for a policy shall be calculated on an annual basis and shall be such uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding amounts payable as extra premiums to cover impairments or special hazards and also excluding any uniform annual contract charge or policy fee specified in the policy in a statement of the method to be used in calculating the cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all adjusted premiums is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy.

(2) One percent of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years.

(3) One hundred twenty-five percent of the nonforfeiture net level premium, as defined in paragraph “*b*”. However, in applying this percentage a nonforfeiture net level premium shall not be deemed to exceed four percent of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years.

The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this subsection is the date as of which the rated

age of the insured is determined.

b. The nonforfeiture net level premium shall be equal to the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of the guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy divided by the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the date of issue of the policy and on each anniversary of the policy on which a premium falls due.

c. In the case of policies which on a basis guaranteed in the policy cause unscheduled changes in benefits or premiums, or which provide an option for changes in benefits or premiums other than a change to a new policy, the adjusted premiums and present values shall initially be calculated on the assumption that future benefits and premiums do not change from those stipulated at the date of issue of the policy. At the time of a change in the benefits or premiums, the future adjusted premiums, nonforfeiture net level premiums, and present values shall be recalculated on the assumption that future benefits and premiums do not change from those stipulated by the policy immediately after the change.

d. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “*g*”, the recalculated future adjusted premiums for a policy shall be such uniform percentage of the respective future premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding amounts payable as extra premiums to cover impairments and special hazards, and also excluding any uniform annual contract charge or policy fee specified in the policy in a statement of the method to be used in calculating the cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, that the present value, at the time of change to the newly defined benefits or premiums, of all future adjusted premiums is equal to the excess of the sum of the then present value of the then future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy plus the additional expense allowance, if any, over the then cash surrender value, if any, or present value of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit under the policy.

e. The additional expense allowance, at the time of the change to the newly defined benefits or premiums, shall be the sum of one percent of the excess, if positive, of the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years subsequent to the change over the average amount of insurance prior to the change at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years subsequent to the time of the most recent previous change, or, if there has been no previous change, the date of issue of the policy, plus one hundred twenty-five percent of the increase, if positive, in the nonforfeiture net level premium.

f. The recalculated nonforfeiture net level premium shall be equal to the result obtained by dividing (1) by (2), where (1) and (2) are as follows:

(1) The sum of the nonforfeiture net level premium applicable prior to the change times the

present value of an annuity of one per annum payable on each anniversary of the policy on or subsequent to the date of the change on which a premium would have fallen due had the change not occurred, plus the present value of the increase in future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy.

(2) The present value of an annuity of one per annum payable on each anniversary of the policy on or subsequent to the date of change on which a premium falls due.

g. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this subsection, in the case of a policy issued on a substandard basis which provides reduced graded amounts of insurance so that, in each policy year, the policy has the same tabular mortality cost as an otherwise similar policy issued on the standard basis which provides higher uniform amounts of insurance, adjusted premiums and present values for the substandard policy may be calculated as if it were issued to provide those higher uniform amounts of insurance on the standard basis.

h. Adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section shall for all policies of ordinary insurance be calculated on the basis of either the Commissioners 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table or, at the election of the company for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the Commissioners 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table with Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors; shall for all policies of industrial insurance be calculated on the basis of the Commissioners 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table; and shall for all policies issued in a particular calendar year be calculated on the basis of a rate of interest not exceeding the nonforfeiture interest rate as defined in paragraph "i" for policies issued in that calendar year. However:

(1) At the option of the company, calculations for all policies issued in a particular calendar year may be made on the basis of a rate of interest not exceeding the nonforfeiture interest rate, as defined in paragraph "i", for policies issued in the immediately preceding calendar year.

(2) Under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, including any paid-up dividend additions, any cash surrender value available, whether or not required by subsection 1, shall be calculated on the basis of the mortality table and rate of interest used in determining the amount of the paid-up nonforfeiture benefit and paid-up dividend additions, if any.

(3) A company may calculate the amount of any guaranteed paid-up nonforfeiture benefit including any paid-up additions under the policy on the basis of an interest rate no lower than that specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values.

(4) In calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture bene-

fit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the Commissioners 1980 Extended Term Insurance Table for policies of ordinary insurance and not more than the Commissioners 1961 Industrial Extended Term Insurance Table for policies of industrial insurance.

(5) For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on appropriate modifications of the tables referred to in this paragraph.

(6) Any ordinary mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard may be substituted for the Commissioners 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table with or without Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors or for the Commissioners 1980 Extended Term Insurance Table.

(7) Any industrial mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard may be substituted for the Commissioners 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table or the Commissioners 1961 Industrial Extended Term Insurance Table.

i. The nonforfeiture interest rate per annum for any policy issued in a particular calendar year shall be equal to one hundred twenty-five percent of the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for the policy as defined in section 508.36, rounded to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

j. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the insurance laws of this state, any refiling of nonforfeiture values or their methods of computation for any previously approved policy form which involves only a change in the interest rate or mortality table used to compute nonforfeiture values shall not require refiling of any other provisions of that policy form.

k. After the effective date of this subsection, a company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with this subsection after a specified date before January 1, 1989, which shall be the operative date of this subsection for that company. If a company makes no election, the operative date of this subsection for the company is January 1, 1989.

7. In the case of any plan of life insurance which provides for future premium determination, the amounts of which are to be determined by the insurance company based on then estimates of future experience, or in the case of any plan of life insurance which is of such a nature that minimum values cannot be determined by the methods described in subsection 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, then all of the following conditions must be met:

a. The commissioner must be satisfied that the benefits provided under the plan are substan-

tially as favorable to policyholders and insureds as the minimum benefits otherwise required by subsection 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

b. The commissioner must be satisfied that the benefits and the pattern of premiums of that plan are not misleading to prospective policyholders or insureds.

c. The cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits provided by the plan must not be less than the minimum values and benefits required for the plan computed by a method consistent with the principles of this section, as determined by rules adopted by the commissioner.

8. Any cash surrender value and any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due at any time other than on the policy anniversary, shall be calculated with allowance for the lapse of time and the payment of fractional premiums beyond the last preceding policy anniversary. All values referred to in subsections 3, 4, 5, and 6 may be calculated upon the assumption that any death benefit is payable at the end of the policy year of death. The net value of any paid-up additions, other than paid-up term additions, shall be not less than the amounts used to provide the additions. Notwithstanding subsection 3, additional benefits payable in the event of death or dismemberment by accident or accidental means, or in the event of total and permanent disability, or as reversionary annuity or deferred reversionary annuity benefits, or as term insurance benefits provided by a rider or supplemental policy provision to which, if issued as a separate policy, this section would not apply, or as term insurance on the life of a child or on the lives of children provided in a policy on the life of a parent of the child, if the term insurance expires before the child's age is twenty-six, is uniform in amount after the child's age is one, and has not become paid up by reason of the death of a parent of the child, or as other policy benefits additional to life insurance and endowment benefits, and the premiums for all of these additional benefits, shall be disregarded in ascertaining cash surrender values and nonforfeiture benefits required by this section, and none of these additional benefits shall be required to be included in any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

9. a. This subsection, in addition to all other applicable subsections of this section, applies to all policies issued on or after January 1, 1985. Any cash surrender value available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary shall be in an amount which does not differ by more than two-tenths of one percent of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years, from the sum of the greater of zero and the basic cash value specified in paragraph "b" plus the present value of any ex-

isting paid-up additions less the amount of any indebtedness to the company under the policy.

b. The basic cash value shall be equal to the present value, on the anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits which would have been provided for by the policy, excluding any existing paid-up additions and before deduction of any indebtedness to the company, if there had been no default, less the then present value of the nonforfeiture factors, as defined in paragraph "c", corresponding to premiums which would have fallen due on and after the anniversary. However, the effects on the basic cash value of supplemental life insurance or annuity benefits or of family coverage, as described in subsection 3 or 5, whichever is applicable, shall be the same as the effects specified in subsection 3 or 5, whichever is applicable, on the cash surrender values defined in that subsection.

c. (1) The nonforfeiture factor for each policy year shall be an amount equal to a percentage of the adjusted premium for the policy year, as defined in subsection 5 or 6, whichever is applicable. Except as is required by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, this percentage must satisfy both of the following requirements:

(a) It must be the same percentage for each policy year between the second policy anniversary and the later of the fifth policy anniversary or the first policy anniversary at which there is available under the policy a cash surrender value in an amount, before including any paid-up additions and before deducting any indebtedness, of at least two-tenths of one percent of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first ten policy years.

(b) It must be such that no percentage after the later of the two policy anniversaries specified in division (a) of this subparagraph may apply to fewer than five consecutive policy years.

(2) A basic cash value shall not be less than the value which would be obtained if the adjusted premiums for the policy, as defined in subsection 5 or 6, whichever is applicable, were substituted for the nonforfeiture factors in the calculation of the basic cash value.

d. Adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this subsection shall for a particular policy be calculated on the same mortality and interest bases as are used in demonstrating the policy's compliance with the other subsections of this section. The cash surrender values referred to in this subsection shall include any endowment benefits provided for by the policy.

e. Any cash surrender value available other than in the event of default in a premium payment due on a policy anniversary, and the amount of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment, shall be determined in manners consistent with the manners specified for determining the

analogous minimum amounts in subsections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. The amounts of any cash surrender values and of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits granted in connection with additional benefits such as those described in subsection 8 shall conform with the principles of this subsection.

10. *a.* This section does not apply to any of the following:

- (1) Reinsurance.
- (2) Group insurance.
- (3) Pure endowment contracts.
- (4) Annuity or reversionary annuity contracts.
- (5) A term policy of uniform amount which

provides no guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, or a renewal thereof of twenty years or less expiring before age seventy-one, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy.

(6) A term policy of decreasing amount, which provides no guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, on which each adjusted premium, calculated as specified in subsections 5 and 6, is less than the adjusted premium so calculated, on a term policy of uniform amount, or renewal thereof, which provides no guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, issued at the same age and for the same initial amount of insurance and for a term of twenty years or less expiring before age

seventy-one, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy.

(7) A policy, which provides no guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, for which no cash surrender value, if any, or present value of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, at the beginning of any policy year, calculated as specified in subsections 3, 4, 5, and 6, exceeds two and one-half percent of the amount of insurance at the beginning of the same policy year.

(8) A policy delivered outside this state through an agent or other representative of the company issuing the policy.

b. For purposes of determining the applicability of this section, the age at expiry for a joint term life insurance policy shall be the age at expiry of the oldest life.

11. After July 4, 1963, a company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with this section after a specified date before January 1, 1966. The date specified by the company in the notice shall be the operative date of this section for the company, and this section shall apply to policies issued after that date by the company. If a company makes no election, the operative date of this section for the company is January 1, 1966.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 508C

IOWA LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION

508C.8 Powers and duties of the association.

1. If a domestic, foreign, or alien insurer is an impaired insurer, the association, subject to conditions imposed by the association and approved by the impaired insurer and the commissioner, may:

a. Guarantee, assume, reinsure, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed, or reinsured, any or all of the covered policies of the impaired insurer.

b. Provide moneys, pledges, notes, guarantees, or other means as proper to effectuate paragraph “*a*” and assure payment of the contractual obligations of the impaired insurer pending action under paragraph “*a*”.

c. Loan money to the impaired insurer and guarantee borrowings by the impaired insurer, provided the association has concluded, based on reasonable assumptions, that there is a likelihood of repayment of the loan and a probability that unless a loan is made the association would incur substantial liabilities under subsection 2.

1A. If a domestic, foreign, or alien insurer is an insolvent insurer, subject to the approval of the

commissioner, the association shall:

a. Guarantee, assume, or reinsure, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed, or reinsured the covered policies of the insolvent insurer.

b. Assure payment of the contractual obligations of the insolvent insurer.

c. Provide moneys, pledges, notes, guarantees, or other means as reasonably necessary to discharge the duties described in this subsection.

2. *a.* If a domestic, foreign, or alien insurer is an impaired insurer and the insurer is not paying claims timely, then, subject to the approval of the commissioner and to the preconditions specified in this subsection, the association may do either or both of the following:

(1) Take any of the actions specified in subsection 1, subject to the conditions in that subsection.

(2) Provide substitute benefits in lieu of the contractual obligations of the impaired insurer solely for health claims, periodic annuity benefits, death benefits, supplemental benefits, and cash withdrawals for policy or contract owners who petition for the benefits under claims of emergen-

cy or hardship in accordance with standards proposed by the association and approved by the commissioner.

b. The association is subject to this subsection only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The laws of the state of domicile provide that until all payments of or on account of the impaired insurer's contractual obligations by all guaranty associations, along with all interest on the payments and expenses have been repaid to the guaranty associations or a plan of repayment by the impaired insurer has been approved by the guaranty associations all of the following apply:

(a) The delinquency proceeding shall not be dismissed.

(b) Neither the impaired insurer nor its assets shall be returned to the control of its shareholders or private management.

(c) The impaired insurer shall not be permitted to solicit or accept new business or have any suspended or revoked license restored.

(2) If the impaired insurer is a domestic insurer it has been placed under an order of rehabilitation by a court of competent jurisdiction in this state; or, if the impaired insurer is a foreign or alien insurer it has been prohibited from soliciting or accepting new business in this state, its certificate of authority has been suspended or revoked in this state, and a petition for rehabilitation or liquidation has been filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in its state or nation of domicile by the commissioner of that state or similar authority in an alien nation.

3. *a.* In carrying out its duties under subsection 2, permanent policy liens or contract liens may be imposed in connection with a guarantee, assumption, or reinsurance agreement, if the court does both of the following:

(1) Finds either that the amounts which can be assessed under this chapter are less than the amounts needed to assure full and prompt performance of the insolvent insurer's contractual obligations, or that the economic or financial conditions as they affect member insurers are sufficiently adverse to the public interest to justify the imposition of policy or contract liens.

(2) Approves the specific policy liens or contract liens to be used.

b. Before being obligated under subsection 2, the association may request the imposition of a temporary moratorium, not exceeding three years, or liens on payments of cash values, termination values, and policy loans in addition to any contractual provisions for deferral of cash values, termination values, or policy loans. The temporary moratoriums and liens may be imposed by the court as a condition of the association's liability with respect to the insolvent insurer.

c. The obligations of the association under subsection 2 regarding a covered policy shall be reduced to the extent that the person entitled to the

obligations has received payment of all or any part of the contractual benefits payable under the covered policy from any other source.

d. The association may offer modifications to the owners of policies or contracts or classes of policies or contracts issued by the insolvent insurer, if the association finds that under the policies or contracts the benefits provided, provisions pertaining to renewal, or the premiums charged or which may be charged are not reasonable. If the owner of a policy or contract to be modified fails or refuses to accept the modification as approved by the court, the association may terminate the policy or contract as of a date not less than one hundred eighty days after the modification is sent to the owner. The association shall have no liability under the policy or contract for any claim incurred or continuing beyond the termination date. However, this paragraph does not apply to interest adjustments made pursuant to section 508C.3, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

4. If the association fails to act within a reasonable period of time as provided in subsection 2, the commissioner shall have the powers and duties of the association under this chapter with respect to insolvent insurers.

5. Upon request the association may give assistance and advice to the commissioner concerning the rehabilitation, payment of claims, continuance of coverage, or the performance of other contractual obligations of an impaired or insolvent insurer.

6. The association has standing to appear before any court in this state with jurisdiction over an impaired or insolvent insurer concerning which the association is or may become obligated under this chapter. Standing shall extend to all matters germane to the powers and duties of the association including, but not limited to, proposals for reinsuring or guaranteeing the covered policies of the impaired or insolvent insurer and the determination of the covered policies and contractual obligations.

7. *a.* A person receiving benefits under this chapter is deemed to have assigned the rights under the covered policy to the association to the extent of the benefits received under this chapter, whether the benefits are payments of contractual obligations or a continuation of coverage. The association may require an assignment to the association of the rights by a payee, policyholder or contract owner, beneficiary, insured, or annuitant as a condition precedent to the receipt of any rights or benefits conferred by this chapter upon the person. The association shall be subrogated to these rights against the assets of the insolvent insurer.

b. The subrogation rights of the association under this subsection have the same priority against the assets of the insolvent insurer as that possessed by the person entitled to receive benefits under this chapter.

c. In addition to the rights pursuant to subsection 3, paragraphs “a” and “b”, the association shall have all common law rights of subrogation and any other equitable or legal remedy which would have been available to the insolvent insurer or holder of a policy or contract.

8. a. The benefits that the association may become obligated to cover shall in no event exceed the lesser of either of the following:

(1) The contractual obligations for which the insurer is liable or would have been liable if it were not an impaired or insolvent insurer.

(2) Any of the following:

(a) With respect to one life, regardless of the number of policies or contracts:

(i) Three hundred thousand dollars in life insurance death benefits, but not more than one hundred thousand dollars in net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values for life insurance, or three hundred fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate.

(ii) Three hundred thousand dollars for health insurance benefits including any net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values.

(iii) Two hundred fifty thousand dollars in the present value of annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values.

(b) (i) With respect to each individual benefit plan established under section 401, 403(b), or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, or each unallocated annuity contract account, excluding a plan established under section 401, 403(b), or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate, in present value annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values for the beneficiaries of the deceased individual.

(ii) However, the association shall not in any event be obligated to cover more than an aggregate of three hundred fifty thousand dollars in benefits with respect to any one life under subparagraph division (a) and this subparagraph division (b), or more than five million dollars in benefits to one owner of multiple nongroup policies of life insurance regardless of whether the policy owner is an individual, firm, corporation, or other person, and whether the persons insured are officers, managers, employees, or other persons, and regardless of the number of policies and contracts held by the owner.

(c) With respect to a plan sponsor whose plan owns, directly or in trust, one or more unallocated annuity contracts not included under subparagraph division (b), not more than five million dollars in benefits, regardless of the number of contracts held by the plan sponsor. However, where one or more such unallocated annuity contracts are covered contracts under this chapter and are owned by a trust or other entity for the benefit of two or more plan sponsors, the association shall

provide coverage if the largest interest in the trust or entity owning the contract is held by a plan sponsor whose principal place of business is in the state but in no event shall the association be obligated to cover more than five million dollars in benefits in the aggregate with respect to all such unallocated contracts.

b. The limitations on the association’s obligation to cover benefits that are set forth under this subsection do not take into account the association’s subrogation and assignment rights or the extent to which such benefits could be provided out of the assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer that are attributable to covered policies. The association’s obligations under this chapter may be met by the use of assets attributable to covered policies or reimbursed to the association pursuant to the association’s subrogation and assignment rights.

9. The association has no obligation to issue a group conversion policy of any nature to a person or to continue a group coverage in force for more than sixty days following the date the member insurer was adjudicated to be insolvent.

10. The association may do any of the following:

a. Enter into contracts as necessary or proper to carry out this chapter.

b. Sue or be sued, including taking any legal actions necessary or proper for recovery of any unpaid assessments under section 508C.9.

c. Borrow money to effect the purposes of this chapter. Any notes or other evidence of indebtedness of the association held by domestic insurers and not in default qualify as investments eligible for deposit under section 511.8, subsection 16.

d. Employ or retain persons as necessary to handle the financial transactions of the association, and to perform other functions as necessary or proper under this chapter.

e. Negotiate and contract with a liquidator, rehabilitator, conservator, or ancillary receiver to carry out the powers and duties of the association.

f. Take legal action as necessary to avoid payment of improper claims.

g. For the purposes of this chapter and to the extent approved by the commissioner, exercise the powers of a domestic life or health insurer. However, the association shall not issue insurance policies or annuity contracts other than those issued to perform the contractual obligations of the impaired or insolvent insurer.

h. Join an organization of one or more other state associations of similar purposes to further the purposes and administer the powers and duties of the association.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §157, 158
Subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), subparagraph subdivision (ii) amended
Subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (c) amended

CHAPTER 508E

VIATICAL SETTLEMENT CONTRACTS

508E.3 License requirements.

1. *a.* A person shall not operate as a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker without first obtaining a license from the commissioner of the state of residence of the viator.

b. (1) A life insurance producer who has been duly licensed as a resident insurance producer with a life line of authority in this state or the life insurance producer's home state for at least one year immediately prior to operating as a viatical settlement broker and is licensed as a nonresident producer in this state shall be deemed to meet the licensing requirements of this section and shall be permitted to operate as a viatical settlement broker.

(2) Not later than thirty days from the first day of operating as a viatical settlement broker, the life insurance producer shall notify the commissioner that the life insurance producer is acting as a viatical settlement broker on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and shall pay any applicable fee of up to one hundred dollars as provided by rules adopted by the commissioner. The notification shall include an acknowledgment by the life insurance producer that the life insurance producer will operate as a viatical settlement broker in accordance with this chapter. The notification shall also include proof that the life insurance producer is covered by an errors and omissions policy for an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars per occurrence and not less than one hundred thousand dollars total annual aggregate for all claims during the policy period.

(3) The insurer that issued the policy being viaticated shall not be responsible for any act or omission of a viatical settlement broker or viatical settlement provider arising out of or in connection with the viatical settlement transaction, unless the insurer receives compensation for the placement of a viatical settlement contract from the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker in connection with the viatical settlement contract.

c. A person licensed as an attorney, certified public accountant, or financial planner accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation agency who is retained to represent the viator, whose compensation is not paid directly or indirectly by the viatical settlement provider, may negotiate viatical settlement contracts on behalf of the viator without having to obtain a license as a viatical settlement broker.

2. An application for a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker license shall be made to the commissioner by the applicant on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and the application shall be accompanied by a fee of not more

than one hundred dollars as provided by rules adopted by the commissioner.

3. The license term shall be three years and the license may be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee of not more than one hundred dollars as provided by rules adopted by the commissioner. A failure to pay the fee by the renewal date results in expiration of the license.

4. An applicant shall provide information on forms required by the commissioner. The commissioner shall have authority, at any time, to require the applicant to fully disclose the identity of all stockholders, partners, officers, members, and employees, and the commissioner may, in the exercise of the commissioner's discretion, refuse to issue a license in the name of a legal entity if not satisfied that any officer, employee, stockholder, partner, or member thereof who may materially influence the applicant's conduct meets the standards of this chapter.

5. A license issued to a legal entity authorizes all partners, officers, members, and designated employees to act as viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers, as applicable, under the license, and all those persons shall be named in the application and any supplements to the application.

6. Upon the filing of an application and the payment of the license fee, the commissioner shall make an investigation of each applicant and issue a license if the commissioner finds that the applicant complies with all of the following:

a. If a viatical settlement provider, has provided a detailed plan of operation.

b. Is competent and trustworthy and intends to act in good faith in the capacity involved by the license applied for.

c. Has a good business reputation and has had experience, training, or education so as to be qualified in the business for which the license is applied for.

d. If a legal entity, provides a certificate of good standing from the state of its domicile.

e. If a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, has provided an antifraud plan that meets the requirements of section 508E.15, subsection 7.

7. The commissioner shall not issue a license to a nonresident applicant unless a written designation of an agent for service of process is filed and maintained with the commissioner or the applicant has filed with the commissioner the applicant's written irrevocable consent that any action against the applicant may be commenced against the applicant by service of process on the commissioner.

8. A viatical settlement provider or viatical

settlement broker shall provide to the commissioner new or revised information about officers, ten-percent-or-more stockholders, partners, directors, members, or designated employees within thirty days of the change.

9. An individual licensed as a viatical settlement broker shall complete on a triennial basis running concurrent with the license term twenty credits of training related to viatical settlements and viatical settlement transactions, as required by the commissioner; provided, however, that a life insurance producer who is operating as a viatical settlement broker pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "b", shall not be subject to the requirements of this subsection. Any person failing to meet the requirements of this subsection shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the commissioner.

10. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §6, 7; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §69
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 10, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended
Subsections 3, 9, and 10 amended

508E.16 Injunctions — civil remedies — cease and desist orders — civil penalty.

1. In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this chapter, if any person violates this chapter or any rule implementing this chapter, the commissioner may seek an injunction in a court of competent jurisdiction and may apply for a temporary or permanent order that the commissioner determines is necessary to

restrain the person from committing the violation.

2. A person damaged by the act of a person in violation of this chapter may bring a civil action against the person committing the violation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

3. The commissioner may issue, in accordance with chapter 17A, a cease and desist order upon a person that violates any provision of this chapter, any rule or order adopted by the commissioner, or any written agreement entered into with the commissioner.

4. When the commissioner finds that an activity in violation of this chapter presents an immediate danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the public requiring immediate agency action, the commissioner may proceed under section 17A.18A.

5. In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this chapter, any person who violates this chapter is subject to a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter. The civil penalty shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7. If a person has not been ordered to pay restitution by a court, the commissioner's order may require a person found to be in violation of this chapter to make restitution to a person aggrieved by a violation of this chapter.

6. Except for a fraudulent viatical settlement act committed by a viator, the enforcement provisions and penalties of this section shall not apply to a viator.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §70
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 509

GROUP INSURANCE

509.3 Provisions as part of accident or health policy.

1. All policies of group accident or health insurance or combination thereof issued in this state shall contain in substance the following provisions:

a. The policy shall have a provision that a copy of the application, if any, of the policyholder shall be attached to the policy when issued or shall be furnished to the policyholder within thirty days after the policy is issued, that all statements made by the policyholder or by the persons insured shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no statement made by any person insured shall be used in any contest unless a copy of the instrument containing the statement is or has been furnished to such person.

b. A provision that the company will issue to the policyholder for delivery to each person insured under such policy an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance pro-

tection to which the person is entitled, to whom the insurance benefits are payable, and such provisions of the policy as are, in the opinion of the commissioner of insurance, necessary to inform the holder thereof as to the holder's rights under the policy.

c. A provision that to the group or class thereof originally insured shall be added, from time to time, all new persons eligible to insurance in such group or class.

d. A provision that if the insurance on a person or insurance on a person and the person's dependents covered by the policy ceases because of termination of employment or of membership in the class, the person and the person's dependents may continue their accident or health insurance under the group policy and may subsequently apply for a converted policy without evidence of insurability, as provided in chapter 509B.*

e. A provision shall be made available to policyholders, under group policies covering vision

care services or procedures, for payment of necessary medical or surgical care and treatment provided by an optometrist licensed under chapter 154 if the care and treatment are provided within the scope of the optometrist's license and if the policy would pay for the care and treatment if the care and treatment were provided by a person engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery as licensed under chapter 148. The policy shall provide that the policyholder may reject the coverage or provision if the coverage or provision for services which may be provided by an optometrist is rejected for all providers of similar vision care services as licensed under chapter 148 or 154. This paragraph applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery after July 1, 1983, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal date, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later. This paragraph does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, or policies designed only for issuance to persons for coverage under Tit. XVIII of the Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

f. A provision shall be made available to policyholders under group policies covering diagnosis and treatment of human ailments for payment or reimbursement for necessary diagnosis or treatment provided by a chiropractor licensed under chapter 151, if the diagnosis or treatment is provided within the scope of the chiropractor's license and if the policy would pay or reimburse for the diagnosis or treatment by a person licensed under chapter 148 of the human ailment, irrespective of and disregarding variances in terminology employed by the various licensed professions in describing the human ailment or its diagnosis or its treatment. The policy shall provide that the policyholder may reject the coverage or provision if the coverage or provision for diagnosis or treatment of a human ailment by a chiropractor is rejected for all providers of diagnosis or treatment for similar human ailments licensed under chapter 148 or 151. A policy of group health insurance may limit or make optional the payment or reimbursement for lawful diagnostic or treatment service by all licensees under chapters 148 and 151 on any rational basis which is not solely related to the license under or the practices authorized by chapter 151 or is not dependent upon a method of classification, categorization, or description based directly or indirectly upon differences in terminology used by different licensees in describing human ailments or their diagnosis or treatment. This paragraph applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery after July 1, 1986, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal date, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later.

This paragraph does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, or policies under Tit. XVIII of the Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

g. A provision shall be made available to policyholders, under group policies covering hospital, medical, or surgical expenses, for payment of covered services determined to be medically necessary provided by registered nurses certified by a national certifying organization, which organization shall be identified by the Iowa board of nursing pursuant to rules adopted by the board, if the services are within the practice of the profession of a registered nurse as that practice is defined in section 152.1, under terms and conditions agreed upon between the insurer and the policyholder, subject to utilization controls. This paragraph shall not require payment for nursing services provided by a certified nurse practicing in a hospital, nursing facility, health care institution, physician's office, or other noninstitutional setting if the certified nurse is an employee of the hospital, nursing facility, health care institution, physician, or other health care facility or health care provider. This paragraph applies to group policies delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after July 1, 1989, and to existing group policies on their next anniversary or renewal dates, or upon expiration of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever is later. This paragraph does not apply to blanket, short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual or group conversion policies, policies rated on a community basis, or policies designed only for issuance to persons for eligible coverage under Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, or any other similar coverage under a state or federal government plan.

h. A provision that the insurer will permit continuation of existing coverage or reenrollment in previously existing coverage for an individual who meets the requirements of section 513B.2, subsection 14, paragraph "a", "b", "c", "d", or "e", and who is an unmarried child of an insured or enrollee who so elects, at least through the policy anniversary date on or after the date the child marries, ceases to be a resident of this state, or attains the age of twenty-five years old, whichever occurs first, or so long as the unmarried child maintains full-time status as a student in an accredited institution of postsecondary education.

2. In addition to the provisions required in subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h", the commissioner shall require provisions through the adoption of rules implementing the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, Pub. L. No. 104-191.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §7, 11

*Section 509B.4, providing for the conversion of group policies, repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1117, §127; corrective legislation is pending

2009 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph h applies to policies, con-

tracts, or plans of accident and health insurance delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §11

Unnumbered paragraph 1 and subsections 1 – 7 editorially redesignated as subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a – g

Subsection 8 amended and editorially redesignated as paragraph h of subsection 1

Unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially designated as subsection 2

509.3A Creditable coverage.

For the purposes of any policies of group accident or health insurance or combination of such policies issued in this state, “*creditable coverage*” means health benefits or coverage provided to an individual under any of the following:

1. A group health plan.
2. Health insurance coverage.
3. Part A or Part B Medicare pursuant to Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.
4. Medicaid pursuant to Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, other than coverage consist-

ing solely of benefits under section 1928 of that Act.

5. 10 U.S.C. ch. 55.
6. A health or medical care program provided through the Indian health service or a tribal organization.
7. A state health benefits risk pool.
8. A health plan offered under 5 U.S.C. ch. 89.
9. A public health plan as defined under federal regulations.
10. A health benefit plan under section 5(e) of the federal Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2504(e).
11. An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.
12. A short-term limited duration policy.
13. The hawk-i program authorized by chapter 514I.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §19
Organized delivery systems, see 93 Acts, ch 158, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 509A

GROUP INSURANCE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

509A.13B Coverage of children — continuation or reenrollment.

If a governing body, a county board of supervisors, or a city council has procured accident or health care coverage for its employees under this chapter, such coverage shall permit continuation of existing coverage or reenrollment in previously existing coverage for an individual who meets the requirements of section 513B.2, subsection 14, paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, or “e”, and who is an unmarried child of an insured or enrollee who so

elects, at least through the policy anniversary date on or after the date the child marries, ceases to be a resident of this state, or attains the age of twenty-five years old, whichever occurs first, or so long as the unmarried child maintains full-time status as a student in an accredited institution of postsecondary education.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §8, 11
2009 amendment to this section applies to policies, contracts, or plans of accident and health insurance delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §11
Section amended

CHAPTER 511

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

511.8 Investment of funds.

A company organized under chapter 508 shall, at all times, have invested in the securities provided in this section, funds equivalent to its legal reserve. Legal reserve is the net present value of all outstanding policies and contracts involving life contingencies. This section does not prohibit a company or association from holding a portion of its legal reserve in cash.

The investment programs developed by companies shall take into account the safety of the company’s principal, investment yield and return, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the company’s expected business needs and investment diversification.

1. *United States government obligations.*

a. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America.

b. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America include investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq., and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States government obligations described in paragraph “a”, and which are included

in the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office's United States direct obligations – full faith and credit exempt list.

2. *State, District of Columbia, territorial and municipal obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the District of Columbia, or by any state, insular or territorial possession of the United States of America, or by any county, city, town, school, road, drainage, or other district located within any state, or insular or territorial possession of the United States of America, or by any civil subdivision or governmental authority of any such state, or insular or territorial possession, or by any instrumentality of any such state, or insular or territorial possession, civil subdivision, or governmental authority; provided that the obligations are valid, legally authorized and issued.

3. *Canadian government, provincial and municipal obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, or by any province thereof, or by any municipality or district therein, provided that the obligations are valid, legally authorized and issued.

4. *International Bank bonds.* Bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued, assumed or guaranteed by the International Bank for reconstruction and development, in an amount not to exceed two percent of its total assets as shown by the last annual report, or by the Inter-American Development Bank in an amount not to exceed two percent of its total assets as shown by the last annual report, by the Asian Development Bank in an amount not to exceed two percent of its total assets as shown by the last annual report or by the African Development Bank in an amount not to exceed two percent of its total assets as shown by the last annual report. However, the combined investment in bonds or evidences of indebtedness permitted by this subsection shall not exceed four percent of its total assets as shown by the last annual report.

5. *Corporate obligations.* Subject to the restrictions contained in subsection 8 hereof, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state, district, insular or territorial possession thereof; or of the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof; and which meet the following qualifications:

a. If fixed interest-bearing obligations, the net earnings of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing corporation available for its fixed charges for a period of five fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition of the obligations by such insurance company shall have averaged per year not less than one and one-half times such average annual fixed charges of the issuing, assuming or guaran-

teeing corporation applicable to such period, and, during at least one of the last two years of such period, its net earnings shall have been not less than one and one-half times its fixed charges for such year; or if, at the date of acquisition, the obligations are adequately secured and have investment qualities and characteristics wherein the speculative elements are not predominant.

However, with respect to fixed interest-bearing obligations which are issued, assumed or guaranteed by a financial company, the net earnings by the financial company available for its fixed charges for the period of five fiscal years preceding the date of acquisition of the obligations by the insurance company shall have averaged per year not less than one and one-fourth times such average annual fixed charges of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing financial company applicable to such period, and, during at least one of the last two years of the period, its net earnings shall have been not less than one and one-fourth times its fixed charges for such year; or if, at the date of acquisition, the obligations are adequately secured and speculative elements are not predominant in their investment qualities and characteristics. As used in this paragraph, "*financial company*" means a corporation which on the average over its last five fiscal years preceding the date of acquisition of its obligations by the insurer, has had at least fifty percent of its net income, including income derived from subsidiaries, derived from the business of wholesale, retail, installment, mortgage, commercial, industrial or consumer financing, or from banking or factoring, or from similar or related lines of business.

b. If adjustment, income or other contingent interest obligations, the net earnings of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing corporation available for its fixed charges for a period of five fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition of the obligations by such insurance company shall have averaged per year not less than one and one-half times such average annual fixed charges of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing corporation and its average annual maximum contingent interest applicable to such period and, during at least one of the last two years of such period, its net earnings shall have been not less than one and one-half times the sum of its fixed charges and maximum contingent interest for such year, or if, at the date of acquisition, the obligations are adequately secured and have investment qualities and characteristics and speculative elements are not predominant.

The term "*net earnings available for fixed charges*" as used herein shall mean the net income after deducting all operating and maintenance expenses, taxes other than any income taxes, depreciation and depletion, but nonrecurring items of income or expense may be excluded.

The term "*fixed charges*" as used herein shall in-

clude interest on unfunded debt and funded debt on a parity with or having a priority to the obligation under consideration.

The term “*corporation*” as used in this chapter includes a joint stock association, a limited liability company, a partnership, or a trust.

The securities, real estate, and mortgages described in this section include participations, which means instruments evidencing partial or undivided collective interests in such securities, real estate, and mortgages.

6. *Preferred and guaranteed stocks.* Subject to the restrictions contained in subsection 8 hereof, preferred stocks of, or stocks guaranteed by, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state, district, insular or territorial possession thereof; or of the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof; and which meet the following qualifications:

a. Preferred stocks.

(1) All of the obligations and preferred stocks of the issuing corporation, if any, prior to the preferred stock acquired must be eligible as investments under this section as of the date of acquisition; and

(2) The net earnings available for fixed charges and preferred dividends of the issuing corporation shall have been, for each of the five fiscal years immediately preceding the date of acquisition, not less than one and one-half times the sum of the annual fixed charges and contingent interest, if any, and the annual preferred dividend requirements as of the date of acquisition; or at the date of acquisition the preferred stock has investment qualities and characteristics wherein speculative elements are not predominant.

The term “*preferred dividend requirements*” shall mean cumulative or noncumulative dividends whether paid or not.

The term “*fixed charges*” shall be construed in accordance with subsection 5 above. The term “*net earnings available for fixed charges and preferred dividends*” as used herein shall mean the net income after deducting all operating and maintenance expenses, taxes, including any income taxes, depreciation and depletion, but nonrecurring items may be excluded.

b. Guaranteed stocks.

(1) All of the fixed interest-bearing obligations of the guaranteeing corporation, if any, must be eligible under this section as of the date of acquisition; and

(2) The net earnings available for fixed charges of the guaranteeing corporation shall meet the requirements outlined in paragraph “a” of subsection 5 above, except that all guaranteed dividends shall be included in “*fixed charges*”.

Any investments in preferred stocks or guaranteed stocks made under the provisions of this subsection shall be considered as moneys and credits for purposes of taxation and their assessment shall be subject to deductions for indebtedness as

provided by law in the case of assessment of moneys and credits in general. This provision shall be effective as to assessments made during the year 1947 and thereafter.

7. *Equipment trust obligations.* Subject to the restrictions contained in subsection 8, bonds, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness secured by any transportation equipment used wholly or in part in the United States of America or Canada, that provide a right to receive determined rental, purchase or other fixed obligatory payments adequate to retire the obligations within twenty years from date of issue, and also provide:

a. For vesting of title to such equipment free from encumbrance in a corporate trustee, or

b. For creation of a first lien on such equipment.

8. *Further restrictions.* Securities included under subsections 5, 6, and 7 shall not be eligible:

a. If the corporation is in default on fixed obligations as of the date of acquisition. Securities provided in paragraph “a” of subsection 6 shall not be eligible if the issuing corporation is in arrears with respect to the payment of any preferred dividends as of the date of acquisition.

b. The investments of any company or association in such securities shall not be eligible in excess of the following percentages of the legal reserve of such company or association:

(1) With the exception of public securities, two percent of the legal reserve in the securities of any one corporation. Five percent of the legal reserve in the securities of any one public utility corporation.

(2) Seventy-five percent of the legal reserve in the securities described in subsection 5 issued by other than public utility corporations. Fifty percent of the legal reserve in the securities described in subsection 5 issued by public utility corporations.

(3) Ten percent of the legal reserve in the securities described in subsection 6.

(4) Ten percent of the legal reserve in the securities described in subsection 7.

c. Statements adjusted to show the actual condition at the time of acquisition or the effect of new financing, known commercially as pro forma statements, may be used in determining whether investments under subsections 5 and 6 are in compliance with requirements. Statements so adjusted or consolidated statements may be used in order to include the earnings of all predecessor, merged, consolidated, or purchased companies.

9. *Real estate bonds and mortgages.*

a. (1) Bonds, notes, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness secured by mortgages or deeds of trust which are a first or second lien upon otherwise unencumbered real property and appurtenances thereto within the United States of America, or any insular or territorial possession of the United States, or the Dominion of Canada, and

upon leasehold estates in real property where fifty years or more of the term including renewals is unexpired, provided that at the date of acquisition the total indebtedness secured by the first or second lien shall not exceed ninety percent of the value of the property upon which it is a lien. However, a company or organization shall not acquire an indebtedness secured by a first or second lien upon a single parcel of real property, or upon a leasehold interest in a single parcel of real property, in excess of two percent of its legal reserve. These limitations do not apply to obligations described in paragraphs “b”, “c”, “d”, “e”, “f”, and “g” of this subsection.

(2) Improvements and appurtenances to real property shall not be considered in estimating the value of the property unless the owner contracts to keep the property adequately insured during the life of the loan in some reliable fire insurance companies, or associations, the insurance to be made payable in case of loss to the mortgagee, trustee, or assignee as its interest appears at the time of the loss.

(3) For the purpose of this subsection a mortgage or deed of trust is not other than a first or second lien upon property by reason of the existence of taxes or assessments that are not delinquent, instruments creating or reserving mineral, oil, or timber rights, rights-of-way, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls or by reason of building restrictions or other like restrictive covenants, or when the real estate is subject to lease in whole or in part whereby rents or profits are reserved to the owner.

b. Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness representing loans and advances of credit that have been issued, guaranteed, or insured, in accordance with the terms and provisions of an Act of Congress of the United States of America approved June 27, 1934, entitled the “National Housing Act”, 48 Stat. 1246, 12 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq., as amended to and including January 1, 2008, or of an Act of Congress of the United States of America approved July 24, 1970, entitled the “Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act”, 84 Stat. 451, 12 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq., as amended to and including January 1, 2008.

c. Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness representing loans and advances of credit that have been issued or guaranteed, in whole or in part, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Tit. III of an Act of Congress of the United States of America approved June 22, 1944, known as Public Law 346, Pub. L. No. 78-268, cited as the “Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944”, 58 Stat. 284, recodified at 72 Stat. 1105, 1273, 38 U.S.C. § 3701 et seq., as amended to and including January 1, 2008.

d. Contracts of sale, purchase money mortgages or deeds of trust secured by property obtained through foreclosure, or in settlement or satisfaction of any indebtedness, or in the acquisition or

disposition of real property acquired pursuant to subsection 14.

e. Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness representing loans and advances of credit that have been issued or guaranteed, in whole or in part, in accordance with Tit. I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, an Act of the Congress of the United States, cited as the “Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946”, 60 Stat. 1062, as amended to and including the effective date or dates of its repeal as set forth in 76 Stat. 318, or with Tit. III of an Act of Congress of the United States of America approved August 8, 1961, entitled the “Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act”, 75 Stat. 307, 7 U.S.C. § 1921 et seq., as amended to and including January 1, 2008.

f. Bonds, notes, obligations or other evidences of indebtedness secured by mortgages or deeds of trust which are a first lien upon unencumbered personal or real property or both personal and real property, including a leasehold of real estate, within the United States of America, or any insular or territorial possession of the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, under lease, purchase contract, or lease purchase contract to any governmental body or instrumentality whose obligations qualify under subsection 1, 2 or 3 of this section, or to a corporation whose obligations qualify under paragraph “a” of subsection 5 of this section, if the terms of the bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness provide for the amortization during the initial, fixed period of the lease or contract of one hundred percent of the indebtedness and there is pledged or assigned, as additional security for the loan, sufficient of the rentals payable under the lease, or of contract payments, to provide the required payments on the loan necessary to permit such amortization, including but not limited to payments of principal, interest, ground rents and taxes other than the income taxes of the borrower; provided, however, that where the security consists of a first mortgage or deed of trust lien on a fee interest in real property only, the bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness may provide for the amortization during the initial, fixed period of the lease or contract of less than one hundred percent of the indebtedness if there is to be left unamortized at the end of such period an amount not greater than the appraised value of the land only, exclusive of all improvements, and if there is pledged or assigned, as additional security for the loan, sufficient of the rentals payable under the lease, or of contract payments, to provide the required payments on the loan necessary to permit such amortization, including but not limited to payments of principal, interest, and taxes other than the income taxes of the borrower. Investments made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall not be eligible in excess of twenty-five percent of the legal reserve, nor shall any one such investment in excess of five percent of the legal reserve be eligible.

g. Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness representing loans and advances of credit that have been issued, guaranteed, or insured, in accordance with the terms and provisions of an Act of the federal Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, cited as the “National Housing Act”, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-11 as amended to and including January 1, 2008.

10. *Real estate.*

a. Real estate in this state which is necessary for the accommodation of the company or association as a home office or in the transaction of its business. In the erection of buildings for such purposes, there may be added rooms for rent. Before the company or association invests any of its funds in accordance with this paragraph it shall first obtain the consent of the commissioner. The maximum amount which a company or association shall be permitted to invest in accordance with these provisions shall not exceed ten percent of the legal reserve. However, a stock company may invest such portion of its paid-up capital, in addition to ten percent of the legal reserve, as is not held to constitute a part of its legal reserve, under section 508.36, and the total legal reserve of the company shall be equal to or exceed the amount of its paid-up capital stock.

b. Any real estate acquired through foreclosure, or in settlement or satisfaction of any indebtedness. Any company or association may improve real estate so acquired or remodel existing improvements and exchange such real estate for other real estate or securities, and real estate acquired by such exchange may be improved or the improvements remodeled.

11. *Certificates of sale.* Certificates of sale obtained through foreclosure of liens on real estate.

12. *Policy loans.* Loans upon the security of the policies of the company or association and constituting a lien thereon in an amount not exceeding the legal reserve thereon.

13. *Collateral loans.* Loans secured by collateral consisting of any securities qualified in this section, provided the amount of the loan is not in excess of ninety percent of the value of the securities.

Provided further that subsection 8 of this section shall apply to the collateral securities pledged to the payment of loans authorized in this subsection.

14. *Urban real estate and personal property.* Personal or real property or both located within the United States or the Dominion of Canada, other than real property used or to be used primarily for agricultural, horticultural, ranching or mining purposes, which produces income or which by suitable improvement will produce income. However, personal property acquired under this subsection shall be acquired for the purpose of entering into a contract for the sale or for a use under which the contractual payments may reasonably be expect-

ed to result in the recovery of the investment and an investment return within the anticipated useful life of the property. Legal title to the real property may be acquired subject to a contract of sale. “*Real property*” as used in this subsection includes a leasehold of real estate, an undivided interest in a leasehold of real estate, and an undivided interest in the fee title of real estate. Investments under this subsection are not eligible in excess of ten percent of the legal reserve.

15. *Railroad obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which carry a fixed rate of interest and are issued, assumed or guaranteed by any railroad company incorporated under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state, district, insular or territorial possessions thereof, not in reorganization or receivership at the time of such investment, provided that the railroad company:

a. Shall have had for the three-year period immediately preceding investment, for which the necessary data for the railroad company shall have been published, a balance of income available for fixed charges which shall have averaged per year not less than one and one-quarter times the fixed charges for the latest year of the period; and

b. Shall have had for the three-year period immediately preceding investment, for which the necessary data for both the railroad company and all class I railroads shall have been published:

(1) A balance of income available for the payment of fixed charges at least as many times greater than the fixed charges for the latest year of the period as the balance of income available for the payment of fixed charges of all class I railroads for the same three-year period is times greater than the amount of all fixed charges for such class I railroads for the latest year of the period; and

(2) An amount of railway operating revenues remaining after deduction of three times the fixed charges for the latest year of the period from the balance of income available for the payment of fixed charges for the three-year period, which amount is as great a proportion of its railway operating revenues for the same three-year period as is the proportion of railway operating revenues remaining for all class I railroads, determined in the same manner and for the same period as for the railroad.

The terms “*class I railroads*”, “*balance of income available for the payment of fixed charges*”, “*fixed charges*” and “*railway operating revenues*” when used in this subsection, are to be given the same meaning as in the accounting reports filed by a railroad company in accordance with the regulations for common carriers by rail of the Interstate Commerce Act, 24 Stat. 379, codified at 49 U.S.C. § 1–40, 1001–1100, provided that the “*balance of income available for the payment of fixed charges*” and “*railway operating revenues remaining*”, as the terms are used in this subsection, shall be com-

puted before deduction of federal income or excess profits taxes; and that in computing “fixed charges” there shall be excluded interest and amortization charges applicable to debt called for redemption or which will otherwise mature within six months from the time of investment and for the payment of which funds have been or currently are being specifically set aside.

The eligibility of railroad obligations described in the first sentence of this subsection shall be determined exclusively as provided herein, without regard to the provisions for qualification contained in subsections 5 and 8 of this section. Provisions for qualification contained in this section shall not be construed as applying to equipment trust obligations, guaranteed stocks, or contingent interest bonds of railroad companies. Investments made in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall not be eligible in excess of ten percent of the legal reserve.

16. *Deposit of securities.* Securities in an amount not less than the legal reserve as defined in this section shall be deposited and the deposit maintained with the commissioner of insurance or at such places as the commissioner may designate as will properly safeguard them. There may be included in the deposit an amount of cash on hand not in excess of five percent of the deposit required, that deposit to be evidenced by a certified check, certificate of deposit, or other evidence satisfactory to the commissioner of insurance. Deposits of securities may be made in excess of the amounts required by this section. A stock company organized under the laws of this state shall not be required to make a deposit until the legal reserve, as ascertained by the commissioner, exceeds the amount deposited by it as capital. Real estate may be made a part of the deposit by furnishing evidence of ownership satisfactory to the commissioner and by conveying the real estate to the commissioner or the commissioner’s successors in office by warranty deed. The commissioner and the successors in office shall hold the real estate in trust for the benefit of the policyholders of the company or members of the association. Real estate mortgage loans and policy loans may be made a part of the deposit by filing a verified statement of the loans with the commissioner, which statement is subject to check at the discretion of the commissioner.

The securities comprising the deposit of a company or association against which proceedings are pending under section 508.18 shall vest in the state for the benefit of all policyholders of the company or association.

Securities or title to real estate on deposit may be withdrawn at any time and other eligible securities may be substituted, provided the amount maintained on deposit is equal to the sum of the legal reserve and twenty-five thousand dollars. In the case of real estate the commissioner shall execute and deliver to the company or association a

quitclaim deed to the real estate. Any company or association shall, if requested by the commissioner, at the time of withdrawing any securities on deposit, designate for what purpose the same are being withdrawn.

Companies or associations having securities or title to real estate on deposit with the commissioner of insurance shall have the right to collect all dividends, interest, rent, or other income from the deposit unless proceedings against the company or association are pending under section 508.18, in which event the commissioner shall collect such interest, dividends, rent, or other income and add the same to the deposit.

Any company or association receiving payments or partial payments of principal on any securities deposited with the commissioner of insurance shall notify the commissioner of such fact at such times and in such manner as the commissioner may prescribe, giving the amount and date of payment.

The commissioner of insurance may receive on deposit securities or title to real estate of alien companies authorized to do business in the state of Iowa, for the purpose of securing its policyholders in the state of Iowa and the United States. The provisions hereof not inconsistent with the deposit agreement shall apply to the deposits of such alien companies.

17. *Rules of valuation.*

a. All bonds or other evidences of debt having a fixed term and rate of interest, if amply secured and not in default as to principal or interest, may be valued as follows:

(1) If purchased at par, at the par value.

(2) If purchased above or below par, on the basis of the purchase price adjusted so as to bring the value to par at maturity and so as to yield in the meantime the effective rate of interest at which the purchase was made.

In applying the above rule, the purchase price shall in no case be taken at a higher figure than the actual market value at the time of purchase.

b. Certificates of sale obtained by foreclosure of liens on real estate shall be valued in an amount not greater than the unpaid principal of the defaulted indebtedness plus any amounts actually expended for taxes and acquisition costs.

c. All investments, except those for which a specific rule is provided in this subsection, shall be valued at their market value, or at their appraised value, or at prices determined by the commissioner of insurance as representing their fair market value, or at a value as determined under rules adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners.

The commissioner of insurance shall have full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the foregoing rules, but no company or association shall be prevented from valuing any asset at an amount less than that provided by this subsection.

18. *Common stocks or shares.*

a. Common stocks or shares issued by solvent corporations or institutions are eligible if the total investment in stocks or shares in the corporations or institutions does not exceed ten percent of legal reserve, provided not more than one-half percent of the legal reserve is invested in stocks or shares of any one corporation. However, the stocks or shares shall be listed or admitted to trading on an established foreign securities exchange or a securities exchange in the United States or shall be publicly held and traded in the “over-the-counter market” and market quotations shall be readily available, and further, the investment shall not create a conflict of interest for an officer or director of the company between the insurance company and the corporation whose stocks or shares are purchased.

b. Common stocks or shares in a subsidiary corporation, the acquisition or purchase of which is authorized by section 508.33 are eligible if the total investment in these stocks or shares does not exceed five percent of the legal reserve; provided, however, that common stocks or shares of stock in a direct or indirect subsidiary insurance company which is domiciled in the United States are eligible up to an additional two percent of the legal reserve upon application by the insurer to and upon approval by the commissioner. Stocks or shares of the insurer’s subsidiary corporations are not eligible in total in excess of seven percent of the legal reserve and the stock or shares of any one subsidiary corporation are not eligible in excess of five percent of the legal reserve. These stocks or shares are eligible even if the stocks or shares are not listed or admitted to trading on a securities exchange in the United States and are not publicly held and have not been traded in the “over-the-counter market”. The stocks or shares shall be valued at their book value; provided, however, that stocks or shares of a direct or indirect subsidiary insurance company held in the legal reserve of up to an additional two percent of the legal reserve shall be valued at their statutory book value, excluding approved permitted practices.

c. Common stocks or shares issued by any federal home loan bank under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1421 et seq., and the Acts amendatory thereof, are eligible if the total investment in those stocks or shares does not exceed one-half of one percent of the legal reserve.

19. *Other foreign government or corporate obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, not to include currency, issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a foreign government other than Canada, or by a corporation incorporated under the laws of a foreign government other than Canada. Such governmental obligations must be valid, legally authorized and issued, and on the date of acquisition have predominantly investment qualities and characteristics as provided by rule. Such

corporate obligations must meet the qualifications established in subsection 5 for bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or Canada. Foreign investments authorized by this subsection are not eligible in excess of twenty percent of the legal reserve of the life insurance company or association. Investments in obligations of a foreign government, other than Canada and the United Kingdom, are not eligible in excess of two percent of the legal reserve in the securities of foreign governments of any one foreign nation. Investments in obligations of the United Kingdom are not eligible in excess of four percent of the legal reserve. Investments in a corporation incorporated under the laws of a foreign government other than Canada are not eligible in excess of two percent of the legal reserve in the securities of any one foreign corporation.

Eligible investments in foreign obligations under this subsection are limited to the types of obligations specifically referred to in this subsection. This subsection in no way limits or restricts investments in Canadian obligations and securities specifically authorized in other subsections of this section.

This subsection shall not authorize investment in evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a foreign government which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights.

20. *Venture capital funds.* Shares or equity interests in venture capital funds which agree to invest an amount equal to at least fifty percent of the funds in small businesses having their principal offices within this state and having either more than one half of their assets within this state or more than one half of their employees employed within this state. A company shall not invest more than five percent of its legal reserve under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, “*venture capital fund*” means a corporation, partnership, proprietorship, or other entity formed under the laws of the United States, or a state, district, or territory of the United States, whose principal business is or will be the making of investments in, and the provision of significant managerial assistance to, small businesses which meet the small business administration definition of small business. “*Equity interests*” means limited partnership interests and other equity interests in which liability is limited to the amount of the investment, but does not mean general partnership interests or other interests involving general liability.

“*Venture capital fund*” includes an equity interest in the Iowa fund of funds as defined in section 15E.62.

21. *Use of custodian banks, clearing corporations, and the federal reserve book-entry system.*

a. As used in this subsection:

(1) “*Clearing corporation*” means a corporation as defined in section 554.8102.

(2) “*Custodian bank*” means a federal or state bank or trust company regulated under the Iowa banking laws or the federal reserve system, which maintains an account in its name in a clearing corporation and acts as custodian of securities owned by a domestic insurer.

(3) “*Federal reserve book-entry system*” means the computerized system sponsored by the United States department of the treasury and certain agencies and instrumentalities of the United States for holding and transferring securities of the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, in the federal reserve banks through national banks, state banks, or trust companies, which either are members of the federal reserve system or otherwise have access to the computerized systems.

b. Securities deposited by a domestic insurance company with a custodian bank, or redeposited by a custodian bank with a clearing corporation, or held in the federal reserve book-entry system may be used to meet the deposit requirements of subsection 16. The commissioner shall adopt rules necessary to implement this section which:

(1) Establish guidelines on which the commissioner determines whether a custodian bank qualifies as a bank in which securities owned by an insurer may be deposited for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of subsection 16.

(2) Designate those clearing corporations in which securities owned by insurers may be deposited.

(3) Set forth provisions that custodian agreements executed between custodian banks and insurers shall contain. These shall include provisions stating that minimum deposit levels shall be maintained and that the parties agree securities in deposits with custodian banks shall vest in the state in accordance with section 508.18 whenever proceedings under that section are instituted.

(4) Establish other safeguards applicable to the use of custodian banks and clearing corporations by insurers which the commissioner believes necessary to protect the policyholders of the insurers.

c. A security owned by a domestic insurer and deposited in a custodian bank or clearing corporation does not qualify for purposes of its legal reserve deposit unless the custodian bank and clearing corporation are approved by the commissioner for that purpose.

22. *Financial instruments used in hedging transactions.*

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

(1) “*Financial instrument*” means an agreement, option, instrument, or any series or combination agreement, option, or instrument that

provides for either of the following:

(a) To make or take delivery of, or assume or relinquish, a specified amount of one or more underlying interests, or to make a cash settlement in lieu of such delivery or relinquishment.

(b) Which has a price, performance, value, or cash flow based primarily upon the actual or expected price, level, performance, value, or cash flow of one or more underlying interests.

(2) “*Financial instrument transaction*” means a transaction involving the use of one or more financial instruments.

(3) “*Hedging transaction*” means a financial instrument transaction which is entered into and maintained to reduce either of the following:

(a) The risk of a change in the value, yield, price, cash flow, or quality of assets or liabilities which the domestic insurer has acquired and maintains as qualified assets in its legal reserve deposit or which liabilities the domestic insurer has incurred and form the basis for calculation of its legal reserve.

(b) The currency exchange-rate risk or the degree of exposure as to assets or liabilities which the domestic insurer has acquired or incurred.

(4) “*United States government-sponsored enterprise*” means the federal national mortgage corporation under 12 U.S.C. § 1716 – 23i of the National Housing Act and the federal home loan marketing association under the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1451 – 59.

b. To be eligible as investments, financial instruments used in hedging transactions shall be either of the following:

(1) Be between an insurer and a counterparty that meets the qualifications established in subsection 5 for an issuer, obligor, or guarantor of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state, district, or insular or territorial possession thereof, or Canada, or that meets the qualifications established in subsection 19 for an issuer, obligor, or guarantor of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of a foreign government other than Canada.

(2) Be between an insurer and a conduit and be collateralized by cash or obligations which are eligible under subsection 1, 2, 3, 5, 19, or 24, are deposited with a custodian bank as defined in subsection 21, and are held under a written agreement with the custodian bank that complies with subsection 21 and provides for the proceeds of the collateral, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable collateral or other credit support agreement, to be remitted to the legal reserve deposit of the company or association and to vest in the state in accordance with section 508.18 whenever proceedings under that section are instituted. Paragraphs “c”, “d”, and “e” of this subsec-

tion are not applicable to investments in financial instruments used in hedging transactions eligible pursuant to this subparagraph. As used in this subparagraph, “conduit” means a person within an insurer’s insurance holding company system, as defined in section 521A.1, subsection 5, which aggregates hedging transactions by other persons within the insurance holding company system and replicates them with counterparties.

(a) Financial instruments used in hedging transactions between an insurer and a conduit which are collateralized by obligations eligible under subsection 5, 19, or 24 are eligible only to the extent that such securities deposited as collateral are not in excess of two percent of the legal reserve in the securities of any one corporation, less any securities of that corporation owned by the insurer or which are the subject of hedging transactions by the insurer, that are included in the insurer’s legal reserve.

(b) Financial instruments used in hedging transactions between an insurer and a conduit which are collateralized by obligations eligible under subsection 5 or by cash equivalents eligible under subsection 24, other than a class one money market fund, are eligible only to the extent that such securities deposited as collateral are not in excess of ten percent of the legal reserve, less any obligations eligible under subsection 5 or cash equivalents eligible under subsection 24, other than a class one money market fund, owned by the insurer or which are the subject of hedging transactions by the insurer, that are included in the insurer’s legal reserve.

(c) Financial instruments used in hedging transactions between an insurer and a conduit which are collateralized by obligations eligible under subsection 19 are eligible only to the extent that such securities deposited as collateral are not in excess of twenty percent of the legal reserve, less any securities eligible under subsection 19 owned by the insurer or which are the subject of hedging transactions by the insurer, that are included in the insurer’s legal reserve.

(3) Financial instruments used in hedging transactions shall be eligible only as provided by this paragraph “b” and rules adopted by the commission pursuant to chapter 17A setting standards for hedging transactions between an insurer and a conduit as authorized under section 521A.5, subsection 1, paragraph “b”.

c. Investments in financial instruments used in hedging transactions are not eligible in excess of two percent of the legal reserve in the financial instruments of any one corporation, less any securities of that corporation owned by the company or association and in which its legal reserve is invested, except insofar as the financial instruments are collateralized by cash, United States government obligations as authorized by subsection 1, or obligations of or guaranteed by a United States

government-sponsored enterprise which on the date they are pledged as collateral are adequately secured and have investment qualities and characteristics wherein the speculative elements are not predominant, which are deposited with a custodian bank as defined in subsection 21, and held under a written agreement with the custodian bank that complies with subsection 21 and provides for the proceeds of the collateral, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable collateral or other credit support agreement, to be remitted to the legal reserve deposit of the company or association and to vest in the state in accordance with section 508.18 whenever proceedings under that section are instituted.

d. Investments in financial instruments used in hedging transactions are not eligible in excess of ten percent of the legal reserve, except insofar as the financial instruments are collateralized by cash, United States government obligations as authorized by subsection 1, or obligations of or guaranteed by a United States government-sponsored enterprise which on the date they are pledged as collateral are adequately secured and have investment qualities and characteristics wherein the speculative elements are not predominant, which are deposited with a custodian bank as defined in subsection 21, and held under a written agreement with the custodian bank that complies with subsection 21 and provides for the proceeds of the collateral, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable collateral or other credit support agreement, to be remitted to the legal reserve deposit of the company or association and to vest in the state in accordance with section 508.18 whenever proceedings under that section are instituted.

e. (1) Investments in financial instruments of foreign governments or foreign corporate obligations, other than Canada, used in hedging transactions shall be included in the limitation contained in subsection 19 that allows only twenty percent of the legal reserve of the company or association to be invested in such foreign investments, except insofar as the financial instruments are collateralized by cash, United States government obligations as authorized by subsection 1, or obligations of or guaranteed by a United States government-sponsored enterprise which on the date they are pledged as collateral are adequately secured and have investment qualities and characteristics wherein the speculative elements are not predominant, which are deposited with a custodian bank as defined in subsection 21, and held under a written agreement with the custodian bank that complies with subsection 21 and provides for the proceeds of the collateral, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable collateral or other credit support agreement, to be remitted to the legal reserve deposit of the company or association and to vest in the state in accordance with section

508.18 whenever proceedings under that section are instituted.

(2) This paragraph “e” does not authorize the inclusion of financial instruments used in hedging transactions in an insurer’s legal reserve that are in excess of the eligibility limitation provided in paragraph “d” unless the financial instruments are collateralized as provided in this paragraph “e”.

f. Prior to engaging in hedging transactions under this subsection, a domestic insurer shall develop and adequately document policies and procedures regarding hedging transaction strategies and objectives. Such policies and procedures shall address authorized hedging transactions, limitations, internal controls, documentation, and authorization and approval procedures. Such policies and procedures shall also provide for review of hedging transactions by the domestic insurer’s board of directors or the board of directors’ designee.

g. A domestic insurer shall be able to demonstrate to the commissioner the intended hedging characteristics of hedging transactions under this subsection and the ongoing effectiveness of each hedging transaction or combination of hedging transactions.

h. Financial instruments used in hedging transactions shall only be eligible in accordance with this subsection after the commissioner has adopted rules pursuant to chapter 17A regulating hedging transactions under this subsection.

23. *Security loans.*

a. A life insurance company or association may loan securities held by it in its legal reserve to a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a national bank, or a state bank, foreign bank, or trust company that is a member of the United States federal reserve system, and the loaned securities shall continue to be eligible for inclusion in the legal reserve of the life insurance company or association.

b. The loan shall be fully collateralized by cash, cash equivalents, or obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States. The life insurance company or association shall take delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

c. If the loan is collateralized by cash or cash equivalents, the cash or cash equivalent collateral may be reinvested by the life insurance company or association in either individual securities which are eligible for inclusion in the legal reserve of the life insurance company or association or in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities if the life insurance company or association takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian or pooled fund comprised of individual securities which are eligible for inclusion in the legal reserve of the life insurance company or association. If such reinvest-

ment is made in individual securities or in repurchase agreements, the individual securities or the securities which collateralize the repurchase agreements shall mature in less than two hundred seventy days. If such reinvestment is made in a pooled fund, the average maturity of the securities comprising such pooled fund must be less than two hundred seventy days. Individual securities and securities comprising the pooled fund shall be investment grade.

d. The loan shall be evidenced by a written agreement which provides all of the following:

(1) That the loan will be fully collateralized at all times during the term of the loan, and that the collateral will be adjusted as necessary each business day during the term of the loan to maintain the required collateralization in the event of market value changes in the loaned securities or collateral.

(2) If the loan is fully collateralized by cash or cash equivalents, the cash or cash equivalent may be reinvested by the life insurance company or association as provided in paragraph “c”.

(3) That the loan may be terminated by the life insurance company or association at any time, and that the borrower shall return the loaned stocks or obligations or equivalent stocks or obligations within five business days after termination.

(4) That the life insurance company or association has the right to retain the collateral or use the collateral to purchase investments equivalent to the loaned securities if the borrower defaults under the terms of the agreement, and that the borrower remains liable for any losses and expenses incurred by the life insurance company or association due to default that are not covered by the collateral.

e. Securities loaned pursuant to this subsection are not eligible for inclusion in the legal reserve of the life insurance company or association in excess of twenty percent of the legal reserve.

24. *Cash equivalents.*

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

(1) “*Cash equivalents*” means highly liquid investments with an original term to maturity of ninety days or less that are all of the following:

(a) Readily convertible to a known amount of cash without penalty.

(b) So near maturity that the investment presents an insignificant risk of change in value.

(c) Rated any of the following:

(i) “P-1” by Moody’s investors services, inc.

(ii) “A-1” by Standard and Poor’s division of McGraw-Hill companies, inc., or by the national association of insurance commissioners’ securities valuation office.

(iii) Equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization that is recognized by the national association of insurance commissioners’ securities valuation office.

(2) “*Class one money market fund*” means in-

vestments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq., and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, that qualifies for investment using the bond class one reserve factor under the purposes and procedures of the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office.

b. Cash equivalents include a class one money market fund.

c. Cash equivalents, other than a class one money market fund, are not eligible in excess of two percent of the legal reserve in the obligations of any one corporation, and are not eligible in excess of ten percent of the legal reserve.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §8
Similar provisions, §515.35
Subsection 18, paragraph b amended

CHAPTER 512A

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

512A.10 Articles, amendments to articles, and bylaws.

1. The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of an organization shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. An organization shall file bylaws and subsequent amendments to bylaws with the commissioner within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws and amendments.

2. The directors of a benevolent association shall have the authority to enact such bylaws and

regulations not inconsistent with law as they consider necessary for the regulation and conduct of the business. A change in the bylaws shall not limit coverage under existing certificates. A benevolent association shall file with the commissioner bylaws and amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of such bylaws or amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §9
See §512A.3
Subsection 1 stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 512B

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

512B.25 Annual license — renewal.

The authority of a society to transact business in this state may be renewed annually. A license terminates on the first day of June following issuance or renewal. A society shall submit annually on or before March 1 a completed application for renewal of its license. For each license or renewal the society shall pay the commissioner a fee of fifty dollars. A society that fails to timely file an applica-

tion for renewal shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. A duly certified copy or duplicate of the license is prima facie evidence that the licensee is a fraternal benefit society within the meaning of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §71
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

CHAPTER 513B

SMALL GROUP HEALTH COVERAGE

513B.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Actuarial certification*" means a written statement by a member of the American academy of actuaries or other individual acceptable to the commissioner that a small employer carrier is in compliance with the provisions of section 513B.4, based upon the person's examination, including a

review of the appropriate records and of the actuarial assumptions and methods utilized by the small employer carrier in establishing premium rates for applicable health insurance coverages.

2. "*Base premium rate*" means, for each class of business as to a rating period, the lowest premium rate charged or which could have been charged under a rating system for that class of business, by the small employer carrier to small employers for

health insurance plans with the same or similar coverage.

3. “*Basic health benefit plan*” means a plan established by the board of the small employer health reinsurance program pursuant to section 513B.13, subsection 8, paragraph “a”.

4. “*Carrier*” means an entity subject to the insurance laws and regulations of this state, or subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner, that contracts or offers to contract to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any of the costs of health care services, including an insurance company offering sickness and accident plans, a health maintenance organization, a nonprofit health service corporation, or any other entity providing a plan of health insurance, health benefits, or health services.

5. “*Case characteristics*” means demographic or other relevant characteristics of a small employer, as determined by a small employer carrier, which are considered by the insurer in the determination of premium rates for the small employer. Claim experience, health status, and duration of coverage since issue are not case characteristics for the purpose of this subchapter.

6. “*Class of business*” means all or a distinct grouping of small employers as shown on the records of the small employer carrier.

a. A distinct grouping may only be established by the small employer carrier on the basis that the applicable health insurance coverages meet one or more of the following requirements:

(1) The coverages are marketed and sold through individuals and organizations which are not participating in the marketing or sales of other distinct groupings of small employers for the small employer carrier.

(2) The coverages have been acquired from another small employer carrier as a distinct grouping of plans.

(3) The coverages are provided by a policy of group health insurance coverage through a bona fide association as provided in section 509.1, subsection 8, which meets the requirements for a class of business under section 513B.4. A small employer carrier may condition coverages under such a policy of group health insurance coverage on any of the following requirements:

(a) Minimum levels of participation by employees of each member of a bona fide association that offers the coverage to its employees.

(b) Minimum levels of contribution by each member of a bona fide association that offers the coverage to its employees.

(c) A specified policy term, subject to annual premium rate adjustments as permitted by section 513B.4.

(4) The coverages are provided by a policy of group health insurance coverage through two or more bona fide associations as provided in section 509.1, subsection 8, which a small employer carrier

has aggregated as a distinct grouping that meets the requirements for a class of business under section 513B.4. After a distinct grouping of bona fide associations is established as a class of business, the small employer carrier shall not remove a bona fide association from the class based on the claims experience of that association. A small employer carrier may condition coverages under such a policy of group health insurance coverage on any of the following requirements:

(a) Minimum levels of participation by employees of each member of a bona fide association in the class that offers the coverage to its employees.

(b) Minimum levels of contribution by each member of a bona fide association in the class that offers the coverage to its employees.

(c) A specified policy term, subject to annual premium rate adjustments as permitted by section 513B.4.

b. A small employer carrier may establish additional groupings under each of the subparagraphs in paragraph “a” on the basis of underwriting criteria which are expected to produce substantial variation in the health care costs.

c. The commissioner may approve the establishment of additional distinct groupings upon application to the commissioner and a finding by the commissioner that such action would enhance the efficiency and fairness of the small employer insurance marketplace.

7. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance.

8. “*Creditable coverage*” means health benefits or coverage provided to an individual under any of the following:

a. A group health plan.

b. Health insurance coverage.

c. Part A or Part B Medicare pursuant to Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.

d. Medicaid pursuant to Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, other than coverage consisting solely of benefits under section 1928 of that Act.

e. 10 U.S.C. ch. 55.

f. A health or medical care program provided through the Indian health service or a tribal organization.

g. A state health benefits risk pool.

h. A health plan offered under 5 U.S.C. ch. 89.

i. A public health plan as defined under federal regulations.

j. A health benefit plan under section 5(e) of the federal Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2504(e).

k. An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.

l. A short-term limited duration policy.

m. The hawk-i program authorized by chapter 514I.

9. “*Division*” means the division of insurance.

10. “*Eligible employee*” means an employee

who works on a full-time basis and has a normal workweek of thirty or more hours. The term includes a sole proprietor, a partner of a partnership, and an independent contractor, if the sole proprietor, partner, or independent contractor is included as an employee under health insurance coverage of a small employer, but does not include an employee who works on a part-time, temporary, or substitute basis.

11. *a.* “*Group health plan*” means an employee welfare benefit plan as defined in section 3(1) of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to the extent that the plan provides medical care including items and services paid for as medical care to employees or their dependents as defined under the terms of the plan directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or otherwise.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “*medical care*” means amounts paid for any of the following:

(1) The diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or amounts paid for the purpose of affecting a structure or function of the body.

(2) Transportation primarily for and essential to medical care referred to in subparagraph (1).

(3) Insurance covering medical care referred to in subparagraph (1) or (2).

c. For purposes of this subsection, a partnership which establishes and maintains a plan, fund, or program to provide medical care to present or former partners in the partnership or to their dependents directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or other method, which would not be an employee benefit welfare plan but for this paragraph, shall be treated as an employee benefit welfare plan which is a group health plan.

(1) For purposes of a group health plan, an employer includes the partnership in relation to any partner.

(2) For purposes of a group health plan, the term “*participant*” also includes both of the following:

(a) An individual who is a partner in relation to a partnership which maintains a group health plan.

(b) An individual who is a self-employed individual in connection with a group health plan maintained by the self-employed individual where one or more employees are participants, if the individual is or may become eligible to receive a benefit under the plan or the individual’s beneficiaries may be eligible to receive a benefit.

12. *a.* “*Health insurance coverage*” means benefits consisting of health care provided directly, through insurance or reimbursement, or otherwise and including items and services paid for as health care under a hospital or health service policy or certificate, hospital or health service plan contract, or health maintenance organization contract offered by a carrier.

b. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include any of the following:

(1) Coverage for accident-only, or disability income insurance.

(2) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance.

(3) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance.

(4) Workers’ compensation or similar insurance.

(5) Automobile medical-payment insurance.

(6) Credit-only insurance.

(7) Coverage for on-site medical clinic care.

(8) Other similar insurance coverage, specified in federal regulations, under which benefits for medical care are secondary or incidental to other insurance coverage or benefits.

c. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include benefits provided under a separate policy as follows:

(1) Limited scope dental or vision benefits.

(2) Benefits for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, or community-based care.

(3) Any other similar limited benefits as provided by rule of the commissioner.

d. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include benefits offered as independent noncoordinated benefits as follows:

(1) Coverage only for a specified disease or illness.

(2) A hospital indemnity or other fixed indemnity insurance.

e. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include Medicare supplemental health insurance as defined under § 1882(g)(1) of the federal Social Security Act, coverage supplemental to the coverage provided under 10 U.S.C. ch. 55, and similar supplemental coverage provided to coverage under group health insurance coverage.

f. “*Group health insurance coverage*” means health insurance coverage offered in connection with a group health plan.

13. “*Index rate*” means, for each class of business for small employers, the average of the applicable base premium rate and the corresponding highest premium rate.

14. “*Late enrollee*” means an eligible employee or dependent who requests enrollment in a health benefit plan of a small employer following the initial enrollment period for which such individual is entitled to enroll under the terms of the health benefit plan, provided the initial enrollment period is a period of at least thirty days. An eligible employee or dependent shall not be considered a late enrollee if any of the following apply:

a. The individual meets all of the following:

(1) The individual was covered under creditable coverage at the time of the initial enrollment.

(2) The individual lost creditable coverage as a result of termination of the individual’s employment or eligibility, the involuntary termination of the creditable coverage, death of the individual’s spouse, or the individual’s divorce.

(3) The individual requests enrollment within thirty days after termination of the creditable coverage.

b. The individual is employed by an employer that offers multiple health insurance coverages and the individual elects a different coverage during an open enrollment period.

c. A court has ordered that coverage be provided for a spouse or minor or dependent child under a covered employee's health insurance coverage and the request for enrollment is made within thirty days after issuance of the court order.

d. The individual changes status and becomes an eligible employee and requests enrollment within sixty-three days after the date of the change in status.

e. The individual was covered under a mandated continuation of group health plan or group health insurance coverage plan until the coverage under that plan was exhausted.

15. "New business premium rate" means, for each class of business as to a rating period, the lowest premium rate charged or offered by the small employer carrier to small employers for newly issued health insurance coverages with the same or similar coverage.

16. "Preexisting conditions exclusion" means, with respect to health insurance coverage, a limitation or exclusion of benefits relating to a condi-

tion based on the fact that the condition was present before the date of enrollment for such coverage, whether or not any medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment was recommended or received before such date.

17. "Rating period" means the calendar period for which premium rates established by a small employer carrier are assumed to be in effect, as determined by the small employer carrier.

18. "Small employer" means a person actively engaged in business who, on at least fifty percent of the employer's working days during the preceding year, employed not less than two and not more than fifty full-time equivalent eligible employees. In determining the number of eligible employees, companies which are affiliated companies or which are eligible to file a combined tax return for purposes of state taxation are considered one employer.

19. "Small employer carrier" means any carrier which offers health benefit plans covering the employees of a small employer.

20. "Standard health benefit plan" means a plan established by the board of the small employer health reinsurance program pursuant to section 513B.13, subsection 8, paragraph "a".

2009 Acts, ch 118, §20

Organized delivery systems, see 93 Acts, ch 158, §3
Subsection 8, NEW paragraph m

CHAPTER 514

NONPROFIT HEALTH SERVICE CORPORATIONS

514.9A Certificate of authority — renewal.

A certificate of authority of a corporation formed under this chapter expires on June 1 succeeding its issue and shall be renewed annually so long as the corporation transacts its business in accordance with all legal requirements. A corporation shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority. A corporation that fails to timely file an application for renewal shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. A duly certified copy or duplicate of the certificate is admissible in evidence for or against the corporation with the same effect as the original.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §72

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Section amended

514.21 Utilization review program.

A utilization review program shall be established for purposes of health care cost control, according to usual and customary third-party insurance payment or reimbursement procedures, by a

corporation subject to this chapter and by physician providers as defined in section 135.1 and registered nurse providers licensed under chapter 152. This utilization review program shall not be used directly or indirectly to circumvent the provisions for payment or reimbursement to providers of health care services as provided in section 509.3, subsection 1, paragraphs "f" and "g", and section 514.7.

Utilization and cost control; see also chapter 514F

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

514.23 Mutualization plan.

1. A corporation organized and governed by this chapter may become a mutual insurer under a plan which is approved by the commissioner of insurance. The plan shall state whether the insurer will be organized as a for-profit corporation pursuant to chapter 490 or 491 or a nonprofit corporation pursuant to chapter 504. Upon consummation of the plan, the corporation shall fully comply with the requirements of the law that apply to a mutual insurance company. If the insurer is to be organized under chapter 504, then at least seventy-five percent of the initial board of directors of the mutual insurer so formed shall be policyhold-

ers who are also nonproviders of health care. All directors comprising this initial board of directors shall be selected by an independent committee appointed by the state commissioner of insurance. This independent committee shall consist of seven to eleven persons who are current policyholders, who are nonproviders of health care, and who are not directors of a corporation subject to this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, a “*nonprovider of health care*” is an individual who is not any of the following:

- a. A “provider” as defined in section 514B.1, subsection 7.
- b. A person who has material financial or fidu-

ciary interest in the delivery of health care services or a related industry.

c. An employee of an institution which provides health care services.

d. A spouse or a member of the immediate family of a person described in paragraphs “a” through “c”.

2. A corporation organized and governed by this chapter which becomes a mutual insurer under this section shall continue as a mutual insurer to be governed by the provisions of section 514.7 and shall also be governed by section 509.3, subsection 1, paragraph “f”.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 514A

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE

514A.3B Additional requirements.

1. An insurer which accepts an individual for coverage under an individual policy or contract of accident and health insurance shall waive any time period applicable to a preexisting condition exclusion or limitation period requirement of the policy or contract with respect to particular services in an individual health benefit plan for the period of time the individual was previously covered by qualifying previous coverage as defined in section 513C.3, by chapter 249A or 514I, or by Medicare coverage provided pursuant to Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act that provided benefits with respect to such services, provided that the coverage was continuous to a date not more than sixty-three days prior to the effective date of the new policy or contract.

2. An insurer issuing an individual policy or contract of accident and health insurance which provides coverage for children of the insured shall permit continuation of existing coverage or reenrollment in previously existing coverage for an individual who meets the requirements of section 513B.2, subsection 14, paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, or “e”, and who is an unmarried child of an insured or enrollee who so elects, at least through the policy anniversary date on or after the date the child marries, ceases to be a resident of this state, or attains the age of twenty-five years old, whichever occurs first, or so long as the unmarried child maintains full-time status as a student in an accredited institution of postsecondary education.

3. For the purposes of any policies of accident

and sickness insurance issued in this state, “*creditable coverage*” means health benefits or coverage provided to an individual under any of the following:

- a. A group health plan.
- b. Health insurance coverage.
- c. Part A or Part B Medicare pursuant to Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.
- d. Medicaid pursuant to Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, other than coverage consisting solely of benefits under section 1928 of that Act.
- e. 10 U.S.C. ch. 55.
- f. A health or medical care program provided through the Indian health service or a tribal organization.
- g. A state health benefits risk pool.
- h. A health plan offered under 5 U.S.C. ch. 89.
- i. A public health plan as defined under federal regulations.
- j. A health benefit plan under section 5(e) of the federal Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2504(e).
- k. An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.
- l. A short-term limited duration policy.
- m. The hawk-i program authorized by chapter 514I.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §9, 11, 21, 22
Organized delivery systems, see 93 Acts, ch 158, §3
2009 amendment to subsection 2 applies to policies, contracts, or plans of accident and health insurance delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §11
Subsections 1 and 2 amended
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 514B

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

514B.3A Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of a corporation shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. A corporation shall file bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws with the commissioner within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws and amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §10
Section stricken and rewritten

514B.3B Certificate of authority — renewal.

A certificate of authority of a health maintenance organization formed under this chapter expires on June 1 succeeding its issue and shall be renewed annually so long as the organization transacts its business in accordance with all legal requirements. A health maintenance organization shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority. A health maintenance organization that fails to timely file an application for renewal shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. A duly certified copy or duplicate of the certificate is admissible in evidence for or against the organization with the same effect as the original.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §73
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

514B.9A Coverage of children — continuation or reenrollment.

A health maintenance organization which provides health care coverage pursuant to an individual or group health maintenance organization contract regulated under this chapter for children of an enrollee shall permit continuation of existing coverage or reenrollment in previously existing coverage for an individual who meets the requirements of section 513B.2, subsection 14, paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, or “e”, and who is an unmarried child of an enrollee who so elects, at least through the policy anniversary date on or after the date the child marries, ceases to be a resident of this state, or attains the age of twenty-five years old, whichever occurs first, or so long as the unmarried child maintains full-time status as a student in an accredited institution of postsecondary education.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §10, 11
Section applies to policies, contracts, or plans of accident and health in-

surance delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 118, §11
NEW section

514B.12 Annual report.

1. A health maintenance organization shall annually on or before the first day of March file with the commissioner or a depository designated by the commissioner a report verified by at least two of the principal officers of the health maintenance organization and covering the preceding calendar year. The report shall be on forms prescribed by the commissioner and shall include:

a. Financial statements of the organization including a balance sheet as of the end of the preceding calendar year and statement of profit and loss for the year then ended, certified by a certified public accountant or an independent public accountant.

b. Any material changes in the information submitted pursuant to section 514B.3.

c. The number of persons enrolled during the year, the number of enrollees as of the end of the year and the number of enrollments terminated during the year.

d. Other information relating to the performance of the health maintenance organization as is necessary to enable the commissioner to carry out the commissioner’s duties under this chapter.

2. The commissioner shall refuse to renew a certificate of authority of a health maintenance organization that fails to comply with the provisions of this section and the organization’s right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the organization has so complied.

3. A health maintenance organization that fails to timely file the report required under subsection 1 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

4. The commissioner may give notice to a health maintenance organization that the organization has not timely filed the report required under subsection 1 and is in violation of this section. If the organization fails to file the required report and comply with this section within ten days of the date of the notice, the organization shall pay an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day that the failure continues to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §74
For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 3 and 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 3 and 4 amended

CHAPTER 514C

SPECIAL HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COVERAGES

514C.18 Diabetes coverage.

1. Notwithstanding the uniformity of treatment requirements of section 514C.6, a policy or contract providing for third-party payment or prepayment of health or medical expenses shall provide coverage benefits for the cost associated with equipment, supplies, and self-management training and education for the treatment of all types of diabetes mellitus when prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 148. Coverage benefits shall include coverage for the cost associated with all of the following:

a. Blood glucose meter and glucose strips for home monitoring.

b. Payment for diabetes self-management training and education only under all of the following conditions:

(1) The physician managing the individual's diabetic condition certifies that such services are needed under a comprehensive plan of care related to the individual's diabetic condition to ensure therapy compliance or to provide the individual with necessary skills and knowledge to participate in the management of the individual's condition.

(2) The diabetes self-management training and education program is certified by the Iowa department of public health. The department shall consult with the American diabetes association, Iowa affiliate, in developing the standards for certification of diabetes education programs that cover at least ten hours of initial outpatient diabetes self-management training within a continuous twelve-month period and up to two hours of follow-up training for each subsequent year for each individual diagnosed by a physician with any type of diabetes mellitus.

2. *a.* This section applies to the following classes of third-party payment provider contracts or policies delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 1999:

(1) Individual or group accident and sickness insurance providing coverage on an expense-incurred basis.

(2) An individual or group hospital or medical service contract issued pursuant to chapter 509, 514, or 514A.

(3) An individual or group health maintenance organization contract regulated under chapter 514B.

(4) Any other entity engaged in the business of insurance, risk transfer, or risk retention, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner.

(5) A plan established pursuant to chapter 509A for public employees.

(6) An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.

b. This section shall not apply to accident-only, specified disease, short-term hospital or medical, hospital confinement indemnity, credit, dental, vision, Medicare supplement, long-term care, basic hospital and medical-surgical expense coverage as defined by the commissioner, disability income insurance coverage, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers' compensation or similar insurance, or automobile medical payment insurance.

2009 Acts, ch 139, §1, 2
2009 amendment takes effect May 22, 2009, and applies to the classes of third-party payment provider contracts or policies that are delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 139, §2

Section amended

514C.24 Cancer treatment — coverage.

1. Notwithstanding the uniformity of treatment requirements of section 514C.6, a contract, policy, or plan providing for third-party payment or prepayment for cancer treatment shall not discriminate between coverage benefits for prescribed, orally administered anticancer medication used to kill or slow the growth of cancerous cells and intravenously administered or injected cancer medications that are covered, regardless of formulation or benefit category determination by the contract, policy, or plan.

2. The provisions of this section shall apply to all of the following classes of third-party payment provider contracts, policies, or plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009:

a. Individual or group accident and sickness insurance providing coverage on an expense-incurred basis.

b. An individual or group hospital or medical service contract issued pursuant to chapter 509, 514, or 514A.

c. An individual or group health maintenance organization contract regulated under chapter 514B.

d. An individual or group Medicare supplemental policy, unless coverage pursuant to such policy is preempted by federal law.

e. A plan established pursuant to chapter 509A for public employees.

3. This section shall not apply to accident-only, specified disease, short-term hospital or medical, hospital confinement indemnity, credit, dental, vision, long-term care, basic hospital, and medical-surgical expense coverage as defined by the commissioner, disability income insurance coverage,

coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers' compensation or similar insurance, or automobile medical payment insurance.

4. The commissioner of insurance shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this section.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §183
NEW section

514C.25 Coverage for prosthetic devices.

1. *a.* Notwithstanding the uniformity of treatment requirements of section 514C.6, a policy, contract, or plan providing for third-party payment or prepayment of health or medical expenses shall provide coverage benefits for medically necessary prosthetic devices when prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 148. Such coverage benefits for medically necessary prosthetic devices shall provide coverage for medically necessary prosthetic devices that, at a minimum, equals the coverage and payment for medically necessary prosthetic devices provided under the most recent federal laws for health insurance for the aged and disabled pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1395k, 13951, and 1395m, and 42 C.F.R. § 410.100, 414.202, 414.210, and 414.228, as applicable.

b. For the purposes of this section, "prosthetic device" means an artificial limb device to replace, in whole or in part, an arm or leg.

2. *a.* This section applies to the following classes of third-party payment provider policies, contracts, or plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after July 1, 2009:

- (1) Individual or group accident and sickness

insurance providing coverage on an expense-incurred basis.

(2) An individual or group hospital or medical service contract issued pursuant to chapter 509, 514, or 514A.

(3) An individual or group health maintenance organization contract regulated under chapter 514B.

(4) A plan established pursuant to chapter 509A for public employees.

(5) An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.

b. This section shall not apply to accident-only, specified disease, short-term hospital or medical, hospital confinement indemnity, credit, dental, vision, Medicare supplement, long-term care, basic hospital and medical-surgical expense coverage as defined by the commissioner, disability income insurance coverage, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers' compensation or similar insurance, or automobile medical payment insurance.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraph "a", a policy, contract, or plan providing for third-party payment or prepayment of health or medical expenses that is issued for use in connection with a health savings account as authorized under Tit. XII of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-173, may impose the same deductibles and out-of-pocket limits on the prosthetics coverage benefits required in this section that apply to substantially all health, medical, and surgical coverage benefits under the policy, contract, or plan.

2009 Acts, ch 89, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 514E

IOWA COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Legislative health care coverage
commission created; reports;
2009 Acts, ch 118, §1

514E.1 Definitions.

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

1. "Association" means the Iowa comprehensive health insurance association established by section 514E.2.

2. "Association policy" means an individual or group policy issued by the association that provides the coverage as set forth in the benefit plans adopted by the association's board of directors and approved by the commissioner.

3. "Carrier" means an insurer providing accident and sickness insurance under chapter 509, 514 or 514A and includes a health maintenance or-

ganization established under chapter 514B if payments received by the health maintenance organization are considered premiums pursuant to section 514B.31 and are taxed under chapter 432. "Carrier" also includes a corporation which becomes a mutual insurer pursuant to section 514.23 and any other person as defined in section 4.1, subsection 20, who is or may become liable for the tax imposed by chapter 432.

4. "Church plan" means the same as defined in the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 3(33).

5. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance.

6. “*Creditable coverage*” means health benefits or coverage provided to an individual under any of the following:

- a. A group health plan.
- b. Health insurance coverage.
- c. Part A or Part B Medicare pursuant to Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.
- d. Medicaid pursuant to Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act, other than coverage consisting solely of benefits under section 1928 of that Act.
- e. 10 U.S.C. ch. 55.
- f. A health or medical care program provided through the Indian health service or a tribal organization.
- g. A state health benefits risk pool.
- h. A health plan offered under 5 U.S.C. ch. 89.
- i. A public health plan as defined under federal regulations.
- j. A health benefit plan under section 5(e) of the federal Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2504(e).
- k. An organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health.
- l. The hawk-i program authorized by chapter 514I.

7. “*Federally eligible individual*” means an individual who satisfies the following:

- a. For whom, as of the date on which the individual seeks coverage under this chapter, the aggregate of the periods of creditable coverage is eighteen or more months with no more than a sixty-three day lapse of coverage, and whose most recent prior creditable coverage was under a group health plan, governmental plan, or church plan, or health insurance coverage offered in connection with any such plan.
 - b. Who is not eligible for coverage under a group health plan, Part A or Part B of Tit. XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, or a state plan under Tit. XIX of that Act, or any successor program, and does not have other health insurance coverage.
 - c. With respect to whom the most recent coverage within the coverage period described in paragraph “a” was not terminated based on a nonpayment of premiums or fraud.
 - d. If the individual had been offered the option of continuation coverage under a COBRA continuation provision or under a similar state program, and elected such coverage.
 - e. Who, if the individual elected continuation coverage as provided in paragraph “d”, has exhausted the continuation coverage under the provision or program.
 - f. Who has been confirmed eligible under the federal Trade Adjustment Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-210, as a recipient under that Act, by the department of workforce development and the federal internal revenue service.
8. “*Governmental plan*” means as defined un-

der section 3(32) of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and any federal governmental plan.

9. a. “*Group health plan*” means an employee welfare benefit plan as defined in section 3(1) of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to the extent that the plan provides medical care including items and services paid for as medical care to employees or their dependents as defined under the terms of the plan directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or otherwise.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “*medical care*” means amounts paid for any of the following:

- (1) The diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or amounts paid for the purpose of affecting a structure or function of the body.

- (2) Transportation primarily for and essential to medical care referred to in subparagraph (1).

- (3) Insurance covering medical care referred to in subparagraph (1) or (2).

c. For purposes of this chapter, the following apply:

- (1) A plan, fund, or program established or maintained by a partnership which, but for this subsection, would not be an employee welfare benefit plan, shall be treated as an employee welfare benefit plan which is a group health plan to the extent that the plan, fund, or program provides medical care, including items and services paid for as medical care for present or former partners in the partnership or to the dependents of such partners, as defined under the terms of the plan, fund, or program, either directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or otherwise.

- (2) With respect to a group health plan, the term “*employer*” includes a partnership with respect to a partner.

- (3) With respect to a group health plan, the term “*participant*” includes the following:

- (a) With respect to a group health plan maintained by a partnership, an individual who is a partner in the partnership.

- (b) With respect to a group health plan maintained by a self-employed individual under which one or more of the self-employed individual’s employees are participants, the self-employed individual, if that individual is, or may become, eligible to receive benefits under the plan or the individual’s dependents may be eligible to receive benefits under the plan.

10. “*Health care services*” means services, the coverage of which is authorized under chapter 509, chapter 514, chapter 514A, or chapter 514B as limited by benefit plans established by the association’s board of directors, with the approval of the commissioner and includes services for the purposes of preventing, alleviating, curing, or healing human illness, injury or physical disability.

11. “*Health insurance*” means accident and sickness insurance authorized by chapter 509, 514, or 514A.

12. *a.* “*Health insurance coverage*” means health insurance coverage offered to individuals, including group conversion coverage.

b. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include any of the following:

(1) Coverage for accident-only, or disability income insurance.

(2) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance.

(3) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance.

(4) Workers’ compensation or similar insurance.

(5) Automobile medical-payment insurance.

(6) Credit-only insurance.

(7) Coverage for on-site medical clinic care.

(8) Other similar insurance coverage, specified in federal regulations, under which benefits for medical care are secondary or incidental to other insurance coverage or benefits.

c. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include benefits provided under a separate policy as follows:

(1) Limited-scope dental or vision benefits.

(2) Benefits for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, or community-based care.

(3) Any other similar limited benefits as provided by rule of the commissioner.

d. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include benefits offered as independent noncoordinated benefits as follows:

(1) Coverage only for a specified disease or illness.

(2) A hospital indemnity or other fixed indemnity insurance.

e. “*Health insurance coverage*” does not include Medicare supplemental health insurance as defined under section 1882(g)(1) of the federal Social Security Act, coverage supplemental to the coverage provided under 10 U.S.C. ch. 55 and similar supplemental coverage provided to coverage under group health insurance coverage.

13. “*Insured*” means an individual who is provided qualified comprehensive health insurance under an association policy, which policy may include dependents and other covered persons.

14. “*Involuntary termination*” includes but is not limited to termination of group conversion coverage or where benefits under a state or federal law providing for continuation of coverage upon termination of employment will cease or have ceased.

15. “*Medicaid*” means the federal-state assistance program established under Tit. XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

16. “*Medicare*” means the federal government health insurance program established under Tit.

XVIII of the Social Security Act.

17. “*Organized delivery system*” means an organized delivery system as licensed by the director of the department of public health.

18. “*Policy*” means a contract, policy, or plan of health insurance.

19. “*Policy year*” means a consecutive twelve-month period during which a policy provides or obligates the carrier to provide health insurance.

20. “*Preexisting condition exclusion*”, with respect to coverage, means a limitation or exclusion of benefits relating to a condition based on the fact that the condition was present before the date of enrollment for such coverage, whether or not any medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment was recommended or received before such date.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §2, 5

Organized delivery systems authorized, see 93 Acts, ch 158, §3
Subsections 15 and 22 stricken and former subsections 16 – 21 renumbered as 15 – 20

514E.2 Iowa comprehensive health insurance association.

1. The Iowa comprehensive health insurance association is established as a nonprofit corporation. The association shall assure that benefit plans as authorized in section 514E.1, subsection 2, for an association policy, are made available to each eligible Iowa resident and each federally eligible individual applying to the association for coverage. The association shall also be responsible for administering the Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association pursuant to all of the terms and conditions contained in chapter 513C.

a. All carriers and all organized delivery systems licensed by the director of public health providing health insurance or health care services in Iowa, whether on an individual or group basis, and all other insurers designated by the association’s board of directors and approved by the commissioner shall be members of the association.

b. The association shall operate under a plan of operation established and approved under subsection 3 and shall exercise its powers through a board of directors established under this section.

2. *a.* The board of directors of the association shall consist of all of the following:

(1) Two members who shall be representatives of the two largest domestic carriers of individual health insurance in the state as of the calendar year ending December 31, 2000, based on earned premium standards.

(2) Three members who shall be representatives of the three largest carriers of health insurance in the state, based on earned premium standards, excluding Medicare supplement coverage premiums, that are not otherwise represented.

(3) Two members selected by the members of the association, one of whom shall be a representative from a corporation operating pursuant to chapter 514 on July 1, 1989, or any successor in-

terest, and one of whom shall be a representative of an organized delivery system or an insurer providing coverage pursuant to chapter 509 or 514A.

(4) Four public members selected by the governor.

(5) The commissioner or the commissioner's designee from the division of insurance.

(6) Four members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader, and one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate, who shall be ex officio, nonvoting members.

b. The composition of the board of directors shall be in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. The governor's appointees shall be chosen from a broad cross-section of the residents of this state.

c. Members of the board may be reimbursed from the moneys of the association for expenses incurred by them as members, but shall not be otherwise compensated by the association for their services.

3. The association shall submit to the commissioner a plan of operation for the association and any amendments necessary or suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the association. The plan of operation becomes effective upon approval in writing by the commissioner prior to the date on which the coverage under this chapter must be made available. After notice and hearing, the commissioner shall approve the plan of operation if the plan is determined to be suitable to assure the fair, reasonable, and equitable administration of the association, and provides for the sharing of association losses, if any, on an equitable and proportionate basis among the member carriers. If the association fails to submit a suitable plan of operation within one hundred eighty days after the appointment of the board of directors, or if at any later time the association fails to submit suitable amendments to the plan, the commissioner shall adopt, pursuant to chapter 17A, rules necessary to implement this section. The rules shall continue in force until modified by the commissioner or superseded by a plan submitted by the association and approved by the commissioner. In addition to other requirements, the plan of operation shall provide for all of the following:

a. The handling and accounting of assets and moneys of the association.

b. The amount and method of reimbursing members of the board.

c. Regular times and places for meeting of the board of directors.

d. Records to be kept of all financial transactions, and the annual fiscal reporting to the commissioner.

e. Procedures for selecting the board of directors and submitting the selections to the commissioner for approval.

f. The periodic advertising of the general availability of health insurance coverage from the association.

g. Additional provisions necessary or proper for the execution of the powers and duties of the association.

4. The plan of operation may provide that the powers and duties of the association may be delegated to a person who will perform functions similar to those of the association. A delegation under this section takes effect only upon the approval of both the board of directors and the commissioner. The commissioner shall not approve a delegation unless the protections afforded to the insured are substantially equivalent to or greater than those provided under this chapter.

5. The association has the general powers and authority enumerated by this subsection and executed in accordance with the plan of operation approved by the commissioner under subsection 3. The association has the general powers and authority granted under the laws of this state to carriers licensed to issue health insurance. In addition, the association may do any of the following:

a. Enter into contracts as necessary or proper to carry out this chapter.

b. Sue or be sued, including taking any legal action necessary or proper for recovery of any assessments for, on behalf of, or against participating carriers.

c. Take legal action necessary to avoid the payment of improper claims against the association or the coverage provided by or through the association.

d. Establish or utilize a medical review committee to determine the reasonably appropriate level and extent of health care services in each instance.

e. Establish appropriate rates, scales of rates, rate classifications, and rating adjustments, which rates shall not be unreasonable in relation to the coverage provided and the reasonable operations expenses of the association.

f. Pool risks among members.

g. Issue association policies on an indemnity or provision of service basis providing the coverage required by this chapter.

h. Administer separate pools, separate accounts, or other plans or arrangements considered appropriate for separate members or groups of members.

i. Operate and administer any combination of plans, pools, or other mechanisms considered appropriate to best accomplish the fair and equitable operation of the association.

j. Appoint from among members appropriate legal, actuarial, and other committees as necessary to provide technical assistance in the operation of the association, policy and other contract

design, and any other functions within the authority of the association.

k. Hire independent consultants as necessary.

l. Develop a method of advising applicants of the availability of other coverages outside the association.

m. Include in its policies a provision providing for subrogation rights by the association in a case in which the association pays expenses on behalf of an individual who is injured or suffers a disease under circumstances creating a liability upon another person to pay damages to the extent of the expenses paid by the association but only to the extent the damages exceed the policy deductible and coinsurance amounts paid by the insured. The association may waive its subrogation rights if it determines that the exercise of the rights would be impractical, uneconomical, or would work a hardship on the insured.

6. Rates for coverages issued by the association shall reflect rating characteristics used in the individual insurance market. The rates for a given classification shall not be more than one hundred fifty percent of the average premium or payment rate for the classification charged by the five carriers with the largest health insurance premium or payment volume in the state during the preceding calendar year. In determining the average rate of the five largest carriers, the rates or payments charged by the carriers shall be actuarially adjusted to determine the rate or payment that would have been charged for benefits similar to those issued by the association.

7. a. Following the close of each calendar year, the association shall determine the net premiums and payments, the expenses of administration, and the incurred losses of the association for the year. The association shall certify the amount of any net loss for the preceding calendar year to the commissioner of insurance and director of revenue. Any loss shall be assessed by the association to all members in proportion to their respective shares of total health insurance premiums or payments for subscriber contracts received in Iowa during the second preceding calendar year, or with paid losses in the year, coinciding with or ending during the calendar year or on any other equitable basis as provided in the plan of operation. In sharing losses, the association may abate or defer in any part the assessment of a member, if, in the opinion of the board, payment of the assessment would endanger the ability of the member to fulfill its contractual obligations. The association may also provide for an initial or interim assessment against members of the association if necessary to assure the financial capability of the association to meet the incurred or estimated claims expenses or operating expenses of the association until the next calendar year is completed. Net gains, if any, must be held at interest to offset future losses or allocated to reduce future premiums.

b. For purposes of this subsection, “total health insurance premiums” and “payments for subscriber contracts” include, without limitation, premiums or other amounts paid to or received by a member for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts, and “paid losses” includes, without limitation, claims paid by a member operating on a self-funded basis for individual and group health plan care coverage provided under any chapter of the Code or Acts. For purposes of calculating and conducting the assessment, the association shall have the express authority to require members to report on an annual basis each member’s total health insurance premiums and payments for subscriber contracts and paid losses. A member is liable for its share of the assessment calculated in accordance with this section regardless of whether it participates in the individual insurance market.

8. The association shall conduct periodic audits to assure the general accuracy of the financial data submitted to the association, and the association shall have an annual audit of its operations, made by an independent certified public accountant.

9. The association is subject to examination by the commissioner of insurance. Not later than April 30 of each year, the board of directors shall submit to the commissioner a financial report for the preceding calendar year in a form approved by the commissioner.

10. The association is subject to oversight by the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council. Not later than April 30 of each year, the board of directors shall submit to the legislative fiscal committee a financial report for the preceding year in a form approved by the committee.

11. All policy forms issued by the association must be filed with and approved by the commissioner before their use.

12. The association is exempt from payment of all fees and all taxes levied by this state or any of its political subdivisions.

13. An insurer may offset an assessment made pursuant to this chapter against its premium tax liability pursuant to chapter 432 to the extent of twenty percent of the amount of the assessment for each of the five calendar years following the year in which the assessment was paid. If an insurer ceases doing business, all uncredited assessments may be credited against its premium tax liability for the year it ceases doing business.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §3, 5
Subsections 2 and 7 editorially renumbered internally
Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

514E.5 Iowa choice health care coverage.
Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 118, § 4, 5.

514E.6 Iowa choice health care coverage advisory council. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 118, § 4, 5.

CHAPTER 514G

LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE ACT

514G.102 Scope.

The requirements of this chapter apply to policies delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after July 1, 2008. The requirements of this chapter related to independent review of benefit trigger determinations apply to all claims made on or after January 1, 2009. This chapter is not intended to supersede the obligations of entities subject to this chapter to comply with the substance of other applicable insurance laws not in conflict with this chapter, except that laws and regulations designed and intended to apply to Medicare supplement insurance policies shall not be applied to long-term care insurance.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §11, 55
2009 amendment to this section takes effect May 22, 2009, and applies retroactively to and after January 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 145, §55
Section amended

514G.104 Extraterritorial jurisdiction — group long-term care insurance.

Group long-term care insurance coverage shall not be offered to a resident of this state under a group policy issued in another state unless either this state or another state with statutory and reg-

ulatory requirements for long-term care insurance that are substantially similar to those adopted in this state has made a determination that the group to which the policy is issued meets the requirements of section 514G.103, subsection 9, paragraph “d”.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §12
Section amended

514G.113 Penalties.

In addition to any other penalties provided by the laws of this state, any insurer or any producer found to have violated a provision of this chapter or any other requirement of this state relating to the regulation of long-term care insurance or the marketing of such insurance shall be subject to a fine of up to three times the amount of any commission paid for each policy involved in the violation, or up to ten thousand dollars, whichever is greater. A fine collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §75
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

CHAPTER 514H

LONG-TERM CARE ASSET DISREGARD INCENTIVES

514H.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Deficit Reduction Act of 2005*” means section 6021(a)(1)(A) of Pub. L. No. 109-171 as it pertains to the expansion of state long-term care insurance partnership programs.

2. “*Long-term care facility*” means a facility licensed under chapter 135C or an assisted living program certified under chapter 231C.

3. “*Long-term care insurance*” means long-term care insurance as defined in section 514G.103 and regulated in section 514G.105.

4. “*Qualified long-term care insurance policy*” means a long-term care insurance contract that is issued by an insurer or other person who complies with section 514H.4.

5. “*Qualified long-term care services*” means qualified long-term care services as defined in section 7702B(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

6. “*Qualified state long-term care insurance partnership*” means an approved state plan amendment, according to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 that provides for the disregard of any assets or resources in an amount equal to the in-

surance benefit payments that are made to or on behalf of an individual who is a beneficiary.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §13, 14
Subsection 1 stricken and rewritten
NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5
NEW subsection 6

514H.2 Iowa long-term care asset disregard incentive program — establishment and administration.

1. The Iowa long-term care asset disregard incentive program is established to do all of the following:

a. Provide incentives for individuals to insure against the costs of providing for their long-term care needs.

b. Provide a mechanism for individuals to qualify for coverage of the costs of their long-term care needs under the medical assistance program without first being required to substantially exhaust all their resources.

c. Assist in developing methods for increasing access to and the affordability of long-term care insurance.

d. Alleviate the financial burden on the state’s medical assistance program by encouraging the

pursuit of private initiatives.

2. The insurance division of the department of commerce shall administer the program in cooperation with the division responsible for medical services within the department of human services. Each agency shall take all necessary actions, including filing an appropriate medical assistance state plan amendment to the state Medicaid plan to take full advantage of the benefits and features of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §15
Subsection 2 amended

514H.3 Eligibility.

An individual who is the beneficiary of a qualified long-term care insurance policy approved by the insurance division may be eligible for assistance under the medical assistance program using the asset disregard provisions pursuant to section 514H.5.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §16
Section amended

514H.4 Insurer requirements.

An insurer or other person who wishes to issue a qualified long-term care insurance policy in Iowa shall conform with all policy guidelines as expressed in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and in Iowa law and rules.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §17
Section amended

514H.5 Asset disregard adjustment.

1. As used in this section, “*asset disregard*” means a one dollar increase in the amount of assets an individual who is the beneficiary of a qualified long-term care insurance policy and meets the requirements of section 514H.3 may retain under section 249A.35 for each one dollar of benefit paid out under the individual’s qualified long-term care insurance policy for qualified long-term care services.

2. When the division responsible for medical services within the department of human services determines whether an individual is eligible for medical assistance under chapter 249A, the division shall make an asset disregard adjustment for any individual who meets the requirements of section 514H.3. The asset disregard shall be available after benefits of the qualified long-term care

insurance policy have been applied to the cost of qualified long-term care services as required under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §18
Section amended

514H.7 Prior program — discontinuation of program.

1. If the Iowa long-term care asset disregard incentive program is discontinued, an individual who is covered by a qualified long-term care insurance policy prior to the date the program is discontinued is eligible to continue to receive an asset disregard as defined under section 514H.5.

2. An individual who is covered by a long-term care insurance policy under the long-term care asset preservation program established pursuant to chapter 249G, Code 2005, on or before November 17, 2005, is eligible to continue to receive the asset adjustment as defined under that chapter.

3. The insurance division, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules to provide an asset disregard to individuals who are covered by a long-term care insurance policy prior to November 17, 2005, consistent with the Iowa long-term care asset disregard incentive program.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §19
Subsection 1 amended

514H.8 Reciprocal agreements to extend asset disregard.

The division responsible for medical services within the department of human services may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states to extend the asset disregard under section 514H.5 to Iowa residents who had purchased or were covered by qualified long-term care insurance policies in other states.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §20
Section amended

514H.9 Rules.

The insurance division of the department of commerce in cooperation with the department of human services shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §21
Section amended

CHAPTER 514I

HEALTHY AND WELL KIDS IN IOWA PROGRAM

514I.1 Intent of the general assembly.

1. It is the intent of the general assembly to provide health care coverage to eligible children that improves access to preventive, diagnostic,

and treatment health services which result in improved health status using in part resources made available from the passage of Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act.

2. It is the intent of the general assembly that the program be implemented and administered in compliance with Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act. If, as a condition of receiving federal funds for the program, federal law requires implementation and administration of the program in a manner not provided in this chapter, during a period when the general assembly is not in session, the department, with the approval of the hawk-i board, shall proceed to implement and administer those provisions, subject to review by the next regular session of the general assembly.

3. It is the intent of the general assembly, recognizing the importance of outreach to the successful utilization of the program by eligible children, that within the limitations of funding allowed for outreach and administration expenses, the maximum amount possible be used for outreach.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly that the hawk-i program be an integral part of the continuum of health insurance coverage and that the program be developed and implemented in such a manner as to facilitate movement of families between health insurance providers and to facilitate the transition of families to private sector health insurance coverage.

5. It is the intent of the general assembly that if federal reauthorization of the state children's health insurance program provides sufficient federal allocations to the state and authorization to cover such children as an option under the state children's health insurance program, the department shall expand coverage under the state children's health insurance program to cover children with family incomes at or below three hundred percent of the federal poverty level.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §23
Subsection 4 amended

514I.2 Definitions.

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

1. "*Administrative contractor*" means the person with whom the department enters a contract to administer the hawk-i program under this chapter.

2. "*Benchmark benefit package*" means any of the following:

a. The standard blue cross/blue shield preferred provider option service benefit plan, described in and offered under 5 U.S.C. § 8903(1).

b. A health benefits coverage plan that is offered and generally available to state employees in this state.

c. The plan of a health maintenance organization as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300e, with the largest insured commercial, nonmedical assistance enrollment of covered lives in the state.

3. "*Cost sharing*" means the payment of a pre-

mium or copayment as provided for by Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act and section 514I.10.

4. "*Department*" means the department of human services.

5. "*Director*" means the director of human services.

6. "*Eligible child*" means an individual who meets the criteria for participation in the program under section 514I.8.

7. "*Hawk-i board*" or "*board*" means the entity which adopts rules and establishes policy for, and directs the department regarding, the hawk-i program.

8. "*Hawk-i program*" or "*program*" means the healthy and well kids in Iowa program created in this chapter to provide health insurance coverage to eligible children.

9. "*Health insurance coverage*" means health insurance coverage as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300gg(91).

10. "*Participating insurer*" means any entity licensed by the division of insurance of the department of commerce to provide health insurance in Iowa or an organized delivery system licensed by the director of public health that has contracted with the department to provide health insurance coverage to eligible children under this chapter.

11. "*Qualified child health plan*" or "*plan*" means health insurance coverage provided by a participating insurer under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §24
Subsection 8 stricken and former subsections 9 – 12 renumbered as 8 – 11

514I.3 Hawk-i program — established.

1. The hawk-i program, a statewide program designed to improve the health of children and to provide health insurance coverage to eligible children on a regional basis which complies with Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act, is established and shall be implemented January 1, 1999.

2. Health insurance coverage under the program shall be provided by participating insurers and through qualified child health plans.

3. The department of human services is designated to receive the state and federal funds appropriated or provided for the program, and to submit and maintain the state plan for the program, which is approved by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services.

4. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed or is intended as, or shall imply, a grant of entitlement for services to persons who are eligible for participation in the program based upon eligibility consistent with the requirements of this chapter. Any state obligation to provide services pursuant to this chapter is limited to the extent of the funds appropriated or provided for this chapter.

5. Participating insurers under this chapter are not subject to the requirements of chapters 513B and 513C.

6. Health care coverage provided under this chapter in accordance with Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act shall be recognized as prior creditable coverage for the purposes of private individual and group health insurance coverage.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §25
NEW subsection 6

514I.4 Director and department — duties — powers.

1. The director, with the approval of the hawk-i board, shall implement this chapter. The director shall do all of the following:

a. At least every six months, evaluate the scope of the program currently being provided under this chapter, project the probable cost of continuing the program, and compare the probable cost with the remaining balance of the state appropriation made for payment of assistance under this chapter during the current appropriation period. The director shall report the findings of the evaluation to the board and shall annually report findings to the governor and the general assembly by January 1.

b. Establish premiums to be paid to participating insurers for provision of health insurance coverage.

c. Contract with participating insurers to provide health insurance coverage under this chapter.

d. Recommend to the board proposed rules necessary to implement the program.

e. Recommend to the board individuals to serve as members of the clinical advisory committee.

2. *a.* The director, with the approval of the board, may contract with participating insurers to provide dental-only services.

b. The director, with the approval of the board, may contract with participating insurers to provide the supplemental dental-only coverage to otherwise eligible children who have private health care coverage as specified in the federal Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3.

3. The director, with the concurrence of the board, shall enter into a contract with an administrative contractor. Such contract shall be entered into in accordance with the criteria established by the board.

4. The department may enter into contracts with other persons whereby the other person provides some or all of the functions, pursuant to rules adopted by the board, which are required of the director or the department under this section. All contracts entered into pursuant to this section shall be made available to the public.

5. The department shall do or shall provide for all of the following:

a. Develop a joint program application form which is easy to understand, complete, and concise, supplemental forms, and the same application and renewal verification process for both the hawk-i and medical assistance programs.

b. (1) Establish the family cost sharing amounts for children of families with incomes of one hundred fifty percent or more but not exceeding two hundred percent of the federal poverty level, of not less than ten dollars per individual and twenty dollars per family, if not otherwise prohibited by federal law, with the approval of the board.

(2) Establish for children of families with incomes exceeding two hundred percent but not exceeding three hundred percent of the federal poverty level, family cost sharing amounts, and graduated premiums based on a rationally developed sliding fee schedule, in accordance with federal law, with the approval of the board.

c. Perform annual, random reviews of enrollee applications to ensure compliance with program eligibility and enrollment policies. Quality assurance reports shall be made to the board and the department based upon the data maintained by the administrative contractor.

d. Perform other duties as determined by the department with the approval of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §26, 27
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 5, paragraphs a and b amended

514I.5 Hawk-i board.

1. A hawk-i board for the hawk-i program is established. The board shall meet not less than six and not more than twelve times annually, for the purposes of establishing policy for, directing the department on, and adopting rules for the program. The board shall consist of seven members, including all of the following:

a. The commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner's designee.

b. The director of the department of education, or the director's designee.

c. The director of public health, or the director's designee.

d. Four public members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. The public members shall be members of the general public who have experience, knowledge, or expertise in the subject matter embraced within this chapter.

e. Two members of the senate and two members of the house of representatives, serving as ex officio, nonvoting members. The legislative members of the board shall be appointed one each by the majority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of representatives, after consultation

with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and by the minority leader of the house of representatives. Legislative members shall receive compensation pursuant to section 2.12.

2. A public member shall not have a conflict of interest with the administrative contractor.

3. Members appointed by the governor shall serve two-year staggered terms as designated by the governor, and legislative members of the board shall serve two-year terms. The filling of positions reserved for the public representatives, vacancies, membership terms, payment of compensation and expenses, and removal of the members are governed by chapter 69. Members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. Public members of the board are also eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6. The members shall select a chairperson on an annual basis from among the membership of the board.

4. The board shall approve any contract entered into pursuant to this chapter. All contracts entered into pursuant to this chapter shall be made available to the public.

5. The department of human services shall act as support staff to the board.

6. The board may receive and accept grants, loans, or advances of funds from any person and may receive and accept from any source contributions of money, property, labor, or any other thing of value, to be held, used, and applied for the purposes of the program.

7. The hawk-i board shall do all of the following:

a. Develop the criteria to be included in a request for proposals for the selection of any administrative contractor for the program.

b. Define, in consultation with the department, the regions of the state for which plans are offered in a manner as to ensure access to services for all children participating in the program.

c. Approve the benefit package design, review the benefit package design on a periodic basis, and make necessary changes in the benefit design to reflect the results of the periodic reviews.

d. Develop, with the assistance of the department, an outreach plan, and provide for periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the outreach plan. The plan shall provide outreach to families of children likely to be eligible for assistance under the program, to inform them of the availability of and to assist the families in enrolling children in the program. The outreach efforts may include, but are not limited to, solicitation of cooperation from programs, agencies, and other persons who are likely to have contact with eligible children, including but not limited to those associated with the educational system, and the development of community plans for outreach and marketing. Other state agencies shall assist the department

in data collection related to outreach efforts to potentially eligible children and their families.

e. In consultation with the clinical advisory committee, assess the initial health status of children participating in the program, establish a baseline for comparison purposes, and develop appropriate indicators to measure the subsequent health status of children participating in the program.

f. Review, in consultation with the department, and take necessary steps to improve interaction between the program and other public and private programs which provide services to the population of eligible children. The board, in consultation with the department, shall also develop and implement a plan to improve the medical assistance program in coordination with the hawk-i program, including but not limited to a provision to coordinate eligibility between the medical assistance program and the hawk-i program, and to provide for common processes and procedures under both programs to reduce duplication and bureaucracy.

g. By January 1, annually, prepare, with the assistance of the department, and submit a report to the governor, the general assembly, and the council on human services, concerning the board's activities, findings, and recommendations.

h. Solicit input from the public regarding the program and related issues and services.

i. Establish and consult with a clinical advisory committee to make recommendations to the board regarding the clinical aspects of the hawk-i program.

j. Prescribe the elements to be included in a health improvement program plan required to be developed by a participating insurer. The elements shall include but are not limited to health maintenance and prevention and health risk assessment.

k. Establish an advisory committee to make recommendations to the board and to the general assembly by January 1 annually concerning the provision of health insurance coverage to children with special health care needs. The committee shall include individuals with experience in, knowledge of, or expertise in this area. The recommendations shall address, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) The definition of the target population of children with special health care needs for the purposes of determining eligibility under the program.

(2) Eligibility options for and assessment of children with special health care needs for eligibility.

(3) Benefit options for children with special health care needs.

(4) Options for enrollment of children with special health care needs in and disenrollment of

children with special health care needs from qualified child health plans utilizing a capitated fee form of payment.

(5) The appropriateness and quality of care for children with special health care needs.

(6) The coordination of health services provided for children with special health care needs under the program with services provided by other publicly funded programs.

l. Develop options and recommendations to allow children eligible for the hawk-i program to participate in qualified employer-sponsored health plans through a premium assistance program. The options and recommendations shall ensure reasonable alignment between the benefits and costs of the hawk-i program and the employer-sponsored health plans consistent with federal law. In addition, the board shall implement the premium assistance program options described under the federal Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3, for the hawk-i program.

8. The hawk-i board, in consultation with the department of human services, shall adopt rules which address, but are not limited to addressing, all of the following:

a. Implementation and administration of the program.

b. The program application form. The form shall include a request for information regarding other health insurance coverage for each child.

c. Criteria for the selection of an administrative contractor for the program.

d. Qualifying standards for selecting participating insurers for the program.

e. The benefits to be included in a qualified child health plan which are those included in a benchmark or benchmark equivalent plan and which comply with Tit. XXI of the federal Social Security Act. Benefits covered shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

(1) Inpatient hospital services including medical, surgical, intensive care unit, mental health, and substance abuse services.

(2) Nursing care services including skilled nursing facility services.

(3) Outpatient hospital services including emergency room, surgery, lab, and x-ray services and other services.

(4) Physician services, including surgical and medical, and including office visits, newborn care, well-baby and well-child care, immunizations, urgent care, specialist care, allergy testing and treatment, mental health visits, and substance abuse visits.

(5) Ambulance services.

(6) Physical therapy.

(7) Speech therapy.

(8) Durable medical equipment.

(9) Home health care.

(10) Hospice services.

(11) Prescription drugs.

(12) Dental services including preventive services.

(13) Medically necessary hearing services.

(14) Vision services including corrective lenses.

(15) Translation and interpreter services as specified pursuant to the federal Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3.

f. Standards for program eligibility. The standards shall not discriminate on the basis of diagnosis. Within a defined group of covered eligible children, the standards shall not cover children of higher income families without covering children of families with lower incomes. The standards shall not deny eligibility based on a child having a preexisting medical condition.

g. Presumptive eligibility criteria for the program. Beginning January 1, 2010, presumptive eligibility shall be provided for eligible children.

h. The amount of any cost sharing under the program which shall be assessed based on family income and which complies with federal law.

i. The reasons for disenrollment including, but not limited to, nonpayment of premiums, eligibility for medical assistance or other insurance coverage, admission to a public institution, relocation from the area, and change in income.

j. Conflict of interest provisions applicable to the administrative contractor and participating insurers, and between public members of the board and the administrative contractor and participating insurers.

k. Penalties for breach of contract or other violations of requirements or provisions under the program.

l. A mechanism for participating insurers to report any rebates received to the department.

m. The data to be maintained by the administrative contractor including data to be collected for the purposes of quality assurance reports.

n. The use of provider guidelines in assessing the well-being of children, which may include the use of the bright futures for infants, children, and adolescents program as developed by the federal maternal and child health bureau and the American academy of pediatrics guidelines for well-child care.

9. *a.* The hawk-i board may provide approval to the director to contract with participating insurers to provide dental-only services. In determining whether to provide such approval to the director, the board shall take into consideration the impact on the overall program of single source contracting for dental services.

b. The hawk-i board may provide approval to the director to contract with participating insurers to provide the supplemental dental-only coverage to otherwise eligible children who have private health care coverage as specified in the feder-

al Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §28 – 31
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 7, paragraph "I" amended
Subsection 8, paragraph e, NEW subparagraph (15)
Subsection 8, paragraph g amended
Subsection 9 amended

514I.6 Participating insurers.

Participating insurers shall meet the qualifying standards established by rule under this chapter and shall perform all of the following functions:

1. Provide plan cards and membership booklets to qualifying families.
2. Provide or reimburse accessible, quality medical or dental services.
3. Require that any plan provided by the participating insurer establishes and maintains a conflict management system that includes methods for both preventing and resolving disputes involving the health or dental care needs of eligible children, and a process for resolution of such disputes.
4. Provide the administrative contractor with all of the following information pertaining to the participating insurer's plan:
 - a. A list of providers of medical or dental services under the plan.
 - b. Information regarding plan rules relating to referrals to specialists.
 - c. Information regarding the plan's conflict management system.
 - d. Other information as directed by the board.
5. Submit a plan for a health improvement program to the department, for approval by the board.
6. Develop a plan for provider network development including criteria for access to pediatric subspecialty services.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §32, 33
Subsections 2 and 3 amended
Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

514I.7 Administrative contractor.

1. An administrative contractor shall be selected by the hawk-i board through a request for proposals process.
2. The administrative contractor shall do all of the following:
 - a. Determine individual eligibility for program enrollment based upon review of completed applications and supporting documentation. The administrative contractor shall not enroll a child who has group health coverage.
 - b. Enroll qualifying children in the program with maintenance of a supporting eligibility file or database.
 - c. Forward names of children who appear to be eligible for medical assistance to the department of human services for follow-up and retain identifying data on children who are referred.
 - d. Monitor and assess the medical and dental care provided through or by participating insurers

as well as complaints and grievances.

e. Verify and forward to the department participating insurers' payment requests.

f. Develop and issue appropriate approval, denial, and cancellation notifications to inform applicants and enrollees of the status of the applicant's or enrollee's eligibility to participate in the program. Additionally, the administrative contractor shall process applications, including verifications and mailing of approvals and denials, within ten working days of receipt of the application, unless the application cannot be processed within this period for a reason that is beyond the control of the administrative contractor.

g. Create and maintain eligibility files that are compatible with the data system of the department including, but not limited to, data regarding beneficiaries, enrollment dates, disenrollments, and annual financial redeterminations.

h. Provide electronic access to the administrative contractor's database to the department.

i. Provide periodic reports to the department for administrative oversight and monitoring of federal requirements.

j. Perform annual financial reviews of eligibility for each beneficiary.

k. Receive completed applications and verifications at a central location.

l. Collect and track monthly family premiums to assure that payments are current.

m. Notify each participating insurer of new program enrollees who are enrolled by the administrative contractor in that participating insurer's plan.

n. Verify the number of program enrollees with each participating insurer for determination of the amount of premiums to be paid to each participating insurer.

o. Maintain data for the purpose of quality assurance reports as required by rule of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §34
Subsection 2, paragraph d amended

514I.8 Eligible child.

1. Effective July 1, 1998, and notwithstanding any medical assistance program eligibility criteria to the contrary, medical assistance shall be provided to, or on behalf of, an eligible child under the age of nineteen whose family income does not exceed one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. Additionally, effective July 1, 2000, and notwithstanding any medical assistance program eligibility criteria to the contrary, medical assistance shall be provided to, or on behalf of, an eligible infant whose family income does not exceed two hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. Effec-

tive July 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any medical assistance program eligibility criteria to the contrary, medical assistance shall be provided to, or on behalf of, a pregnant woman or an eligible child who is an infant and whose family income is at or below three hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

2. A child may participate in the hawk-i program if the child meets all of the following criteria:

a. Is less than nineteen years of age.

b. Is a resident of this state.

c. Is a member of a family whose income does not exceed three hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 9902(2), including any revision required by such section, and in accordance with the federal Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-3.

d. Is not eligible for medical assistance pursuant to chapter 249A.

e. Is not currently covered under a group health plan as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-91(a)(1) unless allowed by rule of the board.

f. Is not a member of a family that is eligible for health benefits coverage under a state health benefits plan on the basis of a family member's employment with a public agency in this state.

g. Is not an inmate of a public institution or a patient in an institution for mental diseases.

3. In accordance with the rules adopted by the board, a child may be determined to be presumptively eligible for the program pending a final eligibility determination. Following final determination of eligibility by the administrative contractor, a child shall be eligible for a twelve-month period. At the end of the twelve-month period, the administrative contractor shall conduct a review of the circumstances of the eligible child's family to establish eligibility and cost sharing for the subsequent twelve-month period.

4. Once an eligible child is enrolled in a plan, the eligible child shall remain enrolled in the plan unless a determination is made, according to criteria established by the board, that the eligible child should be allowed to enroll in another qualified child health plan or should be disenrolled. An enrollee may change plan enrollment once a year on the enrollee's anniversary date.

5. The board shall study and shall make recommendations to the governor and to the general assembly regarding the level of family income which is appropriate for application of the program, and the feasibility of allowing families with incomes above the level of eligibility for the program to purchase insurance for children through the program.

6. The board and the council on human servic-

es shall cooperate and seek appropriate coordination in administration of the program and the medical assistance program and shall develop a plan for a unified medical assistance and hawk-i program system which includes the use of a single health insurance card by enrollees of either program.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §17, 35
Subsection 1 amended
Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

514I.8A Hawk-i — all income-eligible children.

The department shall provide coverage to individuals under nineteen years of age who meet the income eligibility requirements for the hawk-i program and for whom federal financial participation is or becomes available for the cost of such coverage.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §14
NEW section

514I.10 Cost sharing.

1. Cost sharing for eligible children whose family income is below one hundred fifty percent of the federal poverty level shall not exceed the standards permitted under 42 U.S.C. § 1396(o)(a)(3) or § 1396(o)(b)(1).

2. Cost sharing for eligible children whose family income equals one hundred fifty percent but does not exceed two hundred percent of the federal poverty level may include a premium or copayment amount which does not exceed five percent of the annual family income. The amount of any premium or the copayment amount shall be based on family income and size.

3. Cost sharing for an eligible child whose family income exceeds two hundred percent but does not exceed three hundred percent of the federal poverty level may include copayments and graduated premium amounts which do not exceed the limitations of federal law.

4. The payment to and acceptance by an automated case management system or the department of the premium required under this section shall not automatically confer initial or continuing program eligibility on an individual. A premium paid to and accepted through the department's premium payment process that is subsequently determined to be untimely or to have been paid on behalf of an individual ineligible for the program shall be refunded to the remitter in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §36
NEW subsection 3 and former subsection 3 renumbered as 4

514I.11 Hawk-i trust fund.

1. A hawk-i trust fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the department of human services, in which all appropriations and other revenues of the program such as grants, contributions, and participant payments shall be deposited and used for the purposes of the program.

The moneys in the fund shall not be considered revenue of the state, but rather shall be funds of the program.

2. The trust fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state. The moneys in the trust fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except to provide for the purposes of this chapter and except as provided in subsection 4. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

3. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the

department and shall be used to offset any program costs.

4. The department may transfer moneys appropriated from the fund to be used for the purpose of expanding health care coverage to children under the medical assistance program.

5. The department shall provide periodic updates to the general assembly regarding expenditures from the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 118, §37
Subsections 1 and 3 amended

514I.12 Hawk-i expansion program. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 118, § 41.

CHAPTER 515

INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE

515.2 Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of an organization shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. An organization shall file with the commissioner bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws and amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §22
Section stricken and rewritten

515.35 Investments.

1. *General considerations.* The following considerations apply in the interpretation of this section:

a. This section applies to the investments of insurance companies other than life insurance companies.

b. The purpose of this section is to protect and further the interests of policyholders, claimants, creditors, and the public by providing standards for the development and administration of programs for the investment of the assets of companies organized under this chapter. These standards, and the investment programs developed by companies, shall take into account the safety of the company's principal, investment yield and growth, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the company's expected business needs, and investment diversification.

c. Financial terms relating to insurance companies have the meanings assigned to them under statutory accounting methods. Financial terms relating to companies other than insurance companies have the meanings assigned to them under generally accepted accounting principles.

d. Investments shall be valued in accordance

with the valuation procedures established by the national association of insurance commissioners, unless the commissioner requires or finds another method of valuation reasonable under the circumstances.

e. If an investment qualifies under more than one subsection, a company may elect to hold the investment under the subsection of its choice. This section does not prevent a company from electing to hold an investment under a subsection different from the one under which it previously held the investment.

2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "*Admitted assets*", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the assets which are authorized to be shown on the national association of insurance commissioner's annual statement blank as admitted assets as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the company acquires the investment.

b. "*Capital and surplus*", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the capital and surplus that is authorized to be shown as capital and surplus on the national association of insurance commissioners' annual statement blank as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the company acquires the investment.

c. "*Clearing corporation*" means as defined in section 554.8102.

d. "*Custodian bank*" means a bank or trust company that is supervised and examined by state or federal authority having supervision over banks and is acting as custodian for a clearing corporation.

e. "*Issuer*" means as defined in section 554.8201.

f. "*Member bank*" means a national bank,

state bank, or trust company which is a member of the United States federal reserve system.

g. “National securities exchange” means an exchange registered under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or an exchange regulated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.

h. “Obligations” includes bonds, notes, debentures, transportation equipment certificates, domestic repurchase agreements, and obligations for the payment of money not in default as to payments of principal and interest on the date of investment, which constitute general obligations of the issuer or payable only out of certain revenues or certain funds pledged or otherwise dedicated for payment of principal and interest on the obligations. A lease is an obligation if the lease is assigned to the insurer and is nonterminable by the lessee upon foreclosure of any lien upon the leased property, and if rental payments are sufficient to amortize the investment over the primary lease term.

3. *Investments in name of company or nominee and prohibitions.*

a. A company’s investments shall be held in its own name or the name of its nominee, except as follows:

(1) Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or in the name of the nominee of either on the following conditions:

(a) The clearing corporation, custodian bank, or nominee must be legally authorized to hold the particular investment for the account of others.

(b) When the investment is evidenced by a certificate and held in the name of a custodian bank or the nominee of a custodian bank, a written agreement shall provide that certificates so deposited shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other deposits with the depository, so that at all times they may be identified as belonging solely to the company making the deposit.

(c) If a clearing corporation is to act as depository, the investment may be merged or held in bulk in the name of the clearing corporation or its nominee with other investments deposited with the clearing corporation by any other person, if a written agreement between the clearing corporation and the company provides that adequate evidence of the deposit is to be obtained and retained by the company or a custodian bank.

(2) A company may loan securities held by it to a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a national bank, or a state bank, foreign bank, or trust company that is a member of the United States federal reserve system, and the loaned securities shall continue to be allowable investments of the company.

(a) The loan shall be fully collateralized by cash, cash equivalents, or obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States. The company shall take delivery of the collateral either di-

rectly or through an authorized custodian.

(b) If the loan is collateralized by cash or cash equivalents, the cash or cash equivalent collateral may be reinvested by the company in either individual securities which are allowable investments of the company or in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities if the company takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian or a pooled fund comprised of individual securities which are allowable investments of the company. If such reinvestment is made in individual securities or in repurchase agreements, the individual securities or the securities which collateralize the repurchase agreements shall mature in less than two hundred seventy days. If such reinvestment is made in a pooled fund, the average maturity of the securities comprising such pooled fund must be less than two hundred seventy days. Individual securities and securities comprising the pooled fund shall be investment grade.

(c) The loan shall be evidenced by a written agreement which provides all of the following:

(i) That the loan will be fully collateralized at all times during the term of the loan, and that the collateral will be adjusted as necessary each business day during the term of the loan to maintain the required collateralization in the event of market value changes in the loaned securities or collateral.

(ii) If the loan is fully collateralized by cash or cash equivalents, the cash or cash equivalent collateral may be reinvested by the company as provided in subparagraph division (b).

(iii) That the loan may be terminated by the company at any time, and that the borrower shall return the loaned stocks and obligations or equivalent stocks or obligations within five business days after termination.

(iv) That the company has the right to retain the collateral or use the collateral to purchase investments equivalent to the loaned securities if the borrower defaults under the terms of the agreement, and that the borrower remains liable for any losses and expenses incurred by the company due to default that are not covered by the collateral.

(d) Securities loaned pursuant to this subparagraph (2) are not eligible for investment of the company in excess of twenty percent of admitted assets.

(3) A company may participate through a member bank in the United States federal reserve book-entry system, and the records of the member bank shall at all times show that the investments are held for the company or for specific accounts of the company.

(4) An investment may consist of an individual interest in a pool of obligations or a fractional interest in a single obligation if the certificate of participation or interest or the confirmation of participation or interest in the investment is issued in

the name of the company or the name of the custodian bank or the nominee of either and if the interest as evidenced by the certificate or confirmation is, if held by a custodian bank, kept separate and apart from the investments of others so that at all times the participation may be identified as belonging solely to the company making the investment.

(5) Transfers of ownership of investments held as described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), and subparagraphs (3) and (4) may be evidenced by bookkeeping entry on the books of the issuer of the investment, its transfer or recording agent, or the clearing corporation without physical delivery of certificate, if any, evidencing the company's investment.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "a", subparagraph (5), if an investment is not evidenced by a certificate, adequate evidence of the company's investment shall be obtained from the issuer or its transfer or recording agent and retained by the company, a custodian bank, or clearing corporation. Adequate evidence, for purposes of this paragraph, means a written receipt or other verification issued by the depository or issuer or a custodian bank which shows that the investment is held for the company.

4. *Investments.* Except as otherwise permitted by this section, a company organized under this chapter may invest in the following and no other:

a. *United States government obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America include investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a), and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States government obligations described in this paragraph "a", and which are included in the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office's United States direct obligation – full faith and credit list.

b. *Certain development bank obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian development bank, the inter-American development bank, the export-import bank, the world bank, or any United States government-sponsored organization of which the United States is a member, if the principal and interest is payable in United States dollars. A company shall not invest more than five percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations of any one of these banks or organizations, and shall not invest more than a

total of ten percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations authorized by this paragraph.

c. *State obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by a state of the United States, or a political subdivision of a state, or an instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state.

d. *Canadian government obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, or by an agency or province of Canada, or by a political subdivision of a province, or by an instrumentality of any of those provinces or political subdivisions.

e. *Corporate and business trust obligations.* Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation or business trust organized under the laws of the United States or a state of the United States, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada, provided that a company shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of any one corporation or business trust.

Aggregate investments in below investment grade bonds shall not exceed five percent of assets.

f. *Stocks.* A company may invest in common stocks, common stock equivalents, mutual fund shares, securities convertible into common stocks or common stock equivalents, or preferred stocks issued or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state of the United States, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada.

(1) Stocks purchased under this section shall not exceed one hundred percent of capital and surplus. With the approval of the commissioner, a company may invest any amount in common stocks, preferred stocks, or other securities of one or more subsidiaries provided that after such investments the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders will be reasonable in relation to the insurer's outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(2) A company shall not invest more than ten percent of its capital and surplus in the stocks of any one corporation.

g. *Real estate mortgages.* Mortgages and other interest-bearing securities that are first liens upon real estate located within this state or any other state of the United States. However, a mortgage or other security does not qualify as an investment under this paragraph if at the date of acquisition the total indebtedness secured by the lien exceeds seventy-five percent of the value of the property that is subject to the lien. Improvements shall not be considered in estimating value unless the owner contracts to keep them insured during the life of the loan in one or more reliable fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in this state and for a sum at least equal to the excess of the loan above seventy-five percent of the value of the ground, exclusive of improvements, and unless this insurance is payable in

case of loss to the company investing its funds as its interest may appear at the time of loss. For the purpose of this section, a lien upon real estate shall not be held or construed to be other than a first lien by reason of the fact that drainage or other improvement assessments have been levied against the real estate covered by the lien, whether or not the installment of the assessments have matured, but in determining the value of the real estate for loan purposes the amount of drainage or other assessment tax that is unpaid shall be first deducted.

h. Real estate.

(1) Except as provided in subparagraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this paragraph, a company may acquire, hold, and convey real estate only as follows:

(a) Real estate mortgaged to it in good faith as security for loans previously contracted, or for moneys due.

(b) Real estate conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

(c) Real estate purchased at sales on judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

(d) Real estate subject to a contract for deed under which the company holds the vendor's interest to secure the payments the vendee is required to make under the contract.

All real estate specified in subparagraph divisions (a), (b), and (c) shall be sold and disposed of within three years after the company acquires title to it, or within three years after the real estate ceases to be necessary for the accommodation of the company's business, and the company shall not hold any of those properties for a longer period unless the company elects to hold the property under another paragraph of this section, or unless the company procures a certificate from the commissioner of insurance that its interest will suffer materially by the forced sale of those properties and that the time for the sale is extended to the time the commissioner directs in the certificate.

(2) A company may acquire, hold, and convey real estate as required for the convenient accommodation and transaction of its business.

(3) A company may acquire real estate or an interest in real estate as an investment for the production of income, and may hold, improve, or otherwise develop, subdivide, lease, sell, and convey real estate so acquired directly or as a joint venture or through a limited or general partnership in which the company is a partner.

(4) A company may also acquire and hold real estate if the purpose of the acquisition is to enhance the sale value of real estate previously acquired and held by the company under this paragraph, and if the company expects the real estate so acquired to qualify under subparagraph (2) or (3) of this paragraph within three years after acquisition.

(5) A company may, after securing the written approval of the commissioner, acquire and hold real estate for the purpose of providing necessary living quarters for its employees. However, the company shall dispose of the real estate within three years after it has ceased to be necessary for that purpose unless the commissioner agrees to extend the holding period upon application by the company.

(6) A company shall not invest more than twenty-five percent of its total admitted assets in real estate. The cost of a parcel of real estate held for both the accommodation of business and for the production of income shall be allocated between the two uses annually. A company shall not invest more than ten percent of its total admitted assets in real estate held under subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(7) A company is not required to divest itself of real estate assets owned or contracted for prior to July 1, 1982, in order to comply with the limitations established under this paragraph.

i. Foreign investments. Obligations of and investments in foreign countries, as follows:

(1) A company may acquire and hold other investments in foreign countries that are required to be held as a condition of doing business in those countries, so long as such investments are of substantially the same types as those eligible for investment under this section.

(2) A company shall not invest more than two percent of its admitted assets in the stocks or stock equivalents of foreign corporations or business trusts, other than the stocks or stock equivalents of foreign corporations or business trusts incorporated or formed under the laws of Canada, and then only if the stocks or stock equivalents of such foreign corporations or business trusts are regularly traded on the New York, London, Paris, Zurich, Hong Kong, Toronto, or Tokyo stock exchange, or a similar exchange approved by the commissioner by rule or order.

(3) A company may invest in the obligations of a foreign government other than Canada or of a corporation incorporated under the laws of a foreign government other than Canada. Any such governmental obligation must be valid, legally authorized and issued, and on the date of acquisition have predominantly investment qualities and characteristics as provided by rule. Any such corporate obligation must on the date of acquisition have investment qualities and characteristics, and must not have speculative elements which are predominant, as provided by rule. A company shall not invest more than two percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of a foreign government other than Canada and the United Kingdom. Investments in obligations of the United Kingdom are not eligible in excess of four percent of admitted assets. A company shall not invest more than two percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of a corporation incorporated under

the laws of a foreign government other than a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada.

(4) A company shall not invest more than twenty percent of its admitted assets in foreign investments pursuant to this paragraph.

j. Personal property under lease. Personal property for intended lease or rental by the company in the United States or Canada. A company shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets under this paragraph.

k. Collateral loans. Obligations secured by the pledge of an investment authorized by paragraphs “a” through “j”, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The pledged investment shall be legally assigned or delivered to the company.

(2) The pledged investment shall at the time of purchase have a market value of at least one hundred ten percent of the amount of the unpaid balance of the obligations.

(3) The company shall reserve the right to declare the obligation immediately due and payable if at any time after purchase the security depreciates to the point where the investment would not qualify under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. However, additional qualifying security may be pledged to allow the investment to remain qualified.

l. Options transactions.

(1) A domestic fire and casualty company may only engage in the following transactions in options on an exchange and only when in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the transactions take place:

(a) The sale of exchange-traded covered options.

(b) The purchase of exchange-traded covered options solely in closing purchase transactions.

(2) The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A regulating option sales under this subparagraph.

m. Venture capital funds. Shares or equity interests in venture capital funds which agree to invest an amount equal to at least fifty percent of the investments by a company in small businesses having their principal offices within this state and having either more than one-half of their assets within this state or more than one-half of their employees employed within this state. A company shall not invest more than five percent of its capital and surplus under this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, “*venture capital fund*” means a corporation, partnership, proprietorship, or other entity formed under the laws of the United States, or a state, district, or territory of the United States, whose principal business is or will be the making of investments in, and the provision of significant managerial assistance to, small businesses which meet the small business administration definition of small business. “*Equity interests*” means limited partnership interests and

other equity interests in which liability is limited to the amount of the investment, but does not mean general partnership interests or other interests involving general liability.

“*Venture capital fund*” includes an equity interest in the Iowa fund of funds as defined in section 15E.62.

n. Other investments.

(1) A company organized under this chapter may invest up to five percent of its admitted assets in securities or property of any kind, without restrictions or limitations except those imposed on business corporations in general.

(2) A company organized under this chapter may invest its assets in any additional forms not specifically included in paragraphs “a” through “o” when authorized by rules adopted by the commissioner.

o. Rules. The commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to carry out the purposes and provisions of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §159 – 161

Similar provisions, §511.8

Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (c), subparagraph subdivision (ii) amended

Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (5) amended

Subsection 4, paragraph h, subparagraph (1), unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

515.42 Tenure of certificate — renewal — evidence.

A certificate of authority shall expire on the first day of June next succeeding its issue, and shall be renewed annually so long as such company shall transact business in accordance with the requirements of law; a copy of which certificate, when certified to by the commissioner of insurance, shall be admissible in evidence for or against a company with the same effect as the original. A company shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority. A company that fails to timely file an application for renewal shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §76

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Section amended

515.101 Conditions and stipulations invalidating policy — avoidance — pleadings — applicability.

1. Any condition or stipulation in an application, policy, or contract of insurance making the policy void before the loss occurs shall not prevent recovery on the policy by the insured, if the plaintiff shows that the failure to observe such provision or the violation thereof did not contribute to the loss.

2. Any such condition or stipulation in an application, policy, or contract of insurance that refers to any of the following shall not be changed or affected by the provisions of subsection 1:

- a. Any other insurance, valid or invalid.
 - b. Vacancy of the insured premises.
 - c. The title or ownership of the property insured.
 - d. Liens or encumbrances on the property insured created by the voluntary act of the insured and within the insured's control.
 - e. Suspension or forfeiture of the policy during default or failure to pay any written obligation given to the insurance company for the premium.
 - f. The assignment or transfer of such policy of insurance before the loss occurs without the consent of the insurance company.
 - g. The removal of the property insured.
 - h. A change in the occupancy or use of the property insured, if such change or use makes the risk more hazardous.
 - i. Fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation of an insured.
3. Subsections 1 and 2 shall not be construed to change limitations or restrictions related to the pleading or proving of any defense by any insurance company to which the company is subject by law.
4. The provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 apply to all contracts of insurance on real and personal property.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §23

Subsection 2, paragraph i amended

515.121 Administrative penalty.

1. An excess and surplus lines insurance producer who fails to timely file the report required in section 515.120 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2. The commissioner shall refuse to renew the license of a producer who fails to comply with the provisions of section 515.120 and this section and the producer's right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the producer has so complied.

3. The commissioner may give notice to a producer that the producer has not timely filed the report required under section 515.120 and is in violation of this section. If the producer fails to file the required report within ten days of the date of the notice, the producer shall pay an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day that the failure continues to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §77

For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Subsections 1 and 3 amended

515.135 Presumption as to value.

In any action brought in any court in this state

on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as prima facie evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy.

Section not amended; footnote deleted

515.146 Certificate refused — administrative penalty.

The commissioner of insurance shall withhold the commissioner's certificate or permission of authority to do business from a company neglecting or failing to comply with this chapter. In addition, a company organized or authorized under this chapter which fails to file the annual statement referred to in section 515.63 in the time required shall pay and forfeit an administrative penalty in an amount of five hundred dollars to be collected in the name of the state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. The company's right to transact further new business in this state shall immediately cease until the company has fully complied with this chapter. The commissioner may give notice to a company which has failed to file within the time required that the company is in violation of this section and, if the company fails to file the evidence of investment and statement within ten days of the date of the notice, the company shall forfeit and pay the additional sum of one hundred dollars for each day the failure continues, to be paid to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §78

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Section amended

515.147 Fees.

Fees shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance for deposit as provided in section 505.7 as follows:

1. For filing an application to do business, including all documents submitted in connection with the application, by a foreign or domestic company, or for filing an application for renewed authority, fifty dollars.

2. For issuing to a foreign or domestic company a certificate of authority to do business or a renewed certificate of authority, fifty dollars.

3. For filing amended articles of incorporation, fifty dollars.

4. For issuing an amended certificate of authority, twenty-five dollars.

5. For affixing the official seal to any paper filed with the division, ten dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §79

Deposit of fees, §12.10

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 515A

WORKERS' COMPENSATION LIABILITY INSURANCE

515A.17 Penalties.

1. The commissioner may, if the commissioner finds that any person or organization has violated any provision of this chapter, impose a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each such violation, but if the commissioner finds such violation to be willful the commissioner may impose a penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each such violation. Such penalties may be in addition to any other penalty provided by law. A penalty collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2. The commissioner may suspend the license of any rating organization or insurer which fails to comply with an order of the commissioner within the time limited by such order, or any extension thereof which the commissioner may grant. The commissioner shall not suspend the license of any rating organization or insurer for failure to comply with an order until the time prescribed for an ap-

peal therefrom has expired or if an appeal has been taken, until such order has been affirmed. The commissioner may determine when a suspension of license shall become effective and it shall remain in effect for the period fixed by the commissioner, unless the commissioner modifies or rescinds such suspension, or until the order upon which such suspension is based is modified, rescinded, or reversed.

3. A penalty shall not be imposed and a license shall not be suspended or revoked except upon a written order of the commissioner, stating the commissioner's findings, made after a hearing held upon not less than ten days' written notice to such person or organization specifying the alleged violation.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §80
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 515B

INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION

515B.1 Scope.

This chapter shall apply to all kinds of direct insurance authorized to be written by an insurer licensed to operate in this state under chapter 515 or chapter 520, but shall not be applicable to the following:

1. Life, annuity, health, or disability insurance.
2. Mortgage guaranty, financial guaranty, residual value, or other forms of insurance offering protection against investment risks.
3. Fidelity or surety bonds, or any other bonding obligations.
4. Credit insurance, vendors' single interest insurance, or collateral protection insurance or any similar insurance protecting the interests of a creditor arising out of a creditor-debtor transaction.
5. Insurance warranties or service contracts, including insurance that provides for the repair, replacement, or service of goods or property, or indemnification for repair, replacement, or service, for the operational or structural failure of the goods or property due to a defect in materials, workmanship, or normal wear and tear, or provides reimbursement for the liability incurred by the issuer of agreements or service contracts that provide such benefits.
6. Title insurance.

7. Ocean marine insurance.

8. A transaction or combination of transactions between a person, including affiliates of such person, and an insurer, including affiliates of such insurer, which involves the transfer of investment or credit risk unaccompanied by transfer of insurance risk.

9. Insurance provided by, guaranteed by, or re-insured by government.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §24
Subsection 9 amended

515B.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Association*" means the Iowa insurance guaranty association created pursuant to section 515B.3.

2. "*Claimant*" means an insured making a first party claim or any person instituting a liability claim against the insured of an insolvent insurer. "*Claimant*" does not include a person who is an affiliate of an insolvent insurer.

3. "*Commissioner*" means the commissioner of insurance of this state.

4. *a.* "*Covered claim*" means an unpaid claim, including one for unearned premiums, which arises out of and is within the coverage and is subject to the applicable limits of an insurance policy to

which this chapter applies issued by an insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer after July 1, 1970, and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of the insured event. Other than an individual, the residence of the claimant or insured is the state in which its principal place of business is located.

(2) The claim is a first party claim by an insured for damage to property permanently located in this state.

b. "Covered claim" does not include any amount as follows:

(1) That is due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, underwriting association, or other group assuming insurance risks, as subrogation, contribution, or indemnity recoveries, or otherwise.

(2) That constitutes the portion of a claim that is within an insured's deductible or self-insured retention.

(3) That is a claim for unearned premium calculated on a retrospective basis, experience-rated plan, or premium subject to adjustment after termination of the policy.

(4) That is due an attorney, adjuster, or witness as fees for services rendered to the insolvent insurer.

(5) That is a fine, penalty, interest, or punitive or exemplary damages.

(6) That constitutes a claim under a policy issued by an insolvent insurer with a deductible or self-insured retention of two hundred thousand dollars or more. However, such a claim shall be considered a covered claim, if as of the deadline set for the filing of claims against the insolvent insurer or its liquidator, the insured is a debtor under 11 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.

(7) That would otherwise be a covered claim, but is an obligation to or on behalf of a person who has a net worth greater than that allowed by the guarantee fund law of the state of residence of the person, and which state has denied coverage to

that person on that basis.

(8) That is an obligation owed to or on behalf of an affiliate of, as defined in section 521A.1, an insolvent insurer.

Notwithstanding the subparagraphs of this lettered paragraph, a person is not prevented from presenting a noncovered claim to the insolvent insurer or its liquidator, but the noncovered claim shall not be asserted against any other person, including the person to whom benefits were paid or the insured of the insolvent insurer, except to the extent that the claim is outside the coverage of the policy issued by the insolvent insurer.

5. "*Insurer*" means an insurer licensed to transact insurance business in this state under either chapter 515 or chapter 520, either at the time the policy was issued or when the insured event occurred. It does not include county or state mutual insurance associations licensed under chapter 518 or chapter 518A, or fraternal benefit societies, orders, or associations licensed under chapter 512B, or corporations operating nonprofit service plans under chapter 514, or life insurance companies or life, accident, or health associations licensed under chapter 508, or those professions under chapter 519.

6. "*Insolvent insurer*" means an insurer against which a final order of liquidation with a finding of insolvency has been entered on or after July 1, 1980, by a court of competent jurisdiction of this state or of the state of the insurer's domicile.

7. "*Net direct written premiums*" means direct gross premiums written in this state on insurance policies to which this chapter applies, less return premiums and dividends paid or credited to policyholders on such direct business. Such term does not include premiums on contracts between insurers or reinsurers.

8. "*Person*" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or voluntary organization.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §25
Subsection 4, paragraph b, subparagraph (7) amended

CHAPTER 515F

CASUALTY INSURANCE

515F.19 Penalties.

1. The commissioner may, upon a finding that a person or organization has violated a provision of this chapter, impose a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation, but if the violation is found to be willful, a penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars may be imposed for each violation.

a. The civil penalties may be in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

b. For purposes of this section, an insurer using a rate for which the insurer has failed to file the rate, supplementary rate information, underwriting rules or guides, or supporting information as required by this chapter, has committed a separate violation for each day the failure continues.

2. *a.* The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of an advisory organization or insurer which fails to comply with an order of the commissioner within the time limit set by the or-

der, or an extension of the order.

b. The commissioner may determine when a suspension of license becomes effective and it shall remain in effect for the period fixed by the commissioner, unless the commissioner modifies or rescinds the suspension, or until the order upon which the suspension is based is modified, rescinded, or reversed.

3. A penalty shall not be imposed and a license shall not be suspended or revoked except upon a written order of the commissioner stating the com-

missioner's findings, made after hearing.

4. A penalty collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §81
 For future repeal of subsection 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially divided and designated as subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraph a and unnumbered paragraph 2 designated as paragraph b of subsection 1
 Unnumbered paragraphs 3 and 4 editorially designated as subsection 2, paragraphs a and b respectively
 Unnumbered paragraph 5 editorially designated as subsection 3
 NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 516E

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE CONTRACTS

516E.2 Requirements for doing business — registration — fee.

1. A service contract shall not be issued, sold, or offered for sale in this state unless the service company does all of the following:

a. Provides a receipt for the purchase of the service contract to the service contract holder.

b. Provides a copy of the service contract to the service contract holder within a reasonable period of time after the date of purchase of the service contract.

2. A service company shall not issue a service contract or arrange to perform services pursuant to a service contract unless the service company is registered with the commissioner. A service company shall file a registration with the commissioner annually, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, accompanied by a registration fee in the amount of five hundred dollars. Fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

3. In order to assure the faithful performance of a service company's obligations to its service contract holders, service contracts shall be secured by a reimbursement insurance policy in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 516E.4 or the service company shall comply with the financial responsibility and security standards set forth in section 516E.21.

4. a. The commissioner may issue an order denying, suspending, or revoking any registration if the commissioner finds that the order is in the public interest and finds any of the following:

(1) The registration is incomplete in any material respect or contains any statement which, in light of the circumstances under which the regis-

tration was made, is determined by the commissioner to be false or misleading with respect to any material fact.

(2) A provision of this chapter or a rule, order, or condition lawfully imposed under this chapter, has been willfully violated in connection with the sale of service contracts by any of the following persons:

(a) The person filing the registration, but only if the person filing the registration is directly or indirectly controlled by or acting for the service company.

(b) The service company, any partner, officer, or director of the service company or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions for the service company, or any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the service company.

(3) The service company has not filed a document or information required under this chapter.

(4) The service company's literature or advertising is misleading, incorrect, incomplete, or deceptive.

(5) The service company has failed to pay the proper filing fee. However, the commissioner shall vacate an order issued pursuant to this paragraph when the proper fee has been paid.

b. The commissioner may vacate or modify an order issued under this subsection if the commissioner finds that the conditions which prompted the entry of the order have changed or that it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §82
 For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 2, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Subsection 2 amended
 Subsection 4 editorially internally redesignated

CHAPTER 518

COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

518.2 Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of an organization shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. The organization shall file with the commissioner bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws or amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §26
Section stricken and rewritten

518.5 Commencement of business — conditions.

A county mutual insurance association formed on or after July 1, 2009, shall not issue policies until applications for insurance of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, representing at least two hundred applicants, have been received, and no application for insurance during the period of organization shall exceed two percent of the amount required for organization, any reinsurance taking effect simultaneously with the policy being deducted in determining such maximum single risk.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §27
Section amended

518.13 Premium charges.

Any association may by action of its board of directors establish premium charges for the purpose of payment of losses and expenses and for the establishment or maintenance of a reserve fund.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §28
Section amended

518.14 Investments.

1. *General considerations.* The following considerations apply in the interpretation of this section:

a. This section applies to the investments of county mutual insurance associations.

b. (1) The purpose of this section is to protect and further the interests of policyholders, claimants, creditors, and the public by providing standards for the development and administration of programs for the investment of the assets of associations organized under this chapter. These standards, and the investment programs developed by associations, shall take into account the safety of the association's principal, investment yield and growth, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the association's expected business needs, and investment diversification.

(2) All investments made pursuant to this section shall have investment qualities and characteristics such that the speculative elements of the

investments are not predominant.

c. Financial terms relating to county mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under statutory accounting methods. Financial terms relating to companies or associations other than county mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under generally accepted accounting principles.

d. Investments shall be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures established by the national association of insurance commissioners, unless the commissioner requires or finds another method of valuation reasonable under the circumstances.

e. If an investment qualifies under more than one subsection, an association may elect to hold the investment under the subsection of its choice. This section does not prevent an association from electing to hold an investment under a subsection different from the one under which it previously held the investment.

2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "*Admitted assets*", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the assets which are authorized to be shown on the commissioner's annual statement blank as admitted assets as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

b. "*Clearing corporation*" means as defined in section 554.8102.

c. "*Custodian bank*" means as defined in section 515.35.

d. "*Issuer*" means as defined in section 554.8201.

e. "*Member bank*" means a national bank, state bank, or trust company which is a member of the United States federal reserve system.

f. "*National securities exchange*" means an exchange registered under section 6 of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or an exchange regulated under the laws of Canada.

g. "*Obligations*" includes bonds, notes, debentures, transportation equipment certificates, domestic repurchase agreements, and obligations for the payment of money not in default as to payments of principal and interest on the date of investment, which constitute general obligations of the issuer or payable only out of certain revenues or certain funds pledged or otherwise dedicated for payment of principal and interest on the obligations. A lease is an obligation if the lease is assigned to the insurer and is nonterminable by the lessee upon foreclosure of any lien upon the leased property, and if rental payments are sufficient to amortize the investment over the primary lease term.

h. "Surplus", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the surplus that is authorized to be shown on the commissioner's annual statement blank as surplus as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

3. *Investments in name of association or nominee and prohibitions.*

a. An association's investments shall be held in its own name or the name of its nominee, except as follows:

(1) Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or in the name of the nominee of either on the following conditions:

(a) The clearing corporation, custodian bank, or nominee must be legally authorized to hold the particular investment for the account of others.

(b) When the investment is evidenced by a certificate and held in the name of a custodian bank or the nominee of a custodian bank, a written agreement shall provide that certificates so deposited shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other deposits with the depository, so that at all times they may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the deposit.

(c) If a clearing corporation is to act as depository, the investment may be merged or held in bulk in the name of the clearing corporation or its nominee with other investments deposited with the clearing corporation by any other person, if a written agreement between the clearing corporation and the association provides that adequate evidence of the deposit is to be obtained and retained by the association or a custodian bank.

(2) An association may participate through a member bank in the United States federal reserve book entry system, and the records of the member bank shall at all times show that the investments are held for the association or for specific accounts of the association.

(3) An investment may consist of an individual interest in a pool of obligations or a fractional interest in a single obligation if the certificate of participation or interest or the confirmation of participation or interest in the investment is issued in the name of the association, the name of the custodian bank, or the nominee of either, and, if the interest as evidenced by the certificate or confirmation is, if held by a custodian bank, kept separate and apart from the investments of others so that at all times the participation may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the investment.

(4) Transfers of ownership of investments held as described in paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), and subparagraphs (2) and (3), may be evidenced by bookkeeping entry on the books of the issuer of the investment, its transfer or recording agent, or the clearing corporation

without physical delivery of a certificate evidencing the association's investment.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "a", subparagraph (4), if an investment is not evidenced by a certificate, adequate evidence of the association's investment shall be obtained from the issuer or its transfer or recording agent and retained by the association, a custodian bank, or clearing corporation. Adequate evidence, for purposes of this paragraph, means a written receipt or other verification issued by the depository or issuer or a custodian bank which shows that the investment is held for the association.

4. *Investments.* Except as otherwise permitted by this section, an association organized under this chapter shall only invest in the following:

a. United States government obligations. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a) and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States obligations described in this paragraph, and which are included in the national association of insurance commissioners' securities valuation office's United States direct obligation – full faith and credit list.

b. Certain development bank obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian development bank, the inter-American development bank, the export-import bank, the world bank, or any United States government-sponsored organization of which the United States is a member, if the principal and interest is payable in United States dollars. An association shall not invest more than five percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations of any one of these banks or organizations, and shall not invest more than a total of ten percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations authorized by this paragraph.

c. State obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an instrumentality of a state.

d. Canadian government obligations. Obligations issued or guaranteed by Canada, by an agency or province of Canada, by a political subdivision of such province, or by an instrumentality of any of those provinces or political subdivisions.

e. Corporate and business trust obligations. Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation or business trust organized under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada, provided that an

association shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of any one corporation or business trust. Investments shall be made only in investment grade bonds.

f. Stocks. Common stocks, common stock equivalents, mutual fund shares, securities convertible into common stocks or common stock equivalents, or preferred stocks issued or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada. Aggregate investments in nondividend paying stocks shall not exceed five percent of surplus.

(1) Stocks purchased under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed fifty percent of surplus.

(2) With the approval of the commissioner, an association may invest in common stocks, preferred stocks, or other securities of one or more subsidiaries provided that both of the following occur:

(a) After such investments the association's surplus as regards policyholders will be reasonable in relation to the association's outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(b) The association owns one hundred percent of the stock of the subsidiary.

(3) An association shall not invest more than ten percent of its surplus in the stocks of any one corporation.

g. Home office real estate. With the prior approval of the commissioner, funds may be invested in a home office real estate for the association or a subsidiary, at the direction of the board of directors. The association or subsidiary shall obtain the approval of the commissioner prior to the sale or disposition of home office real estate owned by the association or subsidiary. Effective as to home office real estate acquired on or after July 1, 2009, an association shall not invest more than twenty percent of its total admitted assets in such real estate. With the prior approval of the commissioner, an association may exceed the real estate investment limitation to effectuate a merger with, or the acquisition of, another association.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 145, §29 – 31
Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
Subsection 1, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) and (2)
Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) stricken and former subparagraphs (3) – (5) renumbered as (2) – (4)
Subsection 4, paragraph f, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended
Subsection 4, paragraph g amended

518.15 Reports, examinations, and renewals.

1. The president or the vice president and secretary of each association authorized to do business under this chapter shall annually before the first day of March prepare under oath and file with the commissioner of insurance a full, true, and complete statement of the condition of such association on the last day of the preceding year. The

commissioner of insurance shall prescribe the report forms and shall determine the information and data to be reported.

2. Such associations shall pay the same expenses of any examination made or ordered to be made by the commissioner of insurance and the same fees for the annual reports and annual certificates of authority as are required to be paid by domestic companies organized and doing business under chapter 515.

3. A certificate of authority of an association formed under this chapter expires on June 1 succeeding its issue and shall be renewed annually so long as the association transacts its business in accordance with all legal requirements. An association shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority.

4. The commissioner shall refuse to renew the certificate of authority of an association that fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

5. An association formed under this chapter that fails to timely file the statement required under subsection 1 or the application for renewal required under subsection 3 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. The association's right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the association has fully complied with this chapter.

6. The commissioner may give notice to an association that the association has not timely filed the statement required under subsection 1 or an application for renewal under subsection 3 and is in violation of this section. If the association fails to file the required statement or application and comply with this section within ten days of the date of the notice, the association shall pay an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day that the failure continues to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §83
For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 5 and 6, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 5 and 6 amended

518.17 Reinsurance.

1. A county mutual insurance association may reinsure a part or all of its coverages written pursuant to this chapter with an association operating under this chapter, or with any other association or company licensed in this state and authorized to write the kinds of insurance enumerated in section 518.11.

2. Reinsurance sufficient to protect the financial stability of the county mutual insurance association is also required. In general, reinsurance coverage obtained by a county mutual insurance association shall not expose the association to

losses from coverages written pursuant to this chapter of more than fifteen percent from surplus in any calendar year. The commissioner of insurance may require additional reinsurance if necessary to protect the policyholders of the association.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §32
Section amended

518.19 Proof of loss.

A proof of loss shall contain such information as is required by the policy provisions of the association, which information shall be signed and sworn to by the insured.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §33
Section amended

518.22 Limitation of action.

A suit or action on a policy for the recovery of any claim shall not be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within twelve months next after the inception of the loss.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §34
Section amended

518.23 Cancellation or nonrenewal of policies — notice.

1. *Cancellation by insured.* A policy shall be canceled at any time at the request of the insured.

2. *Cancellation by association.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, notice of cancellation is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the association to the named insured at least thirty days before the effective date of cancellation.

b. Notice of cancellation resulting from nonpayment of a premium or installment provided for in the policy, or provided for in a note or contract for the payment of such premium or installment, is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the association to the named insured at least ten days prior to the date of cancellation.

c. If a notice of cancellation under paragraph

“a” or “b” fails to include the reason for such cancellation, the association, upon receipt of a timely request by the named insured, shall provide in writing the reason for the cancellation.

3. *Nonrenewal by association.* A notice of intention not to renew is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the insurer to the named insured at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of the policy. If the reason does not accompany the notice of nonrenewal, the association, upon receipt of a timely request by the named insured, shall provide the reason for the nonrenewal in writing.

4. *Notice.* Service of notice under subsection 2 or 3 may be delivered in person or mailed to the insured at the insured’s post office address as given in or upon the policy, or to such other address as the insured shall have given to the association in writing. A post office department certificate of mailing shall be deemed proof of receipt of such mailing. If in either case the cash payments exceed the amount properly chargeable, the excess shall be refunded to the insured.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §35
Subsections 1 and 4 amended

518.25 Surplus.

An association organized under this chapter before July 1, 2009, shall at all times maintain a surplus of not less than fifty thousand dollars or one-tenth of one percent of the gross risk in force, whichever is greater. An association organized under this chapter on or after July 1, 2009, shall at all times maintain a surplus of not less than one hundred thousand dollars or one-tenth of one percent of the gross risk in force, whichever is greater.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §36
Section amended

518.31 Rulemaking.

The commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary for the administration of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §37
NEW section

CHAPTER 518A

STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

518A.4 Amendments to articles. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 145, § 54. See § 518A.57.

518A.7 Policies — issuance — conditions. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 145, § 54.

518A.8 Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, to the articles of an organization shall be filed with and approved by the com-

missioner of insurance before filing with the secretary of state. The organization shall file with the commissioner bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws or amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §38
Section stricken and rewritten

518A.9 Premium charges.

An association, by action of its board of directors, may establish premium charges for the pur-

pose of payment of losses and expenses and for the establishment or maintenance of a reserve fund.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §39
Section amended

518A.12 Investments.

1. *General considerations.* The following considerations apply in the interpretation of this section:

a. This section applies to the investments of state mutual insurance associations.

b. (1) The purpose of this section is to protect and further the interests of policyholders, claimants, creditors, and the public by providing standards for the development and administration of programs for the investment of the assets of associations organized under this chapter. These standards, and the investment programs developed by companies, shall take into account the safety of the association's principal, investment yield and growth, stability in the value of the investment, and liquidity necessary to meet the association's expected business needs, and investment diversification.

(2) All investments made pursuant to this section shall have investment qualities and characteristics such that the speculative elements of the investments are not predominant.

c. Financial terms relating to state mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under statutory accounting methods. Financial terms relating to companies other than state mutual insurance associations have the meanings assigned to them under generally accepted accounting principles.

d. Investments shall be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures established by the national association of insurance commissioners, unless the commissioner requires or finds another method of valuation reasonable under the circumstances.

e. If an investment qualifies under more than one subsection, an association may elect to hold the investment under the subsection of its choice. This section does not prevent an association from electing to hold an investment under a subsection different from the one under which it previously held the investment.

2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "Admitted assets", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the assets which are authorized to be shown on the national association of insurance commissioner's annual statement blank as admitted assets as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

b. "Clearing corporation" means as defined in section 554.8102.

c. "Custodian bank" means as defined in section 515.35.

d. "Issuer" means as defined in section 554.8201.

e. "Member bank" means a national bank, state bank, or trust company which is a member of the United States federal reserve system.

f. "National securities exchange" means an exchange registered under section 6 of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or an exchange regulated under the laws of Canada.

g. "Obligations" includes bonds, notes, debentures, transportation equipment certificates, domestic repurchase agreements, and obligations for the payment of money not in default as to payments of principal and interest on the date of investment, which constitute general obligations of the issuer or payable only out of certain revenues or certain funds pledged or otherwise dedicated for payment of principal and interest on the obligations. A lease is an obligation if the lease is assigned to the insurer and is nonterminable by the lessee upon foreclosure of any lien upon the leased property, and if rental payments are sufficient to amortize the investment over the primary lease term.

h. "Surplus", for purposes of computing percentage limitations on particular types of investments, means the surplus that is authorized to be shown on the commissioner's annual statement blank as surplus as of the December 31 immediately preceding the date the association acquires the investment.

3. *Investments in name of association or nominee and prohibitions.*

a. An association's investments shall be held in its own name or the name of its nominee, except as follows:

(1) Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or in the name of the nominee of either on the following conditions:

(a) The clearing corporation, custodian bank, or nominee must be legally authorized to hold the particular investment for the account of others.

(b) When the investment is evidenced by a certificate and held in the name of a custodian bank or the nominee of a custodian bank, a written agreement shall provide that certificates so deposited shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other deposits with the depository, so that at all times they may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the deposit.

(c) If a clearing corporation is to act as depository, the investment may be merged or held in bulk in the name of the clearing corporation or its nominee with other investments deposited with the clearing corporation by any other person, if a written agreement between the clearing corporation and the association provides that adequate evidence of the deposit is to be obtained and retained by the association or a custodian bank.

(2) An association may participate through a

member bank in the United States federal reserve book entry system, and the records of the member bank shall at all times show that the investments are held for the association or for specific accounts of the association.

(3) An investment may consist of an individual interest in a pool of obligations or a fractional interest in a single obligation if the certificate of participation or interest or the confirmation of participation or interest in the investment is issued in the name of the association, the name of the custodian bank, or the nominee of either, and, if the interest as evidenced by the certificate or confirmation is, if held by a custodian bank, kept separate and apart from the investments of others so that at all times the participation may be identified as belonging solely to the association making the investment.

(4) Transfers of ownership of investments held as described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c), and subparagraphs (2) and (3), may be evidenced by bookkeeping entry on the books of the issuer of the investment, its transfer or recording agent, or the clearing corporation without physical delivery of a certificate evidencing the association’s investment.

b. Except as provided in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (4), if an investment is not evidenced by a certificate, adequate evidence of the association’s investment shall be obtained from the issuer or its transfer or recording agent and retained by the association, a custodian bank, or clearing corporation. Adequate evidence, for purposes of this paragraph, means a written receipt or other verification issued by the depository or issuer or a custodian bank which shows that the investment is held for the association.

4. *Investments.* Except as otherwise permitted by this section, an association organized under this chapter shall only invest in the following:

a. *United States government obligations.* Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the United States of America, or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80(a) and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States obligations described in this paragraph, and which are included in the national association of insurance commissioners’ securities valuation office’s United States direct obligation – full faith and credit list.

b. *Certain development bank obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian development bank, the inter-American development bank, the export-import bank, the

world bank, or any United States government-sponsored organization of which the United States is a member, if the principal and interest is payable in United States dollars. An association shall not invest more than five percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations of any one of these banks or organizations, and shall not invest more than a total of ten percent of its total admitted assets in the obligations authorized by this paragraph.

c. *State obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an instrumentality of a state.

d. *Canadian government obligations.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by Canada, by an agency or province of Canada, by a political subdivision of such province, or by an instrumentality of any of those provinces or political subdivisions.

e. *Corporate and business trust obligations.* Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a corporation or business trust organized under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada, provided that an association shall not invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in the obligations of any one corporation or business trust. Investments shall be made only in investment grade bonds.

f. *Stocks.* Common stocks, common stock equivalents, mutual fund shares, securities convertible into common stocks or common stock equivalents, or preferred stocks issued or guaranteed by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state, or the laws of Canada or a province of Canada. Aggregate investments in nondividend paying stocks shall not exceed five percent of surplus.

(1) Stocks purchased under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed fifty percent of surplus.

(2) With the approval of the commissioner, an association may invest in common stocks, preferred stocks, or other securities of one or more subsidiaries provided that both of the following occur:

(a) After such investments the association’s surplus as regards policyholders will be reasonable in relation to the association’s outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(b) The association owns one hundred percent of the stock of the subsidiary.

(3) An association shall not invest more than ten percent of its surplus in the stocks of any one corporation.

g. *Home office real estate.* With the prior approval of the commissioner, funds may be invested in a home office real estate for the association or a subsidiary, at the direction of the board of directors. The association or subsidiary shall obtain the approval of the commissioner prior to the sale or disposition of home office real estate owned by the association or subsidiary. Effective as to home

office real estate acquired on or after July 1, 2009, an association shall not invest more than twenty percent of its total admitted assets in such real estate. With the prior approval of the commissioner, an association may exceed the real estate investment limitation to effectuate a merger with, or the acquisition of, another association.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 145, §40 – 42
 Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive
 Subsection 1, paragraph b, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) and (2)
 Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) stricken and former subparagraphs (3) – (5) renumbered as (2) – (4)
 Subsection 4, paragraph f, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended
 Subsection 4, paragraph g amended

518A.18 Annual report — penalties.

1. An association doing business under this chapter, on or before March 1 of each year, shall prepare under oath and file with the commissioner of insurance an accurate and complete statement of the condition of the association as of the last day of the preceding calendar year. The statement shall conform to the annual statement blank prepared pursuant to instructions prescribed by the commissioner. All financial information reflected in the annual report shall be kept and prepared pursuant to accounting practices and procedures prescribed by the commissioner. Statements filed with the commissioner pursuant to this section shall be tabulated and published by the commissioner of insurance in the annual report of insurance.

2. An association that fails to timely file the statement required under subsection 1 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars for each violation to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

3. The commissioner may give notice to an association that the association has not timely filed the statement required under subsection 1 and is in violation of this section. If the association fails to file the required statement and comply with this section within ten days of the date of the notice, the association shall pay an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day that each failure continues to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

4. The association's right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the association has fully complied with this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §84
 For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 2 and 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
 Subsections 2 and 3 amended

518A.19 Proof of loss.

A proof of loss shall contain such information as is required by the policy provisions of the association, which information shall be signed and sworn to by the insured.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §43
 Similar provisions, §511.35, 514A.3, and 515.137
 Section stricken and rewritten

518A.22 Limitation of action.

A suit or action on a policy for the recovery of any claim shall not be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within twelve months next after the inception of the loss.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §44
 Section amended

518A.23 Presumption as to value. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 145, § 54.

518A.29 Cancellation or nonrenewal by association — notice.

1. *Cancellation by insured.* A policy shall be canceled at any time at the request of the insured.

2. *Cancellation by association.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", notice of cancellation is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the association to the named insured at least thirty days before the effective date of cancellation.

b. Notice of cancellation resulting from nonpayment of a premium or installment provided for in the policy, or provided for in a note or contract for the payment of such premium or installment, is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the association to the named insured at least ten days prior to the date of cancellation.

c. If a notice of cancellation under paragraph "a" or "b" fails to include the reason for such cancellation, the association, upon receipt of a timely request by the named insured, shall provide the reason for the cancellation in writing.

3. *Nonrenewal by association.* A notice of intention not to renew is not effective unless mailed or delivered by the insurer to the named insured at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of the policy. If the reason does not accompany the notice of nonrenewal, the association, upon receipt of a timely request by the named insured, shall provide in writing the reason for the nonrenewal.

4. *Notice.* Service of notice under subsection 2 or 3 may be delivered in person or mailed to the insured at the insured's post office address as given in or upon the policy, or to such other address as the insured shall have given to the association in writing. A post office department certificate of mailing shall be deemed proof of receipt of such mailing. If in either case the cash payments exceed the amount properly chargeable, the excess shall be refunded to the insured.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §45
 Subsections 1 and 4 amended

518A.37 Surplus.

An association organized under this chapter before July 1, 2009, shall at all times maintain a surplus of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, or one-tenth of one percent of the gross risk in force, whichever is greater. An association orga-

nized under this chapter on or after July 1, 2009, shall at all times maintain a surplus of not less than two hundred thousand dollars or one-tenth of one percent of the gross risk in force, whichever is greater.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §46
Section amended

518A.40 Annual fees — renewals — penalties.

1. Such associations shall pay the same fees for annual reports and annual certificates of authority as are required to be paid by domestic companies organized and doing business under chapter 515, which certificates shall expire June 1 of the year following the date of issue.

2. A certificate of authority of an association formed under this chapter shall be renewed annually so long as the organization transacts its business in accordance with all legal requirements. Such an association shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of its certificate of authority.

3. The commissioner shall refuse to renew the certificate of authority of a state mutual insurance association that fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter and the association's right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the association has so complied.

4. An association that fails to timely file the

application for renewal required under subsection 2 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §47; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §85
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 1 and 4 amended

518A.56 Rulemaking authority.

The commissioner may adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, as necessary for the administration of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §48
NEW section

518A.57 Powers of members.

Members of the association shall have the power to make or amend articles of incorporation at any membership meeting, provided that notice of such proposed addition or amendment has been mailed to each member of the association at least ten days in advance of the meeting in which such proposed action is to be considered, and provided that no such addition or amendment shall become effective until approved by the commissioner of insurance and recorded in the office of the secretary of state.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §49
NEW section

CHAPTER 519

LIABILITY INSURANCE — CERTAIN PROFESSIONS

519.3 Articles — approval — bylaws.

The articles of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments, of such mutual insurance corporation shall be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance before being filed with the secretary of state. A mutual insurance corpo-

ration shall file with the commissioner bylaws and subsequent amendments to the bylaws within thirty days of adoption of the bylaws or amendments.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §50
Section stricken and rewritten

CHAPTER 520

RECIPROCAL OR INTERINSURANCE CONTRACTS

520.10 Annual report — examination — penalties.

1. Such attorney shall, within the time limited for filing the annual statement by insurance companies transacting the same kind of business, make a report, under oath, to the commissioner of insurance for each calendar year, showing the financial condition of affairs at the office where such contracts are issued and shall, at any and all times, furnish such additional information and reports as may be required; provided, however, that

the attorney shall not be required to furnish the names and addresses of any subscribers except in case of an unpaid final judgment. The business affairs, records, and assets of any such organization shall be subject to examination by the commissioner of insurance at any reasonable time, and such examination shall be at the expense of the organization examined.

2. A certificate of authority of a reciprocal or interinsurance insurer authorized under this chapter shall be renewed annually in accordance

with section 520.12 so long as the insurer transacts its business in accordance with all legal requirements.

3. The commissioner shall refuse to renew the certificate of authority of a reciprocal or interinsurance insurer that fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter and the insurer's right to transact new business in this state shall immediately cease until the insurer has so complied.

4. A reciprocal or interinsurance insurer that fails to timely file the report required under subsection 1 is in violation of this section and shall pay an administrative penalty of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

5. The commissioner may give notice to a reciprocal or interinsurance insurer that the insurer has not timely filed the report required under subsection 1 and is in violation of this section. If the insurer fails to file the required report and comply with this section within ten days of the date of the notice, the insurer shall pay an additional administrative penalty of one hundred dollars for each day that the failure continues to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §86

For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 4 and 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 4 and 5 amended

520.12 Certificate of authority — renewal — penalties.

1. Upon compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the commissioner of insurance shall issue a certificate of authority or a license to the attorney, authorizing the attorney to make such contracts of insurance, which license shall specify the kind or kinds of insurance and shall contain the name of the attorney, the location of the principal

office and the name or designation under which such contracts of insurance are issued. The certificate of authority shall expire on the first day of June next succeeding its issue, and shall be renewed annually as long as the company transacts business in accordance with the requirements of law. A copy of the certificate, when certified by the commissioner of insurance, shall be admissible in evidence for or against a company with the same effect as the original.

2. A reciprocal or interinsurance insurer shall submit annually, on or before March 1, a completed application for renewal of the insurer's certificate of authority. An insurer that fails to timely file an application for renewal shall pay an administrative fee of five hundred dollars to the treasurer of state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §87

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 2, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 2 amended

520.14 Violations — exceptions.

It shall be unlawful for an attorney to exchange contracts of insurance of the kind and character specified in this chapter, or for an attorney or representative of the attorney to solicit or negotiate any applications for the same without the attorney having first complied with the provisions of sections 520.2 through 520.13. For the purpose of organization and upon issuance of permit by the commissioner of insurance, powers of attorney and applications for such contracts may be solicited without compliance with the provisions of this chapter, but an attorney, agent, or other person shall not make any such contracts of indemnity until all of the provisions of this chapter shall have been complied with.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §169

Section amended

CHAPTER 521

CONSOLIDATION, MERGER, AND REINSURANCE

521.2 Consolidation, merger, and reinsurance.

1. One or more domestic mutual insurance companies organized under chapter 491 may merge or consolidate with a domestic or foreign mutual insurance company as provided in this chapter. Sections 491.102 through 491.105 shall not be applicable to a merger or consolidation of a domestic mutual insurance company pursuant to this chapter.

2. One or more domestic insurance companies organized under chapter 490 may merge with a domestic or foreign insurance company as provided in chapter 490 with the approval of the commis-

sion pursuant to this chapter.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to the merger or consolidation of a domestic mutual company with a stock company pursuant to chapter 508B or chapter 515G.

4. A domestic insurance company shall not assume or reinsure the whole or any part of the risks of any other company, except as provided in this chapter. However, this chapter shall not be construed to prevent any company, as defined in section 521.1, from reinsuring a fractional part of any risk.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §51

Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 521A

INSURANCE HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS

521A.10 Sanctions and penalties.

1. If the commissioner finds after notice and hearing that a person subject to registration under section 521A.4 failed without just cause to file a registration statement as required in this chapter, the person shall be required to pay a penalty of one thousand dollars for each day's delay. The penalty shall be recovered by the commissioner and deposited as provided in section 505.7. The maximum penalty under this section is ten thousand dollars. The commissioner may reduce the penalty if the person demonstrates that the imposition of the penalty would constitute a financial hardship to the person.

2. *a.* A director or officer of an insurance holding company system who does any of the following is subject to the civil penalty imposed under paragraph "b":

(1) Knowingly participates in or assents to transactions or investments which have not been properly reported or submitted pursuant to section 521A.4 or section 521A.5, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(2) Knowingly permits any of the officers or agents of an insurer to engage in transactions or make investments which have not been properly reported or submitted pursuant to section 521A.4 or section 521A.5, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(3) Knowingly violates any other provision of this chapter.

b. An officer or director of an insurance holding company system who commits any of the acts or omissions listed in paragraph "a" shall pay, in the person's individual capacity, a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars per violation, after notice and hearing before the commissioner. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the commissioner shall take into account the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the gravity of the violation, the history of previous violations, and such other matters as justice may require.

3. If it appears to the commissioner that an insurer subject to this chapter has engaged in a transaction or entered into a contract which is subject to section 521A.5 and which would not have been approved had approval been requested, the commissioner may order the insurer to immediately cease and desist any further activity under that transaction or contract. After notice and hearing, the commissioner may also order the insurer to void any contracts and restore the status quo if the commissioner finds that action is in the best interest of the policyholders, creditors, or the public.

4. If it appears to the commissioner that an insurer or a director, officer, agent, or employee of an

insurer has committed a willful violation of this chapter, the commissioner may institute criminal proceedings against the insurer or the responsible director, officer, agent, or employee in the district court for the county in which the principal office of the insurer is located, or if the insurer has no office in this state, then in the district court for Polk county. An insurer or individual who willfully violates this chapter is guilty of a class "D" felony.

5. A director or officer, or employee of an insurance holding company system who willfully and knowingly subscribes to or makes or causes to be made any false statements, false reports, or false filings with the intent to deceive the commissioner in the performance of the commissioner's duties under this chapter is guilty of a class "D" felony. Any fines imposed shall be paid by the director, officer, or employee in the person's individual capacity.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §88
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1 amended

521A.14 Mutual insurance holding companies.

1. *a.* A domestic mutual insurance company, upon approval of the commissioner, may reorganize by forming an insurance holding company based upon a mutual plan and continuing the corporate existence of the reorganizing insurance company as a stock insurance company. The commissioner, after a public hearing as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "b", if satisfied that the interests of the policyholders are properly protected and that the plan of reorganization is fair and equitable to the policyholders, may approve the proposed plan of reorganization and may require as a condition of approval such modifications of the proposed plan of reorganization as the commissioner finds necessary for the protection of the policyholders' interests. The commissioner may retain consultants as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "c". A reorganization pursuant to this section is subject to section 521A.3, subsections 1, 2, and 3. The commissioner shall retain jurisdiction over a mutual insurance holding company organized pursuant to this section to assure that policyholder interests are protected.

b. All of the initial shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company shall be issued to the mutual insurance holding company. The membership interests of the policyholders of the reorganized insurance company shall become membership interests in the mutual insurance holding company. Policyholders of the reorganized insurance company shall be members of the

mutual insurance holding company in accordance with the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the mutual insurance holding company. The mutual insurance holding company shall at all times own a majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company.

2. *a.* A domestic mutual insurance company, upon the approval of the commissioner, may reorganize by merging its policyholders' membership interests into a mutual insurance holding company formed pursuant to subsection 1 and continuing the corporate existence of the reorganizing insurance company as a stock insurance company subsidiary of the mutual insurance holding company. The commissioner, after a public hearing as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "b", if satisfied that the interests of the policyholders are properly protected and that the merger is fair and equitable to the policyholders, may approve the proposed merger and may require as a condition of approval such modifications of the proposed merger as the commissioner finds necessary for the protection of the policyholders' interests. The commissioner may retain consultants as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "c". A merger pursuant to this section is subject to section 521A.3, subsections 1, 2, and 3. The commissioner shall retain jurisdiction over the mutual insurance holding company organized pursuant to this section to assure that policyholders' interests are protected.

b. All of the initial shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company shall be issued to the mutual insurance holding company. The membership interests of the policyholders of the reorganized insurance company shall become membership interests in the mutual insurance holding company. Policyholders of the reorganized insurance company shall be members of the mutual insurance holding company in accordance with the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the mutual insurance holding company. The mutual insurance holding company shall at all times own a majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company. A merger of policyholders' membership interests in a mutual insurance company into a mutual insurance holding company shall be deemed to be a merger of insurance companies pursuant to chapter 521 and chapter 521 is also applicable.

c. A foreign mutual insurance company, or a foreign health service corporation, which if a domestic corporation would be organized under chapter 514, may reorganize upon the approval of the commissioner and in compliance with the requirements of any law or regulation which is applicable to the foreign mutual insurance company or foreign health service corporation by merging its policyholders' or subscribers' membership interests into a mutual insurance holding company formed pursuant to subsection 1 and continuing the corporate existence of the reorganizing foreign

mutual insurance company or reorganizing foreign health service corporation as a foreign stock insurance company subsidiary of the mutual insurance holding company. The commissioner, after a public hearing as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "b", may approve the proposed merger. The commissioner may retain consultants as provided in section 521A.3, subsection 4, paragraph "c". A merger pursuant to this paragraph is subject to section 521A.3, subsections 1, 2, and 3. The reorganizing foreign mutual insurance company or reorganizing foreign health service corporation may remain a foreign company or foreign corporation after the merger, and may be admitted to do business in this state. A foreign mutual insurance company or foreign mutual health service corporation which is a party to the merger may at the same time redomesticate in this state by complying with the applicable requirements of this state and its state of domicile. The provisions of paragraph "b" shall apply to a merger authorized under this paragraph, except that a reference to policyholders in that paragraph is also deemed to include subscribers in the case of a health service corporation.

3. A mutual insurance holding company resulting from the reorganization of a domestic mutual insurance company organized under chapter 491 shall be incorporated pursuant to chapter 491. This requirement shall supersede any conflicting provisions of section 491.1. The articles of incorporation and any amendments to such articles of the mutual insurance holding company shall be subject to approval of the commissioner in the same manner as those of an insurance company.

4. A mutual insurance holding company is deemed to be an insurer subject to chapter 507C and shall automatically be a party to any proceeding under chapter 507C involving an insurance company which as a result of a reorganization pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 is a subsidiary of the mutual insurance holding company. In any proceeding under chapter 507C involving the reorganized insurance company, the assets of the mutual insurance holding company are deemed to be assets of the estate of the reorganized insurance company for purposes of satisfying the claims of the reorganized insurance company's policyholders. A mutual insurance holding company shall not dissolve or liquidate without the approval of the commissioner or as ordered by the district court pursuant to chapter 507C.

5. *a.* Chapters 508B and 515G are not applicable to a reorganization or merger pursuant to this section.

b. Chapter 508B is applicable to demutualization of a mutual insurance holding company which resulted from the reorganization of a domestic mutual life insurance company organized under chapter 508 as if it were a mutual life insurance company.

c. Chapter 515G is applicable to demutualiza-

tion of a mutual insurance holding company which resulted from the reorganization of a domestic mutual property and casualty insurance company organized under chapter 515 as if it were a mutual property and casualty insurance company.

6. A membership interest in a domestic mutual insurance holding company shall not constitute a security as defined in section 502.102.

7. The majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company, which is required by this section to be at all times owned by a mutual insurance holding company, shall not be conveyed, transferred, assigned, pledged, subjected to a security interest or lien, encumbered, or otherwise hypothecated or alienated by the mutual insurance holding company or intermediate holding company. Any conveyance, transfer, assignment, pledge, security interest, lien, encumbrance, or hypothecation or alienation of, in or on the majority of the voting shares of the reorganized insurance company which is required by this section to be at all times owned by a mutual insurance holding company, is in violation of this section and shall be void in inverse chronological order of the date of such conveyance, transfer, assignment, pledge, security interest, lien, encumbrance, or hypothecation or alienation, as to the shares necessary to constitute a majority of such voting shares. The majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company which is required by this section to be at all times owned by a mutual insurance holding company shall not be subject to execution and levy as provided in chapter 626. The shares of the capital stock of the surviving or new company resulting from a merger or consolidation of two or more reorganized insurance companies or two or more intermediate holding companies which were subsidiaries of the same mutual insurance holding company are subject to the same requirements, restrictions, and limitations as provided in this sec-

tion to which the shares of the merging or consolidating reorganized insurance companies or intermediate holding companies were subject by this section prior to the merger or consolidation.

As used in this section, “majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company” means shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company which carry the right to cast a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by all of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company for the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders of the reorganized insurance company. The ownership of a majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company which are required by this section to be at all times owned by a parent mutual insurance holding company includes indirect ownership through one or more intermediate holding companies in a corporate structure approved by the commissioner. However, indirect ownership through one or more intermediate holding companies shall not result in the mutual insurance holding company owning less than the equivalent of a majority of the voting shares of the capital stock of the reorganized insurance company. The commissioner shall have jurisdiction over an intermediate holding company as if it were a mutual insurance holding company. As used in this section, “intermediate holding company” means a holding company which is a subsidiary of a mutual insurance holding company, and which either directly or through a subsidiary intermediate holding company has one or more subsidiary reorganized insurance companies of which a majority of the voting shares of the capital stock would otherwise have been required by this section to be at all times owned by the mutual insurance holding company.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §52
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 522A

SALE OF INSURANCE BY VEHICLE RENTAL COMPANIES

522A.5 Fees.

The fee for a counter employee license shall be fifty dollars per counter employee. In no case shall any combined fees exceed one thousand dollars in any calendar year for any one rental company or limited license or licensee or renewal license. The

fees collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §89
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

CHAPTER 522B

LICENSING OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS

522B.5 Application for license.

1. A person applying for a resident insurance producer license shall make application to the commissioner on the uniform application and declare under penalty of refusal, suspension, or revocation of the license that the statements made in the application are true, correct, and complete to the best of the individual's knowledge and belief. Before approving the application, the commissioner shall find all of the following:

- a. The individual is at least eighteen years of age.
- b. The individual has not committed any act that is a ground for denial, suspension, or revocation as set forth in section 522B.11.
- c. The individual has paid the license fee of fifty dollars.
- d. The individual has successfully passed the examinations for the lines of authority for which the person has applied.
- e. In order to protect the public interest, the individual has the requisite character and compe-

tence to receive a license as an insurance producer.

2. A business entity acting as an insurance producer may elect to obtain an insurance producer license. Application shall be made using the uniform business entity application. Prior to approving the application, the commissioner shall find both of the following:

- a. The business entity has paid the appropriate fees.
- b. The business entity has designated a licensed producer responsible for the business entity's compliance with the insurance laws and rules of this state.

3. The commissioner may require any documents reasonably necessary to verify the information contained in an application.

4. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §90
For future repeal of subsection 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
NEW subsection 4

CHAPTER 523A

CEMETERY AND FUNERAL MERCHANDISE AND FUNERAL SERVICES

523A.202 Trust fund deposit requirements.

1. All funds held in trust pursuant to section 523A.201 shall be deposited in a financial institution within fifteen days following receipt of the funds. The financial institution shall hold the funds for the designated beneficiary until released.

2. All funds required to be deposited by the purchaser or the seller for a purpose described in section 523A.201 shall be deposited consistent with one of the following methods:

- a. The payments shall be deposited directly into an interest-bearing burial account in the purchaser's name.
- b. The purchaser or the seller shall deposit payments directly into a separate trust account in the purchaser's name. The account may be made payable to the seller upon the death of the purchaser or the designated beneficiary, provided that, until death, the purchaser retains the exclusive power to hold, manage, pledge, and invest the trust account funds and may revoke the trust and withdraw the funds, in whole or in part, at any time during the term of the agreement.

c. The purchaser or the seller shall deposit payments directly into a separate trust account in the name of the purchaser, as trustee, for the named beneficiary, to be held, invested, and administered as a trust account for the benefit and protection of the beneficiary. The depositor shall notify the financial institution of the existence and terms of the trust, including at a minimum, the name of each party to the agreement, the name and address of the trustee, and the name and address of the beneficiary. The account may be made payable to the seller upon the beneficiary's death.

d. The payments shall be deposited in the name of the trustee, as trustee, under the terms of a master trust agreement and the trustee may invest, reinvest, exchange, retain, sell, and otherwise manage the trust fund for the benefit and protection of the named beneficiary.

3. The commissioner may by rule authorize other methods of deposit upon a finding that such methods provide equivalent safety of the principal and interest or income and the seller lacks access to the proceeds prior to performance.

4. This section does not prohibit moving trust funds from one financial institution to another if

the commissioner is notified of the change within thirty days of the transfer of the trust funds.

2009 Acts, ch 145, §53
Subsection 1 amended

523A.204 Preneed seller annual reporting requirements — penalty.

1. A preneed seller shall file with the commissioner not later than April 1 of each year an annual report on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

2. A preneed seller filing an annual report shall pay a filing fee of ten dollars per purchase agreement sold during the year covered by the report. Duplicate fees are not required for the same purchase agreement. If a purchase agreement has multiple sellers, the fee shall be paid by the preneed seller actually providing the merchandise and services.

3. All records maintained by the commissioner under this section shall be confidential pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 58, and shall not be made available for inspection or copying except upon the approval of the commissioner or the attorney general.

4. The commissioner shall levy an administrative penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars against a preneed seller that fails to file the annual report when due, payable to the state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. However, the commissioner may waive the administrative penalty upon a showing of good cause or financial hardship.

5. A preneed seller that fails to file the annual report when due shall immediately cease soliciting or executing purchase agreements until the annual report is filed and any administrative penalty assessed has been paid.

2009 Acts, ch 102, §1, 3; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §91

See also §523A.814

For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 4, that changes the depository for administrative penalty amounts from the general fund to the department of commerce revolving fund under section 505.7, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K

Subsection 4 amended

523A.501 Preneed sellers — licenses.

1. A person shall not advertise, sell, promote, or offer to furnish cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof when performance or delivery may be more than one hundred twenty days following the initial payment on the account without a preneed seller's license.

2. An application for a preneed seller's license shall be filed on a form prescribed by the commissioner and be accompanied by a fifty dollar filing fee.

3. *a.* The commissioner shall request and obtain, notwithstanding section 692.2, subsection 5, criminal history data for any director of, or person with a financial interest in, a preneed seller who

is an applicant for an initial license issued pursuant to this section, an applicant for reinstatement of a license issued pursuant to this section, or a licensee who is being monitored as a result of an order of the commissioner or agreement resolving an administrative disciplinary action, for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's or licensee's eligibility for licensure or suitability for continued practice as a preneed seller, as required by the commissioner by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A. The commissioner may limit this requirement to those persons who have the ability to control or direct control of trust funds under this chapter. The commissioner shall inform an applicant or licensee to whom the criminal history requirement applies and obtain a signed waiver from the applicant or licensee prior to submitting a criminal history data request.

b. A request for criminal history data shall be submitted to the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, pursuant to section 692.2, subsection 1. The commissioner may also require such applicants or licensees to provide a full set of fingerprints, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. Such fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for a national criminal history check. The commissioner may authorize alternate methods or sources for obtaining criminal history record information. The commissioner may, in addition to any other fees, charge and collect such amounts as may be incurred by the commissioner, the department of public safety, or the federal bureau of investigation in obtaining criminal history information. Amounts collected shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

c. Criminal history information relating to an applicant or licensee obtained by the commissioner pursuant to this section is confidential. The commissioner may, however, use such information in a license denial proceeding.

4. The commissioner shall request and obtain a financial history for any director of, or person with a financial interest in, a preneed seller who is an applicant for an initial license issued pursuant to this section, an applicant for reinstatement of a license issued pursuant to this section, or a licensee who is being monitored as a result of an order of the commissioner or agreement resolving an administrative disciplinary action, for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's or licensee's eligibility for licensure or suitability for continued practice as a preneed seller, as required by the commissioner by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A. The commissioner may limit this requirement to those persons who have the ability to control or direct control of trust funds under this chapter. "*Financial history*" means the record of a person's current loans, the date of a person's loans,

the amount of the loans, the person's payment record on the loans, current liens against the person's property, and the person's most recent financial statement setting forth the assets, liabilities, and the net worth of the person.

5. A preneed seller's license is not assignable or transferable. A licensee selling all or part of a business entity that has a preneed seller's license shall cancel the license, and the purchaser shall apply for a new license in the purchaser's name within thirty days of the sale.

6. If no denial order is in effect and no proceeding is pending under section 523A.503, the application becomes effective at noon of the thirtieth day after a completed application or an amendment completing the application is filed, unless waived by the applicant. The commissioner may specify an earlier effective date. Automatic effectiveness under this subsection shall not be deemed approval of the application. If the commissioner does not grant the license, the commissioner shall notify the person in writing of the reasons for the denial.

7. A preneed seller's license shall be renewed every four years by filing the form prescribed by the commissioner under subsection 2, accompanied by a renewal fee in an amount set by the commissioner by rule.

8. The commissioner may by rule create or accept a multijurisdiction preneed seller's license. If the preneed seller's license is issued by another jurisdiction, the rules shall require the filing of an application or notice form and payment of the applicable filing fee of fifty dollars for an application. The application or notice form utilized and the effective dates and terms of the license may vary from the provisions set forth in this section.

9. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §92
For future repeal of subsection 9, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
NEW subsection 9

523A.502 Sales agents — licenses.

1. A person shall not advertise, sell, promote, or offer to furnish cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof when performance or delivery may be more than one hundred twenty days following initial payment on the account unless the person has a sales license and is a sales agent of a person holding a preneed seller's license. The preneed seller licensee is liable for the acts of its sales agents performed in advertising, selling, promoting, or offering to furnish, upon the future death of a person named or implied in a purchase agreement, cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof.

2. This chapter does not permit a person to practice mortuary science without a license. A

person holding a current sales license may advertise, sell, promote, or offer to furnish a funeral director's services as an employee or agent of a funeral establishment furnishing the funeral services under chapter 156.

3. An application for a sales license shall be filed on a form prescribed by the commissioner and be accompanied by a filing fee in an amount set by the commissioner by rule. The fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

4. *a.* The commissioner shall request and obtain, notwithstanding section 692.2, subsection 5, criminal history data for any applicant for an initial license issued pursuant to this section, any applicant for reinstatement of a license issued pursuant to this section, or any licensee who is being monitored as a result of an order of the commissioner or agreement resolving an administrative disciplinary action, for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's or licensee's eligibility for licensure or suitability for continued practice as a sales agent. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section. The commissioner shall inform the applicant or licensee of the criminal history requirement and obtain a signed waiver from the applicant or licensee prior to submitting a criminal history data request.

b. A request for criminal history data shall be submitted to the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, pursuant to section 692.2, subsection 1. The commissioner may also require such applicants or licensees, to provide a full set of fingerprints, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. Such fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for a national criminal history check. The commissioner may authorize alternate methods or sources for obtaining criminal history record information. The commissioner may, in addition to any other fees, charge and collect such amounts as may be incurred by the commissioner, the department of public safety, or the federal bureau of investigation in obtaining criminal history information. Amounts collected shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

c. Criminal history information relating to an applicant or licensee obtained by the commissioner pursuant to this section is confidential. The commissioner may, however, use such information in a license denial proceeding.

5. A sales license shall be renewed every four years by filing the form prescribed by the commissioner under subsection 3, accompanied by a renewal fee in an amount set by the commissioner by rule.

6. A sales agent licensed pursuant to this section shall satisfactorily fulfill continuing education requirements for the license as prescribed by

the commissioner by rule. However, this continuing education requirement is not applicable to a sales agent who is also a licensed insurance producer under chapter 522B or a licensed funeral director under chapter 156.

7. A sales licensee shall inform the commissioner of changes in the information required to be provided in the application within thirty days of the change.

8. A sales license is not assignable or transferable.

9. If no denial order is in effect and no proceeding is pending under section 523A.503, the application becomes effective at noon of the thirtieth day after a completed application or an amendment completing the application is filed, unless waived by the applicant. The commissioner may specify an earlier effective date. Automatic effectiveness under this subsection shall not be deemed approval of the application. If the commissioner does not grant the license, the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial.

10. The commissioner may by rule create or accept a multijurisdiction sales license. If the sales license is issued by another jurisdiction, the rules shall require the filing of an application or notice form and payment of the applicable filing fee. The application or notice form utilized and the effective dates and terms of the license may vary from the provisions set forth in subsections 3 and 5.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §93
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

523A.502A Sales agent annual reporting requirements — penalty.

1. A sales agent shall file with the commissioner not later than April 1 of each year an annual report on a form prescribed by the commissioner describing each purchase agreement sold by the sales agent during the year.

2. All records maintained by the commissioner under this section shall be confidential pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 58, and shall not be made available for inspection or copying except upon the approval of the commissioner or the attorney general.

3. The commissioner shall levy an administrative penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars against a sales agent who fails to file an annual report when due, payable to the state for deposit as provided in section 505.7. However, the commissioner may waive the administrative penalty upon a showing of good cause or financial hardship.

4. A sales agent who fails to file the annual report when due shall immediately cease soliciting or executing purchase agreements until the annual report is filed and any administrative penalty

assessed has been paid.

2009 Acts, ch 102, §2, 3; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §94
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, that changes the depository for administrative penalty amounts from the general fund to the department of commerce revolving fund under section 505.7, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 3 amended

523A.504 Appointment of sales agents — fee.

1. A person shall not sell or offer to furnish cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof when performance or delivery may be more than one hundred twenty days following initial payment on the account except through a sales agent who holds a sales license issued pursuant to section 523A.502. If a person holding a preneed seller's license appoints a sales agent to act on behalf of the preneed seller, the person shall file a notice of such appointment with the commissioner within thirty days of the appointment, in a format approved by the commissioner, and annually thereafter.

2. A preneed seller shall pay an annual fee of five dollars for each sales agent appointed by the preneed seller, which fee shall be submitted with the annual report. Fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §95
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 2, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 2 amended

523A.801 Administration.

1. This chapter shall be administered by the commissioner. The commissioner may employ officers, attorneys, accountants, and other employees as needed for administering this chapter.

2. It is unlawful for the commissioner or any administrative staff to use for personal benefit any information which is filed with or obtained by the commissioner and which is not made public. This chapter does not authorize the commissioner or any such staff member to disclose any such information except among themselves or to other cemetery and funeral administrators, regulatory authorities, or governmental agencies, or when necessary and appropriate in a proceeding or investigation under this chapter or as required by chapter 22. This chapter neither creates nor derogates any privileges that exist at common law or otherwise when documentary or other evidence is sought under a subpoena directed to the commissioner or any administrative staff.

3. The commissioner shall submit an annual report to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight by October 1 of each year reporting on the administration of this chapter. The report shall set forth any recommendations for changes in the law that the commissioner deems necessary or desirable to prevent abuses or

evasions of this chapter or rules implementing this chapter or to rectify undesirable conditions in connection with the administration of this chapter or rules implementing this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 86, §5
Subsection 3 amended

523A.807 Prosecution for violations of law.

1. A violation of this chapter or rules adopted or orders issued under this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “a”. The remedies and penalties provided by section 714.16, including but not limited to injunctive relief and penalties, apply to violations of this chapter.

2. If the commissioner believes that grounds exist for the criminal prosecution of persons subject to this chapter for violations of this chapter or any other law of this state, the commissioner may forward to the attorney general or the county attorney the grounds for the belief, including all evidence in the commissioner’s possession, so that the attorney general or the county attorney may proceed with the matter as deemed appropriate.

3. If the commissioner finds that a person has violated section 523A.201, 523A.202, 523A.401, 523A.402, 523A.403, 523A.404, 523A.405, 523A.501, or 523A.502 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto, the commissioner may order any or all of the following:

a. Payment of a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each violation, but not exceeding an aggregate of ten thousand dollars during any six-month period, except that if the commissioner finds that the person knew or reasonably should have known that the person was in violation of such provisions or rules adopted pursuant thereto, the penalty shall be not more than five thousand dollars for each violation, but not exceeding an aggregate of fifty thousand dollars during any six-month period. The commissioner shall assess the penalty on the employer of an individual and not on the individual, if the commissioner finds that the violations committed by the individual were directed, encouraged, condoned, ignored, or ratified by the individual’s employer. Any civil penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

b. Issuance of an order prohibiting the person committing a violation from selling funeral merchandise, cemetery merchandise, funeral services, or a combination thereof, and from managing, operating, or otherwise exercising control over any business entity that is subject to regulation under this chapter or chapter 523I. A person who has been named in such an order may contest the order by filing a request for a contested case proceeding as provided in chapter 17A and in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner. The commissioner may, pursuant to chapter 17A, deny any application filed under section 523A.501

or 523A.502 if the applicant, or an officer, director, or owner of the applicant, is named in a final order issued pursuant to this subsection.

4. The commissioner shall post on the website of the division of insurance of the department of commerce a list of all persons licensed under this chapter and an index of orders issued by the commissioner pertaining to such persons.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §96
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph a, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

523A.812 Insurance division regulatory fund.

The insurance division may authorize the creation of a special revenue fund in the state treasury, to be known as the insurance division regulatory fund. The commissioner shall allocate annually from the fees paid pursuant to section 523A.204, two dollars for each purchase agreement reported on a preneed seller’s annual report filed pursuant to section 523A.204 for deposit to the regulatory fund. The remainder of the fees collected pursuant to section 523A.204 shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7. The commissioner shall also allocate annually the examination fees paid pursuant to section 523A.814 and any examination expense reimbursement for deposit to the regulatory fund. The moneys in the regulatory fund shall be retained in the fund. The moneys are appropriated and, subject to authorization by the commissioner, may be used to pay examiners, examination expenses, investigative expenses, the expenses of mediation ordered by the commissioner, consumer education expenses, the expenses of a toll-free telephone line to receive consumer complaints, and the expenses of receiverships established under section 523A.811. If the commissioner determines that funding is not otherwise available to reimburse the expenses of a person who receives title to a cemetery subject to chapter 523I, pursuant to such a receivership, the commissioner shall use moneys in the regulatory fund as necessary to preserve, protect, restore, and maintain the physical integrity of that cemetery and to satisfy claims or demands for cemetery merchandise, funeral merchandise, and funeral services based on purchase agreements which the commissioner determines are just and outstanding. An annual allocation to the regulatory fund shall not be imposed if the current balance of the fund exceeds five hundred thousand dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §97
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

523A.901 Liquidation.

1. *Grounds for liquidation.* The commissioner may petition the district court for an order directing the commissioner to liquidate the business of a seller on either of the following grounds:

a. The seller did not deposit funds pursuant to

section 523A.201 or withdrew funds in a manner inconsistent with this chapter and is insolvent.

b. The seller did not deposit funds pursuant to section 523A.201 or withdrew funds in a manner inconsistent with this chapter and the condition of the seller is such that further transaction of business would be hazardous, financially or otherwise, to purchasers or the public.

2. *Liquidation order.*

a. An order to liquidate the business of a seller shall appoint the commissioner as liquidator and shall direct the liquidator to immediately take possession of the assets of the seller and to administer them under the general supervision of the court. The liquidator is vested with the title to the property, contracts, and rights of action and the books and records of the seller ordered liquidated, wherever located, as of the entry of the final order of liquidation. The filing or recording of the order with the clerk of court and the recorder of deeds of the county in which its principal office or place of business is located, or in the case of real estate, with the recorder of deeds of the county where the property is located, is notice as a deed, bill of sale, or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded with the recorder of deeds.

b. Upon issuance of an order, the rights and liabilities of a seller and of the seller's creditors, purchasers, owners, and other persons interested in the seller's estate shall become fixed as of the date of the entry of the order of liquidation, except as provided in subsection 14.

c. At the time of petitioning for an order of liquidation, or at any time after the time of petitioning, the commissioner, after making appropriate findings of a seller's insolvency, may petition the court for a declaration of insolvency. After providing notice and hearing as it deems proper, the court may make the declaration.

d. An order issued under this section shall require accounting to the court by the liquidator. Accountings, at a minimum, must include all funds received or disbursed by the liquidator during the current period. An accounting shall be filed within one year of the liquidation order and at such other times as the court may require.

e. Within five days after the initiation of an appeal of an order of liquidation, which order has not been stayed, the commissioner shall present for the court's approval a plan for the continued performance of the seller's obligations during the pendency of an appeal. The plan shall provide for the continued performance of purchase agreements in the normal course of events, notwithstanding the grounds alleged in support of the order of liquidation including the ground of insolvency. If the defendant seller's financial condition, in the judgment of the commissioner, will not support the full performance of all obligations during the appeal pendency period, the plan may prefer the claims of certain purchasers and claimants over creditors and interested parties as well as other purchasers

and claimants, as the commissioner finds to be fair and equitable considering the relative circumstances of such purchasers and claimants. The court shall examine the plan submitted by the commissioner and if it finds the plan to be in the best interests of the parties, the court shall approve the plan. An action shall not lie against the commissioner or any of the commissioner's deputies, agents, clerks, assistants, or attorneys by any party based on preference in an appeal pendency plan approved by the court.

3. *Powers of liquidator.*

a. The liquidator may do any of the following:

(1) Appoint a special deputy to act for the liquidator under this chapter and determine the special deputy's reasonable compensation. The special deputy shall have all the powers of the liquidator granted by this section. The special deputy shall serve at the pleasure of the liquidator.

(2) Hire employees and agents, legal counsel, accountants, appraisers, consultants, and other personnel as the commissioner may deem necessary to assist in the liquidation.

(3) With the approval of the court, fix reasonable compensation of employees and agents, legal counsel, accountants, appraisers, and consultants.

(4) Pay reasonable compensation to persons appointed and defray from the funds or assets of the seller all expenses of taking possession of, conserving, conducting, liquidating, disposing of, or otherwise dealing with the business and property of the seller. If the property of the seller does not contain sufficient cash or liquid assets to defray the costs incurred, the commissioner may advance the costs so incurred out of the insurance division regulatory fund. Amounts so advanced for expenses of administration shall be repaid to the insurance division regulatory fund for the use of the division out of the first available moneys of the seller.

(5) Hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, administer oaths, examine a person under oath, and compel a person to subscribe to the person's testimony after it has been correctly reduced to writing, and in connection to the proceedings require the production of books, accounts, papers, correspondence, memoranda, purchase agreements, files, or other documents or records which the liquidator deems relevant to the inquiry.

(6) Collect debts and moneys due and claims belonging to the seller, wherever located. Pursuant to this subparagraph, the liquidator may do any of the following:

(a) Institute timely action in other jurisdictions to forestall garnishment and attachment proceedings against debts.

(b) Perform acts as are necessary or expedient to collect, conserve, or protect its assets or property, including the power to sell, compound, compromise, or assign debts for purposes of collection

upon terms and conditions as the liquidator deems best.

(c) Pursue any creditor's remedies available to enforce claims.

(7) Conduct public and private sales of the property of the seller.

(8) Use assets of the seller under a liquidation order to transfer obligations of purchase agreements to a solvent seller, if the transfer can be accomplished without prejudice to the applicable priorities under subsection 18.

(9) Acquire, hypothecate, encumber, lease, improve, sell, transfer, abandon, or otherwise dispose of or deal with property of the seller at its market value or upon terms and conditions as are fair and reasonable. The liquidator shall also have power to execute, acknowledge, and deliver deeds, assignments, releases, and other instruments necessary to effectuate a sale of property or other transaction in connection with the liquidation.

(10) Borrow money on the security of the seller's assets or without security and execute and deliver documents necessary to that transaction for the purpose of facilitating the liquidation. Money borrowed pursuant to this subparagraph shall be repaid as an administrative expense and shall have priority over any other class 1 claims under the priority of distribution established in subsection 18.

(11) Enter into contracts as necessary to carry out the order to liquidate and affirm or disavow contracts to which the seller is a party.

(12) Continue to prosecute and to institute in the name of the seller or in the liquidator's own name any and all suits and other legal proceedings, in this state or elsewhere, and to abandon the prosecution of claims the liquidator deems unprofitable to pursue further.

(13) Prosecute an action on behalf of the creditors, purchasers, or owners against an officer of the seller or any other person.

(14) Remove records and property of the seller to the offices of the commissioner or to other places as may be convenient for the purposes of efficient and orderly execution of the liquidation.

(15) Deposit in one or more banks in this state sums as are required for meeting current administration expenses and distributions.

(16) Unless the court orders otherwise, invest funds not currently needed.

(17) File necessary documents for recording in the office of the recorder of deeds or record office in this state or elsewhere where property of the seller is located.

(18) Assert defenses available to the seller against third persons including statutes of limitations, statutes of fraud, and the defense of usury. A waiver of a defense by the seller after a petition in liquidation has been filed shall not bind the liquidator.

(19) Exercise and enforce the rights, remedies, and powers of a creditor, purchaser, or owner, in-

cluding the power to avoid transfer or lien that may be given by the general law and that is not included within subsections 7 through 9.

(20) Intervene in a proceeding wherever instituted that might lead to the appointment of a receiver or trustee, and act as the receiver or trustee whenever the appointment is offered.

(21) Exercise powers now held or later conferred upon receivers by the laws of this state which are not inconsistent with this chapter.

b. This subsection does not limit the liquidator or exclude the liquidator from exercising a power not listed in paragraph "a" that may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

4. *Notice to creditors and others.*

a. Unless the court otherwise directs, the liquidator shall give notice of the liquidation order as soon as possible by doing both of the following:

(1) Mailing notice, by first-class mail, to all persons known or reasonably expected to have claims against the seller, including purchasers, at their last known address as indicated by the records of the seller.

(2) Publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seller has its principal place of business and in other locations as the liquidator deems appropriate.

b. Notice to potential claimants under paragraph "a" shall require claimants to file with the liquidator their claims together with proper proofs of the claim under subsection 13 on or before a date the liquidator shall specify in the notice. Claimants shall keep the liquidator informed of their changes of address, if any.

c. If notice is given pursuant to this subsection, the distribution of assets of the seller under this chapter shall be conclusive with respect to claimants, whether or not a claimant actually received notice.

5. *Actions by and against liquidator.*

a. After issuance of an order appointing a liquidator of the business of a seller, an action at law or equity shall not be brought against the seller within this state or elsewhere, and existing actions shall not be maintained or further presented after issuance of the order. Whenever in the liquidator's judgment, protection of the estate of the seller necessitates intervention in an action against the seller that is pending outside this state, the liquidator may intervene in the action. The liquidator may defend, at the expense of the estate of the seller, an action in which the liquidator intervenes under this section.

b. Within two years or such additional time as applicable law may permit, the liquidator, after the issuance of an order for liquidation, may institute an action or proceeding on behalf of the estate of the seller upon any cause of action against which the period of limitation fixed by applicable law has not expired at the time of the filing of the petition upon which the order is entered. If a peri-

od of limitation is fixed by agreement for instituting a suit or proceeding upon a claim, or for filing a claim, proof of claim, proof of loss, demand, notice, or the like, or if in a proceeding, judicial or otherwise, a period of limitation is fixed in the proceeding or pursuant to applicable law for taking an action, filing a claim or pleading, or doing an act, and if the period has not expired at the date of the filing of the petition, the liquidator may, for the benefit of the estate, take any action or do any act, required of or permitted to the seller, within a period of one hundred eighty days subsequent to the entry of an order for liquidation, or within a further period as is shown to the satisfaction of the court not to be unfairly prejudicial to the other party.

c. A statute of limitations or defense of laches shall not run with respect to an action against a seller between the filing of a petition for liquidation against the business of a seller and the denial of the petition. An action against the seller that might have been commenced when the petition was filed may be commenced within sixty days after the petition is denied.

6. *Collection and list of assets.*

a. As soon as practicable after the liquidation order but not later than one hundred twenty days after such order, the liquidator shall prepare in duplicate a list of the seller's assets. The list shall be amended or supplemented as the liquidator may determine. One copy shall be filed in the office of the clerk of court, and one copy shall be retained for the liquidator's files. Amendments and supplements shall be similarly filed.

b. The liquidator shall reduce the assets to a degree of liquidity that is consistent with the effective execution of the liquidation.

c. A submission of a proposal to the court for distribution of assets in accordance with subsection 11 fulfills the requirements of paragraph "a".

7. *Fraudulent transfers prior to petition.*

a. A transfer made and an obligation incurred by a seller whose business is within one year prior to the filing of a successful petition for liquidation under this chapter is fraudulent as to then existing and future creditors if made or incurred without fair consideration, or with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud either existing or future creditors. A fraudulent transfer made or an obligation incurred by a seller whose business is ordered to be liquidated under this chapter may be avoided by the liquidator, except as to a person who in good faith is a purchaser, lienor, or obligee for a present fair equivalent value. A purchaser, lienor, or obligee, who in good faith has given a consideration less than present fair equivalent value for such transfer, lien, or obligation, may retain the property, lien, or obligation as security for repayment. The court may, on due notice, order any such transfer, lien, or obligation to be preserved for the benefit of the estate, and in that event, the receiver shall succeed to and may enforce the

rights of the purchaser, lienor, or obligee.

b. (1) A transfer of property other than real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent lien obtainable by legal or equitable proceedings on a simple contract could not become superior to the rights of the transferee under subsection 9, paragraph "c".

(2) A transfer of real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent bona fide purchaser from the seller could not obtain rights superior to the rights of the transferee.

(3) A transfer which creates an equitable lien is not perfected if there are available means by which a legal lien could be perfected.

(4) A transfer not perfected prior to the filing of a petition for liquidation is deemed to be made immediately before the filing of the successful petition.

(5) This subsection applies whether or not there are or were creditors who might have obtained a lien or persons who might have become bona fide purchasers.

8. *Fraudulent transfer after petition.*

a. After a petition for liquidation has been filed, a transfer of real property of the seller made to a person acting in good faith is valid against the liquidator if made for a present fair equivalent value. If the transfer is not made for a present fair equivalent value, then the transfer is valid to the extent of the present consideration actually paid for which amount the transferee shall have a lien on the property transferred. The commencement of a proceeding in liquidation is constructive notice upon the recording of a copy of the petition for or order of liquidation with the recorder of deeds in the county where any real property in question is located. The exercise by a court of the United States or a state or jurisdiction to authorize a judicial sale of real property of the seller within a county in a state shall not be impaired by the pendency of a proceeding unless the copy is recorded in the county prior to the consummation of the judicial sale.

b. After a petition for liquidation has been filed and before either the liquidator takes possession of the property of the seller or an order of liquidation is granted:

(1) A transfer of the property, other than real property, of the seller made to a person acting in good faith is valid against the liquidator if made for a present fair equivalent value. If the transfer was not made for a present fair equivalent value, then the transfer is valid to the extent of the present consideration actually paid for which amount the transferee shall have a lien on the property transferred.

(2) If acting in good faith, a person indebted to the seller or holding property of the seller may pay the debt or deliver the property, or any part of the property, to the seller or upon the seller's order as if the petition were not pending.

(3) A person having actual knowledge of the

pending liquidation is not acting in good faith.

(4) A person asserting the validity of a transfer under this subsection has the burden of proof. Except as provided in this subsection, a transfer by or on behalf of the seller after the date of the petition for liquidation by any person other than the liquidator is not valid against the liquidator.

c. A person receiving any property from the seller or any benefit of the property of the seller which is a fraudulent transfer under paragraph "a" is personally liable for the property or benefit and shall account to the liquidator.

d. This chapter does not impair the negotiability of currency or negotiable instruments.

9. *Voidable preferences and liens.*

a. (1) A preference is a transfer of the property of a seller to or for the benefit of a creditor for an antecedent debt made or suffered by the seller within one year before the filing of a successful petition for liquidation under this chapter, the effect of which transfer may be to enable the creditor to obtain a greater percentage of this debt than another creditor of the same class would receive. If a liquidation order is entered while the seller is already subject to a receivership, then the transfers are preferences if made or suffered within one year before the filing of the successful petition for the receivership, or within two years before the filing of the successful petition for liquidation, whichever time is shorter.

(2) A preference may be avoided by the liquidator if any of the following exist:

(a) The seller was insolvent at the time of the transfer.

(b) The transfer was made within four months before the filing of the petition.

(c) At the time the transfer was made, the creditor receiving it or to be benefited by the transfer or the creditor's agent acting with reference to the transfer had reasonable cause to believe that the seller was insolvent or was about to become insolvent.

(d) The creditor receiving the transfer was an officer, or an employee, attorney, or other person who was in fact in a position of comparable influence in the business of the seller to an officer whether or not the person held the position of an officer, owner, or other person, firm, corporation, association, or aggregation of persons with whom the seller did not deal at arm's length.

(3) Where the preference is voidable, the liquidator may recover the property. If the property has been converted, the liquidator may recover its value from a person who has received or converted the property. However, if a bona fide purchaser or lienor has given less than the present fair equivalent value, the purchaser or lienor shall have a lien upon the property to the extent of the consideration actually given. Where a preference by way of lien or security interest is voidable, the court may on due notice order the lien or security in-

terest to be preserved for the benefit of the estate, in which event the lien or title shall pass to the liquidator.

b. (1) A transfer of property other than real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent lien obtainable by legal or equitable proceedings on a simple contract could not become superior to the rights of the transferee.

(2) A transfer of real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent bona fide purchaser from the seller could not obtain rights superior to the rights of the transferee.

(3) A transfer which creates an equitable lien is not perfected if there are available means by which a legal lien could be created.

(4) A transfer not perfected prior to the filing of a petition for liquidation is deemed to be made immediately before the filing of the successful petition.

(5) This subsection applies whether or not there are or were creditors who might have obtained liens or persons who might have become bona fide purchasers.

c. (1) A lien obtainable by legal or equitable proceedings upon a simple contract is one arising in the ordinary course of the proceedings upon the entry or docketing of a judgment or decree, or upon attachment, garnishment, execution, or like process, whether before, upon, or after judgment or decree and whether before or upon levy. It does not include liens which under applicable law are given a special priority over other liens which are prior in time.

(2) A lien obtainable by legal or equitable proceedings may become superior to the rights of a transferee, or a purchaser may obtain rights superior to the rights of a transferee within the meaning of paragraph "b", if such consequences follow only from the lien or purchase itself, or from the lien or purchase followed by a step wholly within the control of the respective lienholder or purchaser, with or without the aid of ministerial action by public officials. However, a lien could not become superior and a purchase could not create superior rights for the purpose of paragraph "b" through an act subsequent to the obtaining of a lien or subsequent to a purchase which requires the agreement or concurrence of any third party or which requires further judicial action or ruling.

d. A transfer of property for or on account of a new and contemporaneous consideration, which is under paragraph "b" made or suffered after the transfer because of delay in perfecting it, does not become a transfer for or on account of an antecedent debt if any acts required by the applicable law to be performed in order to perfect the transfer as against liens or a bona fide purchaser's rights are performed within twenty-one days or any period expressly allowed by the law, whichever is less. A transfer to secure a future loan, if a loan is actually made, or a transfer which becomes security for a

future loan, shall have the same effect as a transfer for or on account of a new and contemporaneous consideration.

e. If a lien which is voidable under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), has been dissolved by the furnishing of a bond or other obligation, the surety of which has been indemnified directly or indirectly by the transfer or the creation of a lien upon property of a seller before the filing of a petition under this chapter which results in the liquidation order, the indemnifying transfer or lien is also voidable.

f. The property affected by a lien voidable under paragraphs “a” and “e” is discharged from the lien. The property and any of the indemnifying property transferred to or for the benefit of a surety shall pass to the liquidator. However, the court may on due notice order a lien to be preserved for the benefit of the estate and the court may direct that the conveyance be executed to evidence the title of the liquidator.

g. The court shall have summary jurisdiction in a proceeding by a liquidator to hear and determine the rights of the parties under this section. Reasonable notice of hearing in the proceeding shall be given to all parties in interest, including the obligee of a releasing bond or other like obligation. Where an order is entered for the recovery of indemnifying property in kind or for the avoidance of an indemnifying lien, upon application of any party in interest, the court shall in the same proceeding ascertain the value of the property or lien. If the value is less than the amount for which the property is indemnified or less than the amount of the lien, the transferee or lienholder may elect to retain the property or lien upon payment of its value, as ascertained by the court, to the liquidator within the time as fixed by the court.

h. The liability of a surety under a releasing bond or other like obligation is discharged to the extent of the value of the indemnifying property recovered or the indemnifying lien nullified and avoided by the liquidator. Where the property is retained under paragraph “g”, the liability of the surety is discharged to the extent of the amount paid to the liquidator.

i. If a creditor has been preferred for property which becomes a part of the seller’s estate, and afterward in good faith gives the seller further credit without security of any kind, the amount of the new credit remaining unpaid at the time of the petition may be set off against the preference which would otherwise be recoverable from the creditor.

j. If within four months before the filing of a successful petition for liquidation under this chapter, or at any time in contemplation of a proceeding to liquidate, a seller, directly or indirectly, pays money or transfers property to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered, the transaction may be examined by the court on its own motion or shall be examined by the court on petition of the

liquidator. The payment or transfer shall be held valid only to the extent of a reasonable amount to be determined by the court. The excess may be recovered by the liquidator for the benefit of the estate. However, where the attorney is in a position of influence in the business of the seller or an affiliate, payment of any money or the transfer of any property to the attorney for services rendered or to be rendered shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (d).

k. (1) An officer, manager, employee, shareholder, subscriber, attorney, or other person acting on behalf of the seller who knowingly participates in giving any preference when the person has reasonable cause to believe the seller is or is about to become insolvent at the time of the preference is personally liable to the liquidator for the amount of the preference. There is an inference that reasonable cause exists if the transfer was made within four months before the date of filing of this successful petition for liquidation.

(2) A person receiving property from the seller or the benefit of the property of the seller as a preference voidable under paragraph “a” is personally liable for the property and shall account to the liquidator.

(3) This subsection shall not prejudice any other claim by the liquidator against any person.

10. *Claims of holder of void or voidable rights.*

a. A claim of a creditor who has received or acquired a preference, lien, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or encumbrance, voidable under this chapter, shall not be allowed unless the creditor surrenders the preference, lien, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or encumbrance. If the avoidance is effected by a proceeding in which a final judgment has been entered, the claim shall not be allowed unless the money is paid or the property is delivered to the liquidator within thirty days from the date of the entering of the final judgment. However, the court having jurisdiction over the liquidation may allow further time if there is an appeal or other continuation of the proceeding.

b. A claim allowable under paragraph “a” by reason of a voluntary or involuntary avoidance, preference, lien, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or encumbrance may be filed as an excused late filing under subsection 12, if filed within thirty days from the date of the avoidance or within the further time allowed by the court under paragraph “a”.

11. *Liquidator’s proposal to distribute assets.*

a. From time to time as assets become available, the liquidator shall make application to the court for approval of a proposal to disburse assets out of marshaled assets.

b. The proposal shall at least include provisions for all of the following:

(1) Reserving amounts for the payment of all the following:

(a) Expenses of administration.

(b) To the extent of the value of the security held, the payment of claims of secured creditors.

(c) Claims falling within the priorities established in subsection 18, paragraphs “a” and “b”.

(2) Disbursement of the assets marshaled to date and subsequent disbursement of assets as they become available.

c. Action on the application may be taken by the court provided that the liquidator’s proposal complies with paragraph “b”.

12. *Filing of claims.*

a. Proof of all claims shall be filed with the liquidator in the form required by subsection 13 on or before the last day for filing specified in the notice required under subsection 4.

b. The liquidator may permit a claimant making a late filing to share in distributions, whether past or future, as if the claimant were not late, to the extent that the payment will not prejudice the orderly administration of the liquidation under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The existence of the claim was not known to the claimant and the claimant filed the claim as promptly as reasonably possible after learning of it.

(2) A transfer to a creditor was avoided under subsections 7 through 9, or was voluntarily surrendered under subsection 10, and the filing satisfies the conditions of subsection 10.

(3) The valuation under subsection 17 of security held by a secured creditor shows a deficiency, which is filed within thirty days after the valuation.

c. The liquidator may consider any claim filed late and permit the claimant to receive distributions which are subsequently declared on any claims of the same or lower priority if the payment does not prejudice the orderly administration of the liquidation. The late-filing claimant shall receive at each distribution the same percentage of the amount allowed on the claim as is then being paid to claimants of any lower priority. This shall continue until the claim has been paid in full.

13. *Proof of claim.*

a. Proof of claim shall consist of a statement signed by the claimant that includes all of the following that are applicable:

(1) The particulars of the claim, including the consideration given for it.

(2) The identity and amount of the security on the claim.

(3) The payments, if any, made on the debt.

(4) A statement that the sum claimed is justly owing and that there is no setoff, counterclaim, or defense to the claim.

(5) Any right of priority of payment or other specific right asserted by the claimant.

(6) A copy of the written instrument which is the foundation of the claim.

(7) The name and address of the claimant and the attorney who represents the claimant, if any.

b. A claim need not be considered or allowed if it does not contain all the information identified in paragraph “a” which is applicable. The liquidator may require that a prescribed form be used and may require that other information and documents be included.

c. At any time the liquidator may request the claimant to present information or evidence supplementary to that required under paragraph “a”, and may take testimony under oath, require production of affidavits or depositions, or otherwise obtain additional information or evidence.

d. A judgment or order against a seller entered after the date of filing of a successful petition for liquidation, or a judgment or order against the seller entered at any time by default or by collusion need not be considered as evidence of liability or of the amount of damages. A judgment or order against a seller before the filing of the petition need not be considered as evidence of liability or of the amount of damages.

14. *Special claims.*

a. A claim may be allowed even if contingent, if it is filed pursuant to subsection 12. The claim may be allowed and the claimant may participate in all distributions declared after it is filed to the extent that it does not prejudice the orderly administration of the liquidation.

b. Claims that are due except for the passage of time shall be treated as absolute claims are treated. However, the claims may be discounted at the legal rate of interest.

c. Claims made under employment contracts by directors, principal officers, or persons in fact performing similar functions or having similar powers are limited to payment for services rendered prior to the issuance of an order of liquidation under subsection 2.

15. *Disputed claims.*

a. If a claim is denied in whole or in part by the liquidator, written notice of the determination shall be given to the claimant or the claimant’s attorney by first-class mail at the address shown in the proof of claim. Within sixty days from the mailing of the notice, the claimant may file objections with the liquidator. Unless a filing is made, the claimant shall not further object to the determination.

b. If objections are filed with the liquidator and the liquidator does not alter the denial of the claim as a result of the objections, the liquidator shall ask the court for a hearing as soon as practicable and give notice of the hearing by first-class mail to the claimant or the claimant’s attorney and to any other persons directly affected. The notice shall be given not less than ten nor more than thirty days before the date of hearing. The matter shall be heard by the court or by a court-appointed referee. The referee shall submit findings of fact along with a recommendation.

16. *Claims of other person.* If a creditor,

whose claim against a seller is secured in whole or in part by the undertaking of another person, fails to prove and file that claim, then the other person may do so in the creditor's name and shall be subrogated to the rights of the creditor, whether the claim has been filed by the creditor or by the other person in the creditor's name to the extent that the other person discharges the undertaking. However, in the absence of an agreement with the creditor to the contrary, the other person is not entitled to any distribution until the amount paid to the creditor on the undertaking plus the distributions paid on the claim from the seller's estate to the creditor equal the amount of the entire claim of the creditor. An excess received by the creditor shall be held by the creditor in trust for the other person.

17. *Secured creditor's claims.*

a. The value of the security held by a secured creditor shall be determined in one of the following ways, as the court may direct:

(1) By converting the security into money according to the terms of the agreement pursuant to which the security was delivered to the creditors.

(2) By agreement, arbitration, compromise, or litigation between the creditor and the liquidator.

b. The determination shall be under the supervision and control of the court with due regard for the recommendation of the liquidator. The amount so determined shall be credited upon the secured claim. A deficiency shall be treated as an unsecured claim. If the claimant surrenders the security to the liquidator, the entire claim shall be allowed as if unsecured.

18. The priority of distribution of claims from the seller's estate shall be in accordance with the order in which each class of claims is set forth. Claims in each class shall be paid in full or adequate funds retained for the payment before the members of the next class receive any payment. Subclasses shall not be established within a class. The order of distribution of claims is as follows:

a. *Class 1.* The costs and expenses of administration, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Actual and necessary costs of preserving or recovering the assets of the seller.

(2) Compensation for all authorized services rendered in the liquidation.

(3) Necessary filing fees.

(4) Fees and mileage payable to witnesses.

(5) Authorized reasonable attorney fees and other professional services rendered in the liquidation.

b. *Class 2.* Reasonable compensation to employees for services performed to the extent that they do not exceed two months of monetary compensation and represent payment for services performed within one year before the filing of the petition for liquidation. Officers and directors are not entitled to the benefit of this priority. The priority is in lieu of other similar priority which may be au-

thorized by law as to wages or compensation of employees.

c. *Class 3.* Claims under purchase agreements.

d. *Class 4.* Claims of general creditors.

e. *Class 5.* Claims of the federal or of any state or local government. Claims, including those of a governmental body for a penalty or forfeiture, are allowed in this class only to the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained from the act, transaction, or proceeding out of which the penalty or forfeiture arose, with reasonable and actual costs incurred. The remainder of such claims shall be postponed to the class of claims under paragraph "g".

f. *Class 6.* Claims filed late or any other claims other than claims under paragraph "g".

g. *Class 7.* The claims of shareholders or other owners.

19. *Liquidator's recommendations to the court.*

a. The liquidator shall review claims duly filed in the liquidation and shall make further investigation as necessary. The liquidator may compound, compromise, or in any other manner negotiate the amount for which claims will be recommended to the court except where the liquidator is required by law to accept claims as settled by a person or organization. Unresolved disputes shall be determined under subsection 15. As soon as practicable, the liquidator shall present to the court a report of the claims against the seller with the liquidator's recommendations. The report shall include the name and address of each claimant and the amount of the claim finally recommended.

b. The court may approve, disapprove, or modify the report on claims by the liquidator. Reports not modified by the court within sixty days following submission by the liquidator shall be treated by the liquidator as allowed claims, subject to later modification or to rulings made by the court pursuant to subsection 15. A claim under a policy of insurance shall not be allowed for an amount in excess of the applicable policy limits.

20. *Distribution of assets.* Under the direction of the court, the liquidator shall pay distributions in a manner that will ensure the proper recognition of priorities and a reasonable balance between the expeditious completion of the liquidation and the protection of unliquidated and undetermined claims, including third-party claims. Distribution of assets in kind may be made at valuations set by agreement between the liquidator and the creditor and approved by the court.

21. *Unclaimed and withheld funds.*

a. Unclaimed funds subject to distribution remaining in the liquidator's hands when the liquidator is ready to apply to the court for discharge, including the amount distributable to a creditor, owner, or other person who is unknown or cannot be found, shall be deposited with the treasurer of

state, and shall be paid without interest, except as provided in subsection 18, to the person entitled or to the person's legal representative upon proof satisfactory to the treasurer of state of the right to the funds. Any amount on deposit not claimed within six years from the discharge of the liquidator is deemed to have been abandoned and shall become the property of the state without formal escheat proceedings and be transferred to the insurance division regulatory fund.

b. Funds withheld under subsection 14 and not distributed shall upon discharge of the liquidator be deposited with the treasurer of state and paid pursuant to subsection 18. Sums remaining which under subsection 18 would revert to the undistributed assets of the seller shall be transferred to the insurance division regulatory fund and become the property of the state as provided under paragraph "a", unless the commissioner in the commissioner's discretion petitions the court to reopen the liquidation pursuant to subsection 23.

c. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, funds as identified in paragraph "a", with the approval of the court, shall be made available to the commissioner for use in the detection and prevention of future insolvencies. The commissioner shall hold these funds in the insurance division regulatory fund and shall pay without interest, except as provided in subsection 18, to the person entitled to the funds or to the person's legal representative upon proof satisfactory to the commissioner of the person's right to the funds. The funds shall be held by the commissioner for a period of two years at which time the rights and duties to the unclaimed funds shall vest in the commissioner.

22. *Termination of proceedings.*

a. When all assets justifying the expense of collection and distribution have been collected and distributed under this chapter, the liquidator

shall apply to the court for discharge. The court may grant the discharge and make any other orders, including an order to transfer remaining funds that are uneconomical to distribute, as appropriate.

b. Any other person may apply to the court at any time for an order under paragraph "a". If the application is denied, the applicant shall pay the costs and expenses of the liquidator in resisting the application, including a reasonable attorney fee.

23. *Reopening liquidation.* At any time after the liquidation proceeding has been terminated and the liquidator discharged, the commissioner or other interested party may petition the court to reopen the proceedings for good cause including the discovery of additional assets. The court shall order the proceeding reopened if it is satisfied that there is justification for the reopening.

24. *Disposition of records during and after termination of liquidation.* If it appears to the commissioner that the records of the business of a seller in the process of liquidation or completely liquidated are no longer useful, the commissioner may recommend to the court and the court shall direct what records shall be retained for future reference and what records shall be destroyed.

25. *External audit of liquidator's books.* The court may order audits to be made of the books of the commissioner relating to a liquidation established under this chapter, and a report of each audit shall be filed with the commissioner and with the court. The books, records, and other documents of the liquidation shall be made available to the auditor at any time without notice. The expense of an audit shall be considered a cost of administration of the liquidation.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 523C

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS

523C.3 Application for license.

1. Application for a license as a service company shall be made to and filed with the commissioner on forms approved by the commissioner and shall include all of the following information:

a. The name and principal address of the applicant.

b. The state of incorporation of the applicant.

c. The name and address of the applicant's registered agent for service of process within Iowa.

2. The application shall be accompanied by all of the following:

a. A certificate of good standing for the applicant issued by the secretary of state and dated not

more than thirty days prior to the date of the application.

b. A surety bond, a copy of the receipt from the treasurer of state that a cash deposit has been made, or a copy of a custodial agreement as provided in section 523C.5.

c. A copy of the most recent financial statement, including balance sheets and related statements of income, of the applicant, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, audited by a certified public accountant and dated not more than twelve months prior to the date of the application.

d. An affidavit of an authorized officer of the

service company stating the number of contracts issued by the service company in the preceding calendar year, and stating that the net worth of the service company satisfies the requirements of section 523C.6.

e. A license fee in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars.

3. If the application contains the required information and is accompanied by the items set forth in subsection 2, and if the net worth requirements of section 523C.6 are satisfied, as evidenced by the audited financial statements, the commissioner shall issue the license. If the form of application is not properly completed or if the required accompanying documents are not furnished or in proper form, the commissioner shall not issue the license and shall give the applicant written notice of the grounds for not issuing the license. A notice of license denial shall be accompanied by a refund of fifty percent of the fee submitted with the application.

4. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §98
For future repeal of subsection 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
NEW subsection 4

523C.13 Prohibited acts or practices — penalty.

The commissioner shall adopt rules which regu-

late residential service contracts to prohibit misrepresentation, false advertising, defamation, boycotts, coercion, intimidation, false statements and entries and unfair discrimination or practices. If the commissioner finds that a person has violated the rules adopted under this section, the commissioner may order any or all of the following:

1. Payment of a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each and every act or violation, but not to exceed an aggregate of ten thousand dollars, unless the person knew or reasonably should have known the person was in violation of this section, in which case the penalty shall be not more than five thousand dollars for each and every act or violation, but not to exceed an aggregate penalty of fifty thousand dollars in any one six-month period. The commissioner shall, if it finds the violations of this section were directed, encouraged, condoned, ignored, or ratified by the employer of such person, assess such fine to the employer and not such person. Any civil penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2. Suspension or revocation of the license of a person, if the person knew or reasonably should have known the person was in violation of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §99
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 523D

RETIREMENT FACILITIES

523D.2A Annual certification.

On or before March 1 of each year, a provider shall file a certification with the commissioner in a manner and according to requirements established by the commissioner. The certification shall be accompanied by a one hundred dollar administrative fee which fee shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7. The certification shall attest that according to the best knowledge and belief of the attesting party, the facility administered by the provider is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, including rules adopted by the commissioner or orders issued by the commissioner as authorized under this chapter. The attesting per-

son may be any of the following:

1. A person serving as the president or chief executive officer of a corporation.

2. A person acting as the general partner of a limited partnership.

3. A person acting as the general partner of a limited liability partnership.

4. A person acting in a fiduciary capacity or as a trustee on behalf of a provider.

5. A person who is a manager of a limited liability company.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §100
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 523H

FRANCHISES

523H.6 Encroachment.

1. If a franchisor develops, or grants to a franchisee the right to develop, a new outlet or location which sells essentially the same goods or services under the same trademark, service mark, trade name, logotype, or other commercial symbol as an existing franchisee and the new outlet or location has an adverse effect on the gross sales of the existing franchisee's outlet or location, the existing adversely affected franchisee has a cause of action for monetary damages in an amount calculated pursuant to subsection 3, unless any of the following apply:

a. The franchisor has first offered the new outlet or location to the existing franchisee on the same basic terms and conditions available to the other potential franchisee, or, if the new outlet or location is to be owned by the franchisor, on the terms and conditions that would ordinarily be offered to a franchisee for a similarly situated outlet or location.

b. The adverse impact on the existing franchisee's annual gross sales, based on a comparison to the annual gross sales from the existing outlet or location during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the opening of the new outlet or location, is determined to have been less than five percent during the first twelve months of operation of the new outlet or location.

c. The existing franchisee, at the time the franchisor develops, or grants to a franchisee the right to develop, a new outlet or location, is not in compliance with the franchisor's then current reasonable criteria for eligibility for a new franchise. A franchisee determined to be ineligible pursuant to this paragraph shall be afforded the opportunity to seek compensation pursuant to the formal procedure established under paragraph "d", subparagraph (2). Such procedure shall be the franchisee's exclusive remedy.

d. The franchisor has established both of the following:

(1) A formal procedure for hearing and acting upon claims by an existing franchisee with regard to a decision by the franchisor to develop, or grant to a franchisee the right to develop, a new outlet or location, prior to the opening of the new outlet or location.

(2) A reasonable formal procedure for awarding compensation or other form of consideration to a franchisee to offset all or a portion of the franchisee's lost profits caused by the establishment of the new outlet or location. The procedure shall involve, at the option of the franchisee, one of the following:

(a) A panel, comprised of an equal number of members selected by the franchisee and the fran-

chisor, and one additional member to be selected unanimously by the members selected by the franchisee and the franchisor.

(b) A neutral third-party mediator or an arbitrator with the authority to make a decision or award in accordance with the formal procedure. The procedure shall be deemed reasonable if approved by a majority of the franchisor's franchisees in the United States, either individually or by an elected representative body.

(c) Arbitration of any dispute before neutral arbitrators pursuant to the rules of the American arbitration association. The award of an arbitrator pursuant to this subparagraph division is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 679A.

2. A franchisor shall establish and make available to its franchisees a written policy setting forth its reasonable criteria to be used by the franchisor to determine whether an existing franchisee is eligible for a franchise for an additional outlet or location.

3. *a.* In establishing damages under a cause of action brought pursuant to this section, the franchisee has the burden of proving the amount of lost profits attributable to the compensable sales. In any action brought under this section, the damages payable shall be limited to no more than three years of the proven lost profits. For purposes of this subsection, "compensable sales" means the annual gross sales from the existing outlet or location during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the opening of the new outlet or location less both of the following:

(1) Five percent.

(2) The actual gross sales from the operation of the existing outlet or location for the twelve-month period immediately following the opening of the new outlet or location.

b. Compensable sales shall exclude any amount attributable to factors other than the opening and operation of the new outlet or location.

4. Any cause of action brought under this section must be filed within eighteen months of the opening of the new outlet or location or within three months after the completion of the procedure under subsection 1, paragraph "d", subparagraph (2), whichever is later.

5. Upon petition by the franchisor or the franchisee, the district court may grant a permanent or preliminary injunction to prevent injury or threatened injury for a violation of this section or to preserve the status quo pending the outcome of the formal procedure under subsection 1, paragraph "d", subparagraph (2).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 523I

IOWA CEMETERY ACT

523I.102 Definitions.

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

1. “*Authorized to do business within this state*” means a person licensed, registered, or subject to regulation by an agency of the state of Iowa or who has filed a consent to service of process with the commissioner for purposes of this chapter.

2. “*Burial site*” means any area, except a cemetery, that is used to inter or scatter remains.

3. “*Capital gains*” means appreciation in the value of trust assets for which a market value may be determined with reasonable certainty after deduction of investment losses, taxes, expenses incurred in the sale of trust assets, any costs of the operation of the trust, examination expenses, and any audit expenses.

4. “*Care fund*” means funds set aside for the care of a perpetual care cemetery, including all of the following:

a. Money or real or personal property impressed with a trust by the terms of this chapter.

b. Contributions in the form of a gift, grant, or bequest.

c. Any accumulated income that the trustee of the fund or the cemetery allocates to principal.

5. “*Casket*” means a rigid container which is designed for the encasement of human remains and which is usually constructed of wood, metal, fiberglass, plastic, or like material and ornamented and lined with fabric.

6. “*Cemetery*” means any area that is or was open to use by the public in general or any segment thereof and is used or is intended to be used to inter or scatter remains. “*Cemetery*” does not include the following:

a. A private burial site where use is restricted to members of a family, if the interment rights are conveyed without a monetary payment, fee, charge, or other valuable form of compensation or consideration.

b. A private burial site where use is restricted to a narrow segment of the public, if the interment rights are conveyed without a monetary payment, fee, charge, or other valuable form of compensation or consideration.

c. A pioneer cemetery.

7. “*Columbarium*” means a structure, room, or space in a mausoleum or other building containing niches or recesses for disposition of cremated remains.

8. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance.

9. “*Common business enterprise*” means a group of two or more business entities that share common ownership in excess of fifty percent.

10. “*Disinterment*” means to remove human

remains from their place of final disposition.

11. “*Doing business in this state*” means issuing or performing wholly or in part any term of an interment rights agreement executed within the state of Iowa.

12. “*Financial institution*” means a state or federally insured bank, savings and loan association, credit union, trust department thereof, or a trust company that is authorized to do business within this state, that has been granted trust powers under the laws of this state or the United States, and that holds funds under a trust agreement. “*Financial institution*” does not include a cemetery or any person employed by or directly involved with a cemetery.

13. “*Garden*” means an area within a cemetery established by the cemetery as a subdivision for organizational purposes, not for sale purposes.

14. “*Grave space*” means a space of ground in a cemetery that is used or intended to be used for an in-ground burial.

15. “*Gross selling price*” means the aggregate amount a purchaser is obligated to pay for interment rights, exclusive of finance charges.

16. “*Inactive cemetery*” means a cemetery that is not operating on a regular basis, is not offering to sell or provide interments or other services reasonably necessary for interment, and does not provide or permit reasonable ingress or egress for the purposes of visiting interment spaces.

17. “*Income*” means the return in money or property derived from the use of trust principal after deduction of investment losses, taxes, and expenses incurred in the sale of trust assets, any cost of the operation of the trust, examination expenses or fees, and any audit expenses. “*Income*” includes but is not limited to:

a. Rent of real or personal property, including sums received for cancellation or renewal of a lease and any royalties.

b. Interest on money lent, including sums received as consideration for prepayment of principal.

c. Cash dividends paid on corporate stock.

d. Interest paid on deposit funds or debt obligations.

e. Gain realized from the sale of trust assets.

18. “*Insolvent*” means the inability to pay debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

19. “*Interment rights*” means the rights to place remains in a specific location for use as a final resting place or memorial.

20. “*Interment rights agreement*” means an agreement to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, or interment rights.

21. *“Interment space”* means a space used or intended to be used for the interment of remains including but not limited to a grave space, lawn crypt, mausoleum crypt, and niche.

22. *“Lawn crypt”* means a preplaced enclosed chamber, which is usually constructed of reinforced concrete and poured in place, or a precast unit installed in quantity, either side-by-side or at multiple depths, and covered by earth or sod.

23. *“Lot”* means an area in a cemetery containing more than one interment space which is uniquely identified by an alphabetical, numeric, or alphanumeric identification system.

24. *“Maintenance fund”* means funds set aside for the maintenance of a nonperpetual care cemetery, including all of the following:

a. Money or real or personal property impressed with a trust by the terms of this chapter.

b. Contributions in the form of a gift, grant, or bequest.

c. Any accumulated income that the trustee of the fund or the cemetery allocates to principal.

25. *“Mausoleum”* means an aboveground structure designed for the entombment of human remains.

26. *“Mausoleum crypt”* means a chamber in a mausoleum of sufficient size to contain casketed human remains.

27. *“Memorial”* means any product, including any foundation other than a mausoleum or columbarium, used for identifying an interment space or for commemoration of the life, deeds, or career of a decedent including but not limited to a monument, marker, niche plate, urn garden plaque, crypt plate, cenotaph, marker bench, and vase.

28. *“Memorial care”* means any care provided or to be provided for the general maintenance of memorials including foundation repair or replacement, resetting or straightening tipped memorials, repairing or replacing inadvertently damaged memorials, and any other care clearly specified in the purchase agreement.

29. *“Memorial dealer”* means any person offering or selling memorials retail to the public.

30. *“Memorialization”* means any permanent system designed to mark or record the name and other data pertaining to a decedent.

31. *“Merchandise”* means any personal property offered or sold for use in connection with the funeral, final disposition, memorialization, or interment of human remains, but which is exclusive of interment rights.

32. *“Neglected cemetery”* means a cemetery where there has been a failure to cut grass or weeds or care for graves, memorials or memorialization, walls, fences, driveways, and buildings, or for which proper records of interments have not been maintained.

33. *“Niche”* means a recess or space in a columbarium or mausoleum used for placement of cremated human remains.

34. *“Opening and closing services”* means one

or more services necessarily or customarily provided in connection with the interment or entombment of human remains or a combination thereof.

35. *“Operating a cemetery”* means offering to sell or selling interment rights, or any service or merchandise necessarily or customarily provided for a funeral, or for the entombment or cremation of a dead human, or any combination thereof, including but not limited to opening and closing services, caskets, memorials, vaults, urns, and interment receptacles.

36. *“Outer burial container”* means any container which is designed for placement in the ground around a casket or an urn including but not limited to containers commonly known as burial vaults, urn vaults, grave boxes, grave liners, and lawn crypts.

37. *“Perpetual care cemetery”* includes all of the following:

a. Any cemetery that was organized or commenced business in this state on or after July 1, 1995.

b. Any cemetery that has established a care fund in compliance with section 523I.810.

c. Any cemetery that represents that it is a perpetual care cemetery in its interment rights agreement.

d. Any cemetery that represents in any other manner that the cemetery provides perpetual, permanent, or guaranteed care.

38. *“Person”* means an individual, firm, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, association, trustee, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or other entity, or any combination thereof.

39. *“Pioneer cemetery”* means a cemetery where there were twelve or fewer burials in the preceding fifty years.

40. *“Purchaser”* means a person who purchases memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, interment rights, or a combination thereof. A purchaser need not be a beneficiary of the interment rights agreement.

41. *“Relative”* means a great-grandparent, grandparent, father, mother, spouse, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, second cousin, third cousin, or grandchild connected to a person by either blood or affinity.

42. *“Religious cemetery”* means a cemetery that is owned, operated, or controlled by a recognized church or denomination, or a cemetery designated as such in the official Catholic directory on file with the insurance division or in a similar publication of a recognized church or denomination, or a cemetery that the commissioner determines is operating as a religious cemetery upon review of an application by the cemetery that includes a description of the cemetery’s affiliation with a recognized church or denomination, the extent to which the affiliate organization is responsible for the financial and contractual obligations of the cemetery, or the provision of the Internal Revenue

Code, if any, that exempts the cemetery from the payment of federal income tax.

43. “*Relocation*” means the act of taking remains from the place of interment or the place where the remains are being held to another designated place.

44. “*Remains*” means the body of a deceased human or a body part, or limb that has been removed from a living human, including a body, body part, or limb in any stage of decomposition, or cremated remains.

45. “*Scattering services provider*” means a person in the business of scattering human cremated remains.

46. “*Seller*” means a person doing business within this state, including a person doing business within this state who advertises, sells, promotes, or offers to furnish memorials, memorialization, opening and closing services, scattering services, or interment rights, or a combination thereof, whether the transaction is completed or offered in person, through the mail, over the telephone, by the internet, or through any other means of commerce.

47. “*Special care*” means any care provided or to be provided that supplements or exceeds the requirements of this chapter in accordance with the specific directions of any donor of funds for such purposes.

48. “*Undeveloped space*” means a designated area or building within a cemetery that has been mapped and planned for future development but is not yet fully developed.

49. “*Veterans cemetery*” means a cemetery that is owned or operated by the state of Iowa or by the United States for the burial of veterans.

2009 Acts, ch 132, §5
Subsection 39 amended

523I.201 Administration.

1. This chapter shall be administered by the commissioner. The commissioner may employ officers, attorneys, accountants, and other employees as needed for administering this chapter.

2. It is unlawful for the commissioner or any administrative staff to use for personal benefit any information which is filed with or obtained by the commissioner and which is not made public. This chapter does not authorize the commissioner or any staff member to disclose any such information except among themselves or to other cemetery and funeral administrators, regulatory authorities, or governmental agencies, or when necessary and appropriate in a proceeding or investigation under this chapter or as required by chapter 22. This chapter neither creates nor derogates any privileges that exist at common law or otherwise when documentary or other evidence is sought under a subpoena directed to the commissioner or any administrative staff.

3. The commissioner shall submit an annual report to the general assembly’s standing commit-

tees on government oversight by October 1 of each year reporting on the administration of this chapter. The report shall set forth any recommendations for changes in the law that the commissioner deems necessary or desirable to prevent abuses or evasions of this chapter or rules implementing this chapter or to rectify undesirable conditions in connection with the administration of this chapter or rules implementing this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 86, §6
Subsection 3 amended

523I.205 Prosecution for violations of law — civil penalties.

1. A violation of this chapter or rules adopted or orders issued under this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “a”. The remedies and penalties provided by section 714.16, including but not limited to injunctive relief and penalties, apply to violations of this chapter.

2. If the commissioner believes that grounds exist for the criminal prosecution of persons subject to this chapter for violations of this chapter or any other law of this state, the commissioner may forward to the attorney general or the county attorney the grounds for the belief, including all evidence in the commissioner’s possession, so that the attorney general or the county attorney may proceed with the matter as deemed appropriate. At the request of the attorney general, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute the action when brought in the county attorney’s county.

3. A person who violates a provision of this chapter or rules adopted or orders issued under this chapter may be subject to civil penalties in addition to criminal penalties. The commissioner may impose, assess, and collect a civil penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars for each violation. For the purposes of computing the amount of each civil penalty, each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. All civil penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §101
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

523I.304 Rulemaking and enforcement.

1. A cemetery may adopt, amend, and enforce rules for the use, care, control, management, restriction, and protection of the cemetery, as necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the cemetery, including, but not limited to, the use, care, and transfer of any interment space or right of interment.

2. A cemetery may restrict and limit the use of all property within the cemetery by rules that do, but are not limited to doing, all of the following:

a. Prohibit the placement of memorials or memorialization, buildings, or other types of structures within any portion of the cemetery.

b. Regulate the uniformity, class, and kind of memorials and memorialization and structures within the cemetery.

c. Regulate the scattering or placement of cremated remains within the cemetery.

d. Prohibit or regulate the placement of non-human remains within the cemetery.

e. Prohibit or regulate the introduction or care of trees, shrubs, and other types of plants within the cemetery.

f. Regulate the right of third parties to open, prepare for interment, and close interment spaces.

g. Prohibit interment in any part of the cemetery not designated as an interment space.

h. Prevent the use of space for any purpose inconsistent with the use of the property as a cemetery.

3. A cemetery shall not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits interment because of the race, color, or national origin of a decedent. A provision of a contract or a certificate of ownership or other instrument conveying interment rights that prohibits interment in a cemetery because of the race, color, or national origin of a decedent is void.

4. A cemetery's rules shall be plainly printed or typewritten and maintained for inspection in the office of the cemetery or, if the cemetery does not have an office, in another suitable place within the cemetery. The cemetery's rules shall be provided to owners of interment spaces upon request.

5. A cemetery's rules shall specify the cemetery's obligations in the event that interment spaces, memorials, or memorialization are damaged or defaced by acts of vandalism. The rules may specify a multiyear restoration of an interment space, or a memorial or memorialization when the damage is extensive or when money available from the cemetery's trust fund is inadequate to complete repairs immediately. The owner of an interment space, or a memorial or memorialization that has been damaged or defaced shall be notified by the cemetery by restricted certified mail at the owner's last known address within sixty days of the discovery of the damage or defacement. The rules shall specify whether the owner is liable, in whole or in part, for the cost to repair or replace an interment space or a damaged or defaced memorial or memorialization.

6. The cemetery shall not approve any rule which unreasonably restricts competition, or which unreasonably increases the cost to the owner of interment rights in exercising these rights.

7. A cemetery owned and controlled by a governmental subdivision shall adopt and enforce a rule allowing any veteran who is a landowner or who lives within the governmental subdivision to purchase an interment space and to be interred within the cemetery. For the purposes of this section, "veteran" means the same as defined in section 35.1 or a resident of this state who served in

the armed forces of the United States, completed a minimum aggregate of ninety days of active federal service, and was discharged under honorable conditions.

For future amendment to subsection 7 effective July 1, 2010, see 2009 Acts, ch 164, §5 - 7

Section not amended; footnote added

523I.316 Protection of cemeteries and burial sites.

1. *Existence of cemetery or burial site — notification.* If a governmental subdivision is notified of the existence of a cemetery, or a marked burial site that is not located in a dedicated cemetery, within its jurisdiction and the cemetery or burial site is not otherwise provided for under this chapter, the governmental subdivision shall, as soon as is practicable, notify the owner of the land upon which the cemetery or burial site is located of the cemetery's or burial site's existence and location. The notification shall include an explanation of the provisions of this section. If there is a basis to believe that interment may have occurred more than one hundred fifty years earlier, the governmental subdivision shall also notify the state archaeologist.

2. *Disturbance of interment spaces — penalty.* A person who knowingly and without authorization damages, defaces, destroys, or otherwise disturbs an interment space commits criminal mischief in the third degree. Criminal mischief in the third degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

3. *Duty to preserve and protect.*

a. A governmental subdivision having a cemetery, or a burial site that is not located within a dedicated cemetery, within its jurisdiction, for which preservation is not otherwise provided, shall preserve and protect the cemetery or burial site as necessary to restore or maintain its physical integrity as a cemetery or burial site. The governmental subdivision may enter into a written agreement to delegate the responsibility for the preservation and protection of the cemetery or burial site to the owner of the property on which the cemetery or burial site is located or to a public or private organization interested in historical preservation. The governmental subdivision shall not enter into an agreement with a public or private organization to preserve and protect the cemetery or burial site unless the property owner has been offered the opportunity to enter into such an agreement and has declined to do so.

b. A governmental subdivision is authorized to expend public funds, in any manner authorized by law, in connection with such a cemetery or burial site.

c. If a governmental subdivision proposes to enter into an agreement with a public or private organization pursuant to this subsection to preserve and protect a cemetery or burial site that is located on property owned by another person within the jurisdiction of the governmental subdivi-

vision, the proposed agreement shall be written, and the governmental subdivision shall provide written notice by ordinary mail of the proposed agreement to the property owner at least fourteen days prior to the date of the meeting at which such proposed agreement will be authorized. The notice shall include the location of the cemetery or burial site and a copy of the proposed agreement, and explain that the property owner is required to permit members of the public or private organization reasonable ingress and egress for the purposes of preserving and protecting the cemetery or burial site pursuant to the proposed agreement. The notice shall also include the date, time, and place of the meeting and a statement that the property owner has a right to attend the meeting and to comment regarding the proposed agreement.

d. Subject to chapter 670, a governmental subdivision that enters into an agreement with a public or private organization pursuant to this subsection is liable for any personal injury or property damage that occurs in connection with the preservation or protection of the cemetery or burial site or access to the cemetery or burial site by the governmental subdivision or the public or private organization.

For the purposes of this paragraph, “*liable*” means liability for every civil wrong which results in wrongful death or injury to a person or injury to property or injury to personal or property rights and includes but is not restricted to actions based upon negligence; error or omission; nuisance; breach of duty, whether statutory or other duty; or denial or impairment of any right under any constitutional provision, statute, or rule of law.

e. A property owner who is required to permit members of a public or private organization reasonable ingress and egress for the purpose of preserving or protecting a cemetery or burial site on that owner’s property and who acts in good faith and in a reasonable manner pursuant to this subsection is not liable for any personal injury or property damage that occurs in connection with the preservation or protection of the cemetery or burial site or access to the cemetery or burial site.

f. For the purposes of this subsection, reasonable ingress and egress to a cemetery or burial site shall include the following:

(1) A member of a public or private organization that has entered into a written agreement with the governmental subdivision who desires to visit such a cemetery or burial site shall give the property owner at least ten days’ written notice of the intended visit.

(2) If the property owner cannot provide reasonable access to the cemetery or burial site on the desired date, the property owner shall provide reasonable alternative dates when the property owner can provide access to the member.

(3) A property owner is not required to make

any improvements to that person’s property to satisfy the requirement to provide reasonable access to a cemetery or burial site pursuant to this subsection.

4. *Confiscation and return of memorials.* A law enforcement officer having reason to believe that a memorial or memorialization is in the possession of a person without authorization or right to possess the memorial or memorialization may take possession of the memorial or memorialization from that person and turn it over to the officer’s law enforcement agency. If a law enforcement agency determines that a memorial or memorialization the agency has taken possession of rightfully belongs on an interment space, the agency shall return the memorial or memorialization to the interment space, or make arrangements with the person having jurisdiction over the interment space for its return.

5. *Burial sites located on private property.* If a person notifies a governmental subdivision that a burial site of the person’s relative is located on property owned by another person within the jurisdiction of the governmental subdivision, the governmental subdivision shall notify the property owner of the location of the burial site and that the property owner is required to permit the person reasonable ingress and egress for the purposes of visiting the burial site of the person’s relative.

6. *Discovery of human remains.* Any person discovering human remains shall notify the county or state medical examiner or a city, county, or state law enforcement agency as soon as is reasonably possible unless the person knows or has good reason to believe that such notice has already been given or the discovery occurs in a cemetery. If there is reason to believe that interment may have occurred more than one hundred fifty years earlier, the governmental subdivision notified shall also notify the state archaeologist. A person who does not provide notice required pursuant to this subsection commits a serious misdemeanor.

7. *Adverse possession.* A cemetery or a pioneer cemetery is exempt from seizure, appropriation, or acquisition of title under any claim of adverse possession, unless it is shown that all remains in the cemetery or pioneer cemetery have been disinterred and removed to another location.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §144
NEW subsection 7

523I.602 Management by trustee.

1. *Trustee appointed—trust funds.* The owners of, or any party interested in, a cemetery may, by petition presented to the district court of the county where the cemetery is situated, have a trustee appointed with authority to receive any and all moneys or property that may be donated for and on account of the cemetery and to invest, manage, and control the moneys or property under the direction of the court. However, the trustee

shall not be authorized to receive any gift, except with the understanding that the principal sum is to be a permanent fund, and only the net proceeds therefrom shall be used in carrying out the purpose of the trust created, and all such funds shall be exempt from taxation.

2. *Requisites of petition.* The petition shall state the amount proposed to be placed in such trust fund, the manner of investment thereof, and the provisions made for the disposition of any surplus income not required for the care and upkeep of the property described in such petition.

3. *Approval of court — surplus fund.* Such provisions shall be subject to the approval of the court and when so approved the trust fund and the trustee thereof shall, at all times, be subject to the orders and control of the court and such surplus arising from the trust fund shall not be used except for charitable, eleemosynary, or public purposes under the direction of the court.

4. *Receipt — record.* Every such trustee shall execute and deliver to the donor a receipt showing the amount of money or other property received, and the use to be made of the net proceeds from the same, duly attested by the clerk of the court granting letters of trusteeship, and the trustee shall keep a signed and attested copy of the receipt.

5. *Investments.* Any such trustee may receive and invest all moneys and property, so donated or bequeathed, and that portion of cemetery lot sales and permanent charges made against interment spaces which has been set aside in a perpetual care fund, in such authorized investments and in the manner prescribed in section 636.23.

6. *Bond — approval — oath.* Every such trustee before entering upon the discharge of the trustee's duties or at any time thereafter when required by the court shall give a bond in an amount as may be required by the court, approved by the clerk, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trustee's duties, and take and subscribe an oath the same in substance as the condition of the bond, which bond and oath must be filed with the clerk.

7. *Clerk — duty of.* At the time of filing each bond and oath the clerk shall at once advise the court as to the amount of the principal fund in the hands of such trustee, the amount of the bond filed, and whether it is good and sufficient for the amount given.

8. *Compensation — costs.* Such trustee shall serve without compensation, but may, out of the income received, pay all proper items of expense incurred in the performance of the trustee's duties, including cost of the bond, if any.

9. *Annual report.* Such trustee shall make a full report of the trustee's doings in the month of January following appointment and in January of each successive year. In each report the trustee shall apportion the net proceeds received from the sum total of the permanent funds assigned to the trustee in trust.

10. *Removal — vacancy filled.* Any such trustee may be removed by the court at any time for cause, and in the event of removal or death, the court shall appoint a new trustee and require the new trustee's predecessor or the predecessor's personal representative to make a full accounting.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §8
Subsection 4 amended

523I.813 Annual report by perpetual care cemeteries.

1. A perpetual care cemetery shall file an annual report at the end of each fiscal year of the cemetery.

2. The report shall be filed with the commissioner within four months following the end of the cemetery's fiscal year in the form required by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall levy an administrative penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars against a cemetery that fails to file the annual report when due, payable to the state for deposit as provided in section 505.7.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §102
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 524

BANKS

524.207 Expenses of the banking division — fees.

1. Except as otherwise provided by statute, all expenses required in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the banking division of the department of commerce, the superintendent, and the state banking council by the laws of this state shall be paid from fees provided by the laws of this state and appropriated by the

general assembly from the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12. All of these fees are payable to the superintendent. The superintendent shall pay all the fees and other moneys received by the superintendent to the treasurer of state within the time required by section 12.10 and the fees and other moneys shall be deposited into the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2. The superintendent shall account for receipts and disbursements according to the separate duties imposed upon the superintendent by the laws of this state and each separate duty shall be fiscally self-sustaining.

3. The banking division may expend additional funds, including funds for additional personnel, if those additional expenditures are actual expenses which exceed the funds budgeted for bank or licensee examinations or investigations and directly result from examinations or investigations of banks or licensees. The amounts necessary to fund the excess examination or investigation expenses shall be collected from banks and licensees being regulated, and the collections shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2. The division shall notify in writing the legislative services agency and the department of management when hiring additional personnel. The writ-

ten notification shall include documentation that any additional expenditure related to such hiring will be totally reimbursed as provided in section 546.12, subsection 2, and shall also include the division's justification for hiring such personnel. The division must obtain the approval of the department of management only if the number of additional personnel to be hired exceeds the number of full-time equivalent positions authorized by the general assembly.

4. All fees and moneys collected shall be deposited into the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and expenses required to be paid under this section shall be paid from moneys in the department of commerce revolving fund and appropriated for those purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §103
For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 1, 3, and 4, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Subsections 1, 3, and 4 amended

CHAPTER 533

CREDIT UNIONS

533.111 Expenses of the credit union division.

1. *a.* All expenses required in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the credit union division, the superintendent, and the review board by the laws of this state shall be paid from fees provided by the laws of this state and appropriated by the general assembly from the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

b. All fees imposed under this chapter are payable to the superintendent, who shall pay all fees and other moneys received to the treasurer of state within the time required by section 12.10. The treasurer of state shall deposit such funds in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2. The superintendent shall account for receipts and disbursements according to the separate duties imposed upon the superintendent by the laws of this state, and each separate duty shall be fiscally self-sustaining.

3. The credit union division may expend additional funds, including funds for additional personnel, if the additional expenditures are actual expenses that exceed the funds budgeted for credit union examinations and directly result from examinations of state credit unions.

a. The amounts necessary to fund the excess examination expenses shall be collected from state credit unions being regulated, and the collections shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

b. The division shall notify in writing the legislative services agency and the department of management when hiring additional personnel. The written notification shall include documentation that any additional expenditure related to such hiring will be totally reimbursed as provided in section 546.12, subsection 2, and shall also include the division's justification for hiring such personnel. The division must obtain the approval of the department of management only if the number of additional personnel to be hired exceeds the number of full-time equivalent positions authorized by the general assembly.

4. *a.* All fees and other moneys collected shall be deposited into the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and expenses required to be paid under this section shall be paid from moneys in the department of commerce revolving fund and appropriated for those purposes.

b. Funds appropriated to the credit union division shall be subject at all times to the warrant of the director of revenue,* drawn upon written requisition of the superintendent or a designated representative, for the payment of all salaries and other expenses necessary to carry out the duties of the credit union division.

5. The credit union division may accept reimbursement of expenses related to the examination of a state credit union from the national credit union administration or any other guarantor or insurance plan authorized by this chapter. These reimbursements shall be deposited into the depart-

ment of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §104
For future repeal of 2009 amendments to subsections 1, 3, 4, and 5, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146

*The "director of the department of administrative services" probably intended; corrective legislation is pending
Subsections 1 and 3 – 5 amended

533.329 Taxation.

1. A state credit union shall be deemed an institution for savings and is subject to taxation only as to its real estate and moneys and credits. The shares shall not be taxed.

2. *a.* The moneys and credits tax on state credit unions is imposed at a rate of one-half cent on each dollar of the legal and special reserves that are required to be maintained by the state credit union under section 533.303, and shall be levied by the board of supervisors and placed upon the tax list and collected by the county treasurer. However, an exemption shall be given to each state credit union in the amount of forty thousand dollars.

b. The amount collected in each taxing district within a city shall be apportioned twenty percent to the county, thirty percent to the city general fund, and fifty percent to the general fund of the state, and the amount collected in each taxing district outside of cities shall be apportioned fifty percent to the county and fifty percent to the general fund of the state.

c. The moneys and credits tax shall be collected at the location of the state credit union as shown in its articles of incorporation.

d. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by a tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.331C for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

e. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.333.

f. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by a qualified expenditure tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "a".

g. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15.393, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

h. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43.

i. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

j. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an Iowa fund of funds tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.66.

k. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax

credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

l. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

m. The moneys and credits tax imposed under this section shall be reduced by a redevelopment tax credit allowed under chapter 15, subchapter II, part 9.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §40
Subsection 2, paragraph m amended

533.501 Supervisory action.

1. *Cease and desist order.*

a. (1) If the superintendent has reason to believe that an officer, director, employee, or committee member of a state credit union has violated any law, rule, or cease and desist order relating to a state credit union, or has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of a state credit union, the superintendent may cause notice to be served upon the officer, director, employee, or committee member to appear before the superintendent to show cause why the person should not be removed from office or employment. A copy of such notice shall be sent by certified mail or restricted certified mail to each director of the state credit union affected.

(2) If the superintendent finds that the accused has violated a law, rule, or cease and desist order relating to a state credit union, or has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of a state credit union, after granting the accused a hearing before an independent administrative law judge, the superintendent in the superintendent's discretion may order that the accused be removed from office and from any position of employment with the state credit union. The superintendent may further order that the accused not accept employment in any state credit union under the superintendent's jurisdiction without the superintendent's prior approval.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served upon the accused and upon the state credit union affected, at which time the accused shall cease to be an officer, director, employee, or committee member of the state credit union.

b. (1) If the superintendent determines that a state credit union has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, after notice and opportunity for hearing, the superintendent shall order the state credit union to correct the violation, except when the state credit union is insolvent.

(2) The superintendent may specify the manner in which the violation is to be corrected and grant the state credit union not more than sixty days within which to comply with the order.

(3) The superintendent may revoke a state credit union's certificate of approval for failure to comply with the order.

(4) If the certificate of approval has been revoked, the superintendent may apply to the dis-

strict court of the county in which the state credit union is located for the appointment of a receiver for the state credit union.

2. *Summary cease and desist order.*

a. (1) If it appears to the superintendent that a state credit union, or any director, officer, employee, or committee member of a state credit union, is engaging in or is about to engage in an unsafe or unsound practice or dishonest act in conducting the business of the state credit union that is likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets or earnings of the state credit union, or is likely to seriously weaken the condition of the state credit union or otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of its members, the superintendent may issue an interim summary cease and desist order requiring the state credit union, or any director, officer, employee, or committee member, to cease and desist from any such practice or act, and may take affirmative action, including suspension of the director, officer, employee, or committee member to prevent such insolvency, dissipation, condition, or prejudice.

(2) The interim order shall become effective upon personal service upon the state credit union, or upon the director, officer, employee, or committee member of the state credit union, and remain effective and enforceable pending the completion of administrative proceedings conducted pursuant to this section and issuance of a final order.

b. (1) The interim order shall contain a concise statement of the facts constituting the alleged unsafe or unsound practice or alleged dishonest act, and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether a final order to cease and desist should issue against the state credit union, or any director, officer, employee, or committee member.

(2) The hearing shall be fixed for a date not later than thirty days after service of the interim order unless a later date is set at the request of the party served.

(3) If the state credit union, or the director, officer, employee, or committee member, fails to appear at the hearing, the state credit union, or the director, officer, employee, or committee member, is deemed to have consented to the issuance of a final cease and desist order.

(4) In the event of such consent, or if upon the record made at the hearing the superintendent finds that any unsafe or unsound practice or dishonest act specified in the interim order has been established, the superintendent may issue and serve upon the state credit union, or the director, officer, employee, or committee member, a final order to cease and desist from any such practice or act. The order may require the state credit union, or the director, officer, employee, or committee member, to cease and desist from any such practice or act and direct affirmative action, including suspension of the director, officer, employee, or committee member.

c. (1) A hearing provided for in this section shall be presided over by an administrative law judge appointed in accordance with section 17A.11.

(2) The hearing shall be private, unless the superintendent determines after full consideration of the views of the party afforded the hearing, that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest.

(3) After the hearing, and within thirty days after the case has been submitted for decision, the superintendent shall review the proposed order of the administrative law judge and render a final decision, including findings of fact upon which the decision is predicated, and issue and serve upon each party to the proceeding an order consistent with this section.

(4) Records and information relating to the hearing shall be confidential and not subject to subpoena. Such records and information shall not constitute a public record subject to examination or copying under chapter 22.

d. Any final order issued by the superintendent shall become effective upon service upon the state credit union, director, officer, employee, or committee member.

e. In the case of violation or threatened violation of, or failure to obey, an order, the superintendent may apply to the district court of the county in which the state credit union has its principal place of business for the enforcement of the order and such court shall have jurisdiction and power to order and require compliance with the order.

f. (1) Within ten days after a state credit union or any director, officer, employee, or committee member is served with a summary cease and desist order, the state credit union or director, officer, employee, or committee member affected may apply to the district court in the county in which the state credit union has its principal place of business for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the enforcement, operation, or effectiveness of the interim order pending the completion of administrative proceedings.

(2) If serious prejudice to the interests of the superintendent, the state credit union, or the officer, director, employee, or committee member would result from a court hearing, the court may order the judicial proceeding to be conducted in camera.

3. *Complaint response process.* The superintendent shall adopt rules establishing a complaint response process that shall include provisions relating to but not limited to complaint intake, preliminary informal and formal investigation procedures, complaint dismissal procedures, and imposition of remedial sanctions through an administrative resolution procedure or a contested case hearing.

a. Notwithstanding chapter 22, the superintendent shall keep confidential any social security number, residence address, or residence telephone

number obtained in connection with a complaint intake, investigation, dismissal, or imposition of remedial sanctions, and may keep confidential the name of the complainant, the name of the subject of the complaint, and any other information obtained in connection with a complaint intake, investigation, dismissal, or imposition of remedial sanctions, if disclosure is not required in the performance of the duties of the superintendent, or in order to accomplish the provisions of this chapter, or otherwise required by law. At the discretion of the superintendent, the name of the complainant, residence address of the complainant, and residence telephone number of the complainant may be provided to the subject of the complaint, or to an authorized agent of such person, without waiving the confidentiality afforded by this subsection, provided that the superintendent has notified the complainant in advance of such disclosure. Disclosure or release of information by the superintendent in the course of an administrative or judicial

proceeding shall not constitute a violation of this subsection.

b. Notwithstanding chapter 22, or paragraph “a” of this subsection, if the superintendent determines it is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of the public, the superintendent may share information with other regulatory authorities or government agencies and may publish information concerning a complaint if it is determined that there is or has been a violation of this chapter, the laws of this state or the United States, or a rule promulgated or order issued pursuant to this chapter. Such information as the superintendent deems appropriate may be redacted so that the sharing, releasing, or publishing of the information in accordance with this subsection does not make available personally identifiable information.

2009 Acts, ch 48, §2
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 533A

DEBT MANAGEMENT

533A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Creditor*” means a person who grants credit, a person who takes assignment of the rights to payments of a person who grants credit, or a person for whose benefit moneys are being collected and distributed by a licensee.
2. “*Debt management*” means, when done for a fee, any of the following:
 - a. Arranging or negotiating, or attempting to arrange or negotiate, the amount or terms of debt owed by a debtor to a creditor.
 - b. Receiving from a debtor, directly or indirectly, money or evidences thereof for the purposes of distributing the same to one or more creditors of the debtor in payment or partial payment of the debtor’s obligations.
 - c. Serving as an intermediary between a debtor and one or more creditors of the debtor for the purpose of obtaining concessions from the creditors.
 - d. Engaging in debt settlement.
3. “*Debt settlement*” means seeking to settle the amount of a debtor’s debts with creditors for less than the amounts owed on the debts.
4. “*Debtor*” means any natural person.
5. “*Donation*” means money given by the debtor to a licensee as a gift for debt management and outside of the debt management contract.
6. “*Fee*” means the moneys paid by the debtor to the licensee as payment for debt management and shall not include money paid to the licensee or held by the licensee for distribution to a creditor,

a distribution to the debtor as a refund, or a donation.

7. “*Gratuitous debt-management service*” means debt management without charging a fee.

8. “*Licensee*” means any person licensed under this chapter.

9. “*Natural person*” means an individual who is not an association, joint venture or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, other business entity, or any group of individuals or business entities, however organized.

10. “*Office*” means each location by street number, building number, city, and state where any person engages in debt management.

11. “*Person*” means an individual, an association, joint venture or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, or any other group of individuals however organized.

12. “*Superintendent*” means the superintendent of banking.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §1
Section amended

533A.2 Licenses required — exceptions.

1. A person shall not engage in the business of debt management in this state without a license as provided for in this chapter unless exempt under subsection 2. A person engages in the business of debt management in this state if the person solicits on behalf of the person or another person to provide, or enters into a contract with one or more

debtors to provide, debt management to a debtor who resides in this state.

2. The following persons, including employees of such persons, shall not be required to be licensed or to otherwise comply with the provisions of this chapter:

a. A licensed attorney admitted to practice in this state acting solely as an incident to the practice of law.

b. Banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers licensed or registered under chapter 535B, insurance companies and similar fiduciaries, regulated loan companies licensed under chapter 536, and industrial loan companies licensed under chapter 536A, authorized and admitted to transact business in this state and performing credit and financial adjusting in the regular course of their principal business, or while performing an escrow function.

c. Abstract companies, while performing an escrow function.

d. Employees of licensees under this chapter, while performing services for the employee's licensed employer.

e. Judicial officers or others acting under court orders.

f. Nonprofit religious, fraternal, or cooperative organizations offering to debtors gratuitous debt-management service.

g. Those persons whose principal business is the origination of first mortgage loans on real estate for their own portfolios or for sale to institutional investors.

h. A person licensed under chapter 533C, including that person's authorized delegates as defined in section 533C.102, or a person exempt from licensing under section 533C.103, when engaging in money transmission or currency exchange as defined in section 533C.102.

3. The application for a license shall be in the form prescribed by the superintendent. If the applicant is not a natural person, a copy of the legal documents creating the applicant shall be filed with the application. The application shall contain all of the following:

a. The name of the applicant.

b. If the applicant is not a natural person, the type of business entity of the applicant and the date the entity was organized.

c. If the applicant is a foreign corporation, both of the following:

(1) An irrevocable consent, duly acknowledged, that suits and actions may be commenced against the licensee in the courts of this state by service of process performed as provided in section 617.3 or as provided in the Iowa rules of civil procedure.

(2) Proof of authorization to do business in this state.

d. The address where the business is to be conducted, including information as to any branch of-

office of the applicant.

e. The name and resident address of the applicant's owner or partners, or, if a corporation, association, or agency, of the members, shareholders, directors, trustees, principal officers, managers, and agents.

f. The name, physical address, and telephone number of the licensee's agent for service of process.

g. Other pertinent information as the superintendent may require, including a credit report.

4. Each application shall be accompanied by a bond to be approved by the superintendent in favor of the people of the state of Iowa in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for each office, and conditioned that the obligor will not violate any law pertaining to such business and upon the faithful accounting of all moneys collected upon accounts entrusted to such person engaged in debt management, and their employees and agents for the purpose of indemnifying debtors for loss resulting from conduct prohibited by this chapter. The aggregate liability of the surety to all debtors doing business with the office for which the bond is filed shall, in no event, exceed the penal sum of such bond. The surety on the bond shall have the right to cancel such bond upon giving thirty days' notice to the superintendent and thereafter shall be relieved of liability for any breach of condition occurring after the effective date of the cancellation. A person shall not engage in the business of debt management until a good and sufficient bond is filed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

5. Each applicant shall furnish with the application a description of its proposed debt management program, a copy of the disclosures it will be providing debtors pursuant to section 533A.8, subsection 3, and a copy of the contract the applicant proposes to use between the applicant and the debtor pursuant to section 533A.8, subsection 4.

6. At the time of making the application the applicant shall pay to the superintendent the sum of two hundred fifty dollars as a license fee for each of the applicant's offices and an investigation fee in the sum of one hundred dollars. A separate application shall be made for each office maintained by the applicant.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §2 - 4; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §41
Subsection 2, NEW paragraph h
Subsections 3 and 5 amended

533A.6 Appointment of process agent.

Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 34, §9. See § 533A.2(3).

533A.8 Licensee requirements.

1. A licensee shall describe the methodology of its debt management program to each potential debtor client so that the debtor can make an informed decision as to whether or not the licensee's program is an appropriate option for the debtor.

2. A licensee shall conduct a comprehensive

review of a debtor's debts and monthly budget and make a determination that the licensee's program is an appropriate option for the debtor before entering into a contract with the debtor. A licensee shall not accept an account unless a written and thorough budget analysis has been performed which indicates that the debtor can meet the requirements determined by the budget analysis.

3. *a.* A licensee, including any third party who markets or sells a debt management program on behalf of a licensee, shall make the following disclosures to a debtor both verbally and in writing before the debtor signs a contract to enroll in the debt management program:

(1) The total estimated fee the debtor will pay for participating in the program if the debtor remains in the program for the entire term of the contract.

(2) That the licensee cannot guarantee any specific results from participation in the program.

(3) That the debtor may elect to discontinue participation in the program without penalty at any time during the program.

(4) If the program includes obtaining concessions regarding the principal amount of the debt from creditors, that any concessions may be considered income to the debtor subject to income tax.

(5) If the program is based on a model which does not require the licensee or another licensee to receive money or evidence thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, the following:

(a) That payments are not made to creditors on the debtor's behalf, so the debtor is still obligated to make payments to creditors.

(b) That creditors may continue to try to collect the debtor's debts while the debtor is enrolled in the program.

(6) If the program is a debt settlement program, that the following may occur:

(a) The debtor's credit report and credit score may be harmed by participating in the program.

(b) Failure to make required minimum payments to the debtor's creditors may violate the debtor's agreement with the creditors and may result in additional charges, such as late fees, over limit fees, and penalties and creditors may raise the debtor's interest rate.

(c) The debtor may be sued by creditors if the debtor fails to make required minimum payments to the debtor's creditors.

b. The verbal disclosures required pursuant to this subsection shall be made at a normal rate of speech in a manner designed to ensure the debtor understands the disclosures. The written disclosures shall be provided in a separate document from the contract between the licensee and the debtor and shall be designed to ensure the debtor understands the disclosures. It is a violation of this chapter for a licensee, or any third party who

markets or sells a debt management program on behalf of a licensee, to contradict these disclosures in any representation, advertising, or solicitation.

4. A licensee shall make a written contract with a debtor and shall immediately and before collecting any fee, furnish the debtor with a true copy of the contract. A contract shall not extend for a period longer than sixty months. The contract between a licensee and a debtor shall include all of the following:

a. The total estimated charges agreed upon for the services of the licensee and any third parties providing services for or in conjunction with the licensee.

b. A statement of how and when the charges are to be paid.

c. A statement that the debtor may elect to discontinue participation in the program without penalty at any time during the program.

d. The beginning and expiration date of the contract.

e. The name, physical address, mailing address if different from the physical address, and telephone number of the licensee.

f. A description of the services to be provided by the licensee, which shall include educational and counseling services designed to assist the debtor in managing the debtor's borrowing, spending, and saving habits.

g. If the debt management program is a debt settlement program, the following:

(1) A comprehensive list of every debt at the time of enrollment that is to be negotiated for settlement by the licensee, including the creditors' names and identifying information.

(2) The estimated amount of money needed to fund settlements.

h. If the debt management program is based on a model which requires the licensee or any licensee to receive money or evidences thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, the contract shall set forth the complete list of creditors who are to receive payments under the contract.

5. If the debt management program is based on a model which requires the licensee or any licensee to receive money or evidences thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, the licensee who receives the money or evidences thereof from the debtor for distribution to the debtor's creditors shall do all of following:

a. Maintain a separate bank trust account in which all payments received from debtors for the benefit of creditors shall be deposited and in which all payments shall remain until a remittance is made to either the debtor or the creditor.

b. Make remittances to creditors within forty-five days after initial receipt of funds, and thereafter remittances shall be made to creditors within thirty days of receipt, less fees, unless the rea-

sonable payment of one or more of the debtor's obligations requires that such funds be held for a longer period so as to accumulate a sum certain.

c. Provide each debtor a monthly written statement of disbursements made and fees deducted from the debtor's account. The licensee shall also provide a verbal accounting of disbursements made and fees deducted from the debtor's account at any time the debtor requests it during normal business hours.

d. Not receive any fee, or have or cause any fee to be received by any other licensee, other than the initiation fee permitted in section 533A.9, subsection 2, unless the licensee has the consent of at least fifty percent of the total number of the creditors listed in the licensee's contract with the debtor, or such a like number of creditors have accepted a distribution of payment. The debtor shall be informed by the licensee of those creditors who have not agreed to the licensee's handling of the account.

6. If the debt management program is not based on a model which requires the licensee or any licensee to receive money or evidences thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, both of the following shall apply:

a. The debtor shall maintain full control of and access to any moneys set aside for payment to creditors.

b. The licensee may not receive consideration from any third party in connection with services rendered to a debtor.

7. A licensee shall keep, and use in the licensee's business, books, accounts, and records which will enable the superintendent to determine whether such licensee is complying with the provisions of this chapter, any applicable state or federal laws or regulations, and the rules and regulations of the superintendent. A licensee shall preserve such books, accounts, and records for at least five years after making the final entry on any transaction recorded therein. Records shall contain complete information regarding all contracts, extensions thereof, payments, disbursements, and charges, which records shall be open to inspection by the superintendent and the superintendent's duly appointed agents during normal business hours.

8. In the event a compromise of a debt is arranged by a licensee with one or more creditors, the debtor shall have the full benefit of such compromise.

9. All licensee advertising content, and data supporting any claims made in the advertising, shall be maintained in retrievable format and available to the superintendent for inspection for a minimum of five years.

10. If the licensee maintains an internet website, the licensee shall make available on its internet website a physical address for its headquar-

ters, a main telephone number, and an electronic mail contact address.

11. The superintendent may adopt additional requirements applicable to licensees pursuant to administrative rule.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §5
Section stricken and rewritten

533A.9 Fee agreed in advance.

1. The fee of a licensee charged to a debtor shall be agreed upon in advance and stated in the contract and provision for settlement in case of cancellation shall also be clearly stated in the contract.

2. A debtor may be charged a one-time initiation fee for debt management services, which shall not exceed fifty dollars.

3. If a debt management program is based on a model that required the licensee or any other licensee to receive money or evidences thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, the debtor may not be charged a fee exceeding the initiation fee permitted in subsection 2 plus a fee not to exceed fifteen percent of amounts actually applied to the debtor's accounts with the creditors. Other than the initiation fee, the debtor shall at no time be required to pay fees exceeding fifteen percent of amounts actually applied to the debtor's accounts with the creditors.

4. If a debt management program is not based on a model that requires the licensee or another licensee to receive money or evidences thereof from the debtor to distribute to the debtor's creditors, a debtor may not be charged a fee exceeding the sum of the following:

a. The initiation fee permitted in subsection 2.

b. An additional fee not to exceed eighteen percent of the total amount of the debtor's debts enrolled in the licensee's program at the time the debtor enrolled in the program. The additional fee shall not be collected pursuant to a method other than the percent of total debt method or the percent of savings method, as provided in subparagraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

(1) The percent of total debt method involves the additional fee being collected in equal monthly installments payable over the first two-thirds of the term of the contract between the debtor and the licensee. The debtor may elect to discontinue participation at any time during the program by providing written notice to the licensee at the address specified in the contract. Notice of discontinuance, if given by mail, is effective when deposited in the mail properly addressed with postage paid. If the debtor discontinues participation in the program, no future installments are due after the mailing of the notice. If participation is discontinued within the first twelve months of the contract, the licensee may retain only fifty percent of the installments it is scheduled to receive through

the date the debtor gives the discontinuation notice and shall refund the excess to the debtor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the licensee may collect a pro rata portion of the total fee upon completion of a settlement of a debtor's debt. The pro rata portion shall be calculated by multiplying the total dollar amount of the contracted additional fee by the percentage of debt settled of the original amount of debt enrolled in the program. In no event shall the additional fee exceed eighteen percent of the total amount of the debtor's debts enrolled in the licensee's program at the time the debtor enrolled in the program.

(2) The percent of savings method involves the additional fee being collected in monthly installments of fifty dollars per month, and the monthly fees collected shall be credited against any fees the licensee earns as the result of settlements. The debtor may elect to discontinue participation at any time during the program by providing written notice to the licensee at the address specified in the contract. Notice of discontinuance, if given by mail, is effective when deposited in the mail properly addressed with postage paid. If the debtor discontinues participation in the program, no future installments are due after the mailing of the notice. If participation is discontinued within the first twelve months of the contract, the licensee may retain only fifty percent of the installments it is scheduled to receive through the date the debtor gives the discontinuation notice and shall refund the excess to the debtor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the licensee may collect a pro rata portion of the total fee upon completion of a settlement of a debtor's debt. The pro rata portion, which may be collected at the time of settlement, shall be calculated by multiplying the contracted savings percentage, not to exceed thirty percent, by the amount saved on settled debt. The amount saved on settled debt is the difference between the balance of that debt upon enrollment in the program and the amount settled. In no event shall the additional fee exceed eighteen percent of the total amount of the debtor's debts enrolled in the licensee's program at the time the debtor enrolled in the program.

5. Any services provided by a third party, other than the debtor's own banking fees, including lead generating, marketing, and selling services, shall be paid for by the licensee. Under no circumstances shall a debtor be required to pay a fee to a third party to obtain a licensee's services.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §6
Section amended

533A.11 Unlawful acts of licensee.

It is unlawful and a violation of this chapter for the holder of any license issued under this chapter:

1. To purchase from a creditor any obligation of a debtor.

2. To operate as a collection agent and as a licensee as to the same debtor's account without first disclosing in writing such fact to both the debtor and creditor.

3. To execute any contract or agreement to be signed by the debtor unless the contract or agreement is fully and completely filled in and finished.

4. To receive or charge any fee in the form of a promissory note or other promise to pay, or receive or accept any mortgage or other security for any fee, both as to real or personal property.

5. To pay any bonus or other consideration to any individual, agency, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation for the referral of a debtor to the licensee's business, or to accept or receive any bonus, commission, or other consideration for referring any debtor to any individual, partnership, unincorporated association, agency, or corporation for any reason.

6. To advertise the licensee's services, display, distribute, broadcast, or televise, or permit to be displayed, advertised, distributed, broadcast, or televised the licensee's services in any manner inconsistent with the law.

7. To make, or facilitate the debtor in making, any false or misleading claim regarding a creditor's right to collect a debt.

8. To dispute, or facilitate the debtor in disputing, the validity of a debt absent a good faith belief by the debtor that the debt is not validly owing.

9. To challenge a debt without the written consent of the debtor.

10. To provide or offer to provide legal advice or legal services, including but not limited to the negotiation of payments or the settlement of a debtor's delinquent account that is subject to pending litigation, unless the person providing or offering to provide legal advice is licensed to practice law in the state in which the debtor resides.

11. To execute a power of attorney or any other written agreement that extinguishes or limits the debtor's right to contact or communicate with any creditor.

12. To take a wage assignment, a lien of any type on real or personal property, or other security to secure the payment of compensation. Any such security is void and unenforceable.

13. To induce or attempt to induce a debtor to enter into a contract which does not comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter.

14. Where applicable, to make any statements, or allow a third party marketing or selling the licensee's program to make any statements, in the course of advertising or solicitation that contradicts the disclosures required by section 533A.8.

15. When the licensee's program is a debt settlement program, the following:

a. To advise a debtor to stop making payments to creditors.

b. To lead a debtor to believe that a payment to

a creditor is in settlement of a debt to the creditor unless the creditor provides a written certification or confirmation that the payment is in full settlement of the debt, or is part of a payment plan that is in full settlement of the debt.

c. To make any of the following representations:

(1) The licensee will furnish money to pay bills or prevent attachments.

(2) Payment of a certain amount will guarantee satisfaction of a certain amount or range of indebtedness.

(3) Participation in a program will prevent debt collection calls, litigation, garnishment, attachment, repossession, foreclosure, eviction, or loss of employment.

(4) Participation in a program will not harm the debtor's credit report or credit score.

(5) Participation in a program will prevent the debtor from having to declare bankruptcy.

(6) That the licensee is authorized or competent to furnish legal advice or perform legal services, including but not limited to the negotiation of payments or the settlement of a debtor's delinquent account that is subject to pending litigation.

(7) That the licensee's negotiations with creditors will result in the elimination of adverse information on the debtor's credit report.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §7
Section amended

533A.14 Fees to state treasurer.

All moneys received by the superintendent from fees, licenses, and examinations pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited by the superintendent with the treasurer of state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §105
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

533A.17 Waiver not allowed.

A waiver by a debtor of the provisions of this chapter is void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy. An attempt by a licensee to induce a debtor to waive the debtor's rights is a violation of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 34, §8
NEW section

CHAPTER 534

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

534.305 Redemption.

When funds are on hand for the purpose, the association may redeem by lot or otherwise, as the board of directors determines, all or any part of any of its savings accounts on a dividend date by giving thirty days' notice by registered mail addressed to the account holders at their last addresses recorded on the books of the association. An association shall not redeem its share accounts when the association is in an impaired condition or when it has applications for withdrawal which have been on file more than thirty days and have not been reached for payment. The redemption price of a savings account shall be the full value of the account redeemed, as determined by the board of directors, but the redemption value shall not be less than the withdrawal value. If the notice of redemption has been given, and if on or before the redemption date the funds necessary for the redemption have been set aside for redemptions, dividends upon the accounts called for redemption shall cease to accrue from and after the dividend date specified as the redemption date, and rights with respect to those accounts terminate as of the redemption date, subject only to the right of the account holder of record to receive the redemption value without interest. Savings accounts which have been validly called for redemption must be

tendered for payment within ten years from the date of redemption designated in the redemption notice, or they shall be canceled and paid to the treasurer of state for deposit in the department of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12 and all claims of the account holders against the association are barred forever. Redemption shall not be made of any savings accounts which are held by a person who is a director and which are necessary to qualify the person to act as director.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §106
For future repeal of 2009 amendment to this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
Section amended

534.408 Supervisory fees.

1. A state association subject to examination, supervision, and regulation by the superintendent shall pay to the superintendent fees, established by the superintendent, based on the costs and expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties imposed upon the superintendent by this chapter. The fees shall include but are not limited to costs and expenses for salaries, expenses and travel for employees, office facilities, supplies, and equipment.

2. Failure to pay the amount of the fees to the superintendent within ten days after the date of billing shall subject the state association or any af-

filiate of a state association to an additional charge equal to five percent of the amount of the fees for each day the payment is delinquent.

3. All fees collected under this chapter shall be deposited with the treasurer of state in the depart-

ment of commerce revolving fund created in section 546.12.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §107
For future repeal of subsection 3, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
NEW subsection 3

CHAPTER 535B

MORTGAGE BANKERS AND BROKERS

535B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means the superintendent of the division of banking of the department of commerce.

2. Reserved.

3. “*Licensee*” means a person licensed under this chapter; however, any individual who is acting solely as an employee or agent of a mortgage banker or broker licensed under this Act need not be separately licensed.

4. *a.* “*Mortgage banker*” means a person who does one or more of the following:

(1) Makes at least four mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year.

(2) Originates at least four mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year and sells four or more such loans in the secondary market.

(3) Services at least four mortgage loans on residential real property located in this state. However, a natural person, who services less than fifteen mortgage loans on residential real estate within the state and who does not sell or transfer mortgage loans, is exempt from this subparagraph if that person is otherwise exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

b. “*Mortgage banker*” does not include a person who is a licensed mortgage loan originator under chapter 535D.

5. “*Mortgage broker*” means a person who arranges or negotiates, or attempts to arrange or negotiate, at least four mortgage loans or commitments for four or more such loans on residential real property located in this state in a calendar year. “*Mortgage broker*” does not include a person who is a licensed mortgage loan originator under chapter 535D.

6. “*Mortgage loan*” means a loan of money secured by a lien on residential real property and includes a refinancing of a contract of sale, an assumption of a prior mortgage loan, and a refinancing of a prior mortgage loan.

7. “*Person*” means an individual, an association, joint venture or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, or any other group of indi-

viduals however organized.

8. “*Natural person*” means an individual who is not an association, joint venture, or joint stock company, partnership, limited partnership, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, other business entity, or any other group of individuals or business entities, however organized.

9. “*Registrant*” means a person registered under section 535B.3.

10. “*Residential real property*” means real property, which is an owner-occupied single-family or two-family dwelling, located in this state, occupied or used or intended to be occupied or used for residential purposes, including an interest in any real property covered under chapter 499B.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §26, 27, 39
2009 amendments striking subsection 2 and amending subsections 4 and 5 take effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
Subsection 2 stricken
Subsection 4 amended and editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 5 amended

535B.4 General licensing requirements.

1. A person shall not act as a mortgage banker or mortgage broker in this state or use the title “*mortgage banker*” or “*mortgage broker*” without first obtaining a license from the administrator.

2. License applicants shall submit to the administrator an application on forms provided by the administrator. The forms shall include, at a minimum, all addresses at which business is to be conducted, the names and titles of each director and principal officers of the business, and a description of the activities of the applicant in such detail as the administrator may require.

3. The applicant shall also submit a recently prepared certified financial statement.

4. The applicant for an initial license shall submit a fee in the amount of five hundred dollars.

5. Licenses granted under this chapter are not assignable.

6. Licenses granted under this chapter expire on the next December 31 after their issuance.

7. Applications for renewals of licenses under this chapter must be filed with the administrator before December 1 of the year of expiration on forms prescribed by the administrator. A renewal application must be accompanied by a fee of two hundred dollars for a license to transact business solely as a mortgage broker, and four hundred dol-

lars for a license to transact business as a mortgage banker. The administrator may assess a late fee of ten dollars per day for applications or registrations accepted for processing after December 1.

8. A licensee shall not conduct business under any other name than that given in the license. A fictitious name may be used, but a licensee shall conduct business only under one name at a time. However, the administrator may issue more than one license to the same person to conduct business under different names at the same time upon compliance for each such additional license with all of the provisions of this chapter governing an original issuance of a license.

9. In addition to the application and renewal fees provided for in subsections 4 and 7, the administrator may assess application and renewal fees for each branch location of the licensee, sponsor fees, and change of sponsor fees.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §28, 39
2009 amendment to subsection 7 takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
Subsection 7 amended

535B.4A Individual registration requirements — fees. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 61, § 37, 39. See chapter 535D.

Repeal of section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39

535B.7 Disciplinary action.

1. The administrator may, pursuant to chapter 17A, take disciplinary action against a licensee if the administrator finds any of the following:

a. The licensee has violated a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter or any other state or federal law applicable to the conduct of its business including but not limited to chapters 535 and 535A.

b. A fact or condition exists which, if it had existed at the time of the original application for the license, would have warranted the administrator to refuse originally to issue the license.

c. The licensee is found upon investigation to be insolvent, in which case the license shall be revoked immediately.

d. The licensee has violated an order of the administrator.

2. The administrator may impose one or more of the following disciplinary actions against a licensee:

a. Revoke a license.

b. Suspend a license until further order of the administrator or for a specified period of time.

c. Impose a period of probation under specified conditions.

d. Impose civil penalties in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars for each violation.

e. Issue a citation and warning respecting licensee behavior.

f. Order the licensee to pay restitution.

3. The administrator may order an emergency suspension of a licensee's license pursuant to sec-

tion 17A.18A. A written order containing the facts or conduct which warrants the emergency action shall be timely sent to the licensee by restricted certified mail. Upon issuance of the suspension order, the licensee must also be notified of the right to an evidentiary hearing. A suspension proceeding shall be promptly instituted and determined.

4. Except as provided in this section, a license shall not be revoked or suspended except after notice and a hearing thereon in accordance with chapter 17A.

5. A licensee may surrender a license by delivering to the administrator written notice of surrender, but a surrender does not affect the licensee's civil or criminal liability for acts committed before the surrender.

6. A revocation, suspension, or surrender of a license does not impair or affect the obligation of a preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and any person, including a mortgagor.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §29, 39
2009 amendment to this section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
Section amended

535B.7A Prohibited acts.

It is a violation of this chapter for a licensee to engage in any of the prohibited acts or practices in section 535D.17.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §30, 39; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §43
NEW section

535B.8 Operating without a license.

A person who, without first obtaining a license under this chapter, engages in the business or occupation of, or advertises or holds the person out as, or claims to be, or temporarily acts as, a mortgage banker or mortgage broker in this state is guilty of a class "D" felony and may be prosecuted by the attorney general or a county attorney.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §31, 39
2009 amendment to this section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
Section amended

535B.9 Bonds required of license applicants.

1. An applicant for a license shall file with the administrator a bond furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, together with evidence of whether the applicant is seeking to transact business as a mortgage broker or as a mortgage banker. Until such time as the superintendent pursuant to administrative rule determines a bond amount that reflects the dollar value of loans originated, the bond shall be in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. The bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days' notice in writing to the mortgage broker or mortgage banker and to the administrator indicating the surety's intention to cancel the bond on a specific date. The bond shall be for the use of the state and any persons who may have causes of action

against the applicant. The bond shall be conditioned upon the applicant's faithfully conforming to and abiding by this chapter and any rules adopted under this chapter and shall require that the surety pay to the state and to any persons all moneys that become due or owing to the state and to the persons from the applicant by virtue of this chapter.

2. In lieu of filing a bond, the applicant may pledge an alternative form of collateral acceptable to the administrator, if the alternative collateral provides protection to the state and any aggrieved person that is equivalent to that provided by a bond.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §32, 39
Subsection 1 amended

535B.9A Continuing education requirements. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 61, § 38, 39.

Repeal of section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39

535B.10 Investigations and examinations.

1. Within one hundred twenty days after the end of a mortgage banker licensee's fiscal year, the mortgage banker licensee shall file financial statements which are audited by an independent certified public accounting firm.

2. For the purposes of discovering violations of this chapter or any related rules or for securing information lawfully required under this chapter, the administrator may at any time and as often as the administrator deems necessary, but in no event less frequently than once during each two-year period, investigate the business and examine the books, accounts, records, and files used by a licensee.

3. In conducting any examination under this section, the administrator may rely on current reports made by the licensee which have been prepared for the following federal agencies or federally related entities:

- a. United States department of housing and urban development.
- b. Federal housing administration.
- c. Federal national mortgage association.
- d. Government national mortgage association.
- e. Federal home loan mortgage corporation.
- f. United States department of veterans affairs.

4. With respect to mortgage lenders or mortgage bankers who are specifically exempted from this chapter but are subject to sections 535B.11, 535B.12, and 535B.13, the powers of examination and investigation concerning compliance with sections 535B.11, 535B.12, and 535B.13 shall be exercised by the official or agency to whose supervision the exempted person is subject. If the administrator receives a complaint or other information concerning noncompliance with this chapter by an exempted person, the administrator shall inform the

official or agency having supervisory authority over that person.

5. a. The licensee shall pay the cost of the examination or investigation as determined by the administrator based on the actual cost of the operation of the finance bureau of the banking division of the department of commerce, including the proportionate share of administrative expenses in the operation of the banking division attributable to the finance bureau as determined by the administrator, incurred in the discharge of duties imposed upon the administrator by this chapter.

b. The total charge for an examination or investigation shall be paid by the licensee to the administrator within thirty days after the administrator has requested payment. Failure to pay the charge within thirty days shall subject the licensee to a late fee of up to five percent of the amount of the examination or investigation charge for each day the payment is delinquent.

6. a. All papers, documents, examination reports, and other writings relating to the supervision of licensees and registrants shall be kept confidential except as provided in this subsection, notwithstanding chapter 22.

b. The administrator may furnish information relating to the supervision of licensees and registrants to the federal agencies or federally related entities listed in subsection 3, the federal deposit insurance corporation, the federal reserve system, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the office of thrift supervision, the national credit union administration, the federal home loan bank, a financial institution regulatory authority of any other state, a professional licensing authority of this state or any other state, or a law enforcement agency, or to any official or supervising examiner of such regulatory authorities.

c. The administrator may release summary complaint information regarding a particular licensee so long as the information does not specifically identify the complainant.

d. The administrator may prepare and circulate reports reflecting financial information and examination results for all licensees on an aggregate basis, including other information considered pertinent to the purpose of each report for general statistical information.

e. The administrator may prepare and circulate reports provided by law.

f. The administrator may release the reports and correspondence in the course of an enforcement proceeding or a hearing held by the administrator.

g. The administrator may also provide this information to the attorney general for purposes of enforcing this chapter or the consumer fraud Act, section 714.16.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §16; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §33, 39
2009 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
Subsection 2 amended
Subsection 3, paragraph f amended

535B.14 Rulemaking authority.

The administrator may adopt, amend, or repeal rules to aid in the administration and enforcement of this chapter, including rules providing the grounds for denial of a license based on information received as a result of a background check, character and fitness grounds, and any other grounds for which a licensee may be disciplined.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §34, 39
 2009 amendment to section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
 Section amended

535B.17 Powers and duties of the administrator — waiver authority.

In addition to any other duties imposed upon the administrator by law, the administrator may participate in a multistate automated licensing system for mortgage bankers, mortgage brokers, and

mortgage loan originators. For this purpose, the administrator may establish by rule or order new requirements as necessary, including but not limited to requirements that license applicants submit to fingerprinting and criminal history checks, and pay fees therefor.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §35, 39
 2009 amendment to section takes effect January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §39
 Section amended

535B.18 Mortgage call reports.

Each licensee shall submit to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, as defined in section 535D.3, reports of condition, which shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry may require.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §36, 39
 NEW section

CHAPTER 535D

MORTGAGE LICENSING ACT

Transition provisions relating to temporary licensure of certain persons registered under chapter 535B; 2009 Acts, ch 61, §24

535D.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the *“Iowa Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act”*.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §1, 25
 NEW section

535D.2 Legislative findings and purpose.

The activities of mortgage loan originators and the origination or offering of financing for residential real property have a direct, valuable, and immediate impact upon this state’s consumers, its economy, the neighborhoods and communities of this state, and the housing and real estate industry. The general assembly finds that accessibility to mortgage credit is vital to the state’s citizens. The general assembly also finds that it is essential for the protection of the citizens of this state and the stability of the state’s economy that reasonable standards for licensing and regulation of the business practices of mortgage loan originators be imposed. The general assembly further finds that the obligations of mortgage loan originators to consumers in connection with originating or making residential mortgage loans are such as to warrant the regulation of the mortgage lending process. The purpose of this chapter is to protect consumers seeking mortgage loans and to ensure that the mortgage lending industry is operating without unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices on

the part of mortgage loan originators.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §2, 25
 NEW section

535D.3 Definitions.

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

1. *“Clerical or support duties”* means, subsequent to the receipt of a residential mortgage loan application, the receipt, collection, distribution, and analysis of information common for the processing or underwriting of a residential mortgage loan; and communicating with a consumer to obtain the information necessary for the processing or underwriting of a residential mortgage loan, to the extent that such communication does not include offering or negotiating loan rates or terms, or counseling consumers about residential mortgage loan rates or terms.

2. *“Depository institution”* means a depository institution as defined in 12 U.S.C. § 1813(c) and a credit union organized under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States.

3. *“Federal banking agencies”* means the board of governors of the federal reserve system, the comptroller of the currency, the director of the office of thrift supervision, the national credit union administration, and the federal deposit insurance corporation.

4. *“Immediate family member”* means a

spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. This includes stepparents, stepchildren, stepsiblings, and adoptive relationships.

5. “*Individual*” means a natural person.

6. “*Loan processor or underwriter*” means an individual who performs clerical or support duties as an employee at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of a person licensed, or exempt from licensing, under chapter 535B, 536, 536A, or this chapter.

7. “*Loss mitigation efforts*” means, when a residential mortgage loan borrower is in default or default is reasonably foreseeable, working with the borrower on behalf of the residential mortgage loan servicer to modify, either temporarily or permanently, the obligation or otherwise mitigate loss on an existing residential mortgage loan.

8. “*Mortgage loan originator*” means an individual who for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain takes a residential mortgage loan application or offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan. “*Mortgage loan originator*” does not include any of the following:

a. An individual engaged solely as a loan processor or underwriter except as otherwise provided in section 535D.4, subsection 2.

b. An individual who only performs real estate brokerage activities and is licensed in accordance with state law, unless the individual is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or mortgage loan originator.

c. An individual solely involved in extensions of credit relating to timeshare plans, as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(53D).

d. An individual employed by a residential mortgage loan servicer if the individual is involved solely in loss mitigation efforts.

9. “*Nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry*” means a mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the conference of state bank supervisors and the American association of residential mortgage regulators for the licensing and registration of licensed mortgage loan originators.

10. “*Nontraditional mortgage product*” means any mortgage product other than a thirty-year fixed rate mortgage.

11. “*Real estate brokerage activity*” means any activity that involves offering or providing real estate brokerage services to the public, including the following:

a. Acting as a real estate agent or real estate broker for a buyer, seller, lessor, or lessee of real property.

b. Bringing together parties interested in the sale, purchase, lease, rental, or exchange of real property.

c. Negotiating, on behalf of any party, any portion of a contract relating to the sale, purchase,

lease, rental, or exchange of real property other than in connection with providing financing with respect to any such transaction.

d. Engaging in any activity for which a person engaged in the activity is required to be registered or licensed as a real estate agent or real estate broker under any applicable law.

e. Offering to engage in any activity, or act in any capacity, described in paragraphs “a” through “d”.

12. “*Registered mortgage loan originator*” means a mortgage loan originator who is an employee of a depository institution, a subsidiary that is owned and controlled by a depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency, or an institution regulated by the farm credit administration; and is registered with and maintains a unique identifier through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

13. “*Residential mortgage loan*” means any loan primarily for personal, family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security interest on a dwelling as defined in section 103(v) of the federal Truth in Lending Act or on residential real estate.

14. “*Residential real estate*” means any real property located in this state, upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a dwelling as defined in section 103(v) of the federal Truth in Lending Act.

15. “*Superintendent*” means the superintendent of banking appointed pursuant to section 524.201.

16. “*Unique identifier*” means a number or other identifier assigned by protocols established by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §3, 25
NEW section

535D.4 License and registration required.

1. On or after January 1, 2010, an individual shall not engage in the business of a mortgage loan originator with respect to any residential real estate located in this state without first obtaining and maintaining annually a license under this chapter. Each licensed mortgage loan originator must register with and maintain a valid unique identifier issued by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

2. A loan processor or underwriter who is an independent contractor may not engage in the activities of a loan processor or underwriter unless such independent contractor loan processor or underwriter obtains and maintains a license pursuant to this section, and registers with and maintains a valid unique identifier issued by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

3. An individual engaging solely in loan processor or underwriter activities shall not repre-

sent to the public, through advertising or other means of communicating or providing information including the use of business cards, stationery, brochures, signs, rate lists, or other promotional items, that the individual can or will perform any of the activities of a mortgage loan originator.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §4, 25
NEW section

535D.4A Exemptions.

This chapter does not apply to any of the following:

1. A registered mortgage loan originator when acting for an employer described in section 535D.3, subsection 12.

2. An individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan with or on behalf of an immediate family member of the individual.

3. An individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the individual's residence.

4. A licensed attorney who negotiates the terms of a residential mortgage loan on behalf of a client as an ancillary matter to the attorney's representation of the client, unless the attorney is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator.

5. A licensed manufactured housing retailer selling mobile, manufactured, or modular homes, if the retailer only assists the consumer in filling out a loan application and does not offer or negotiate loan rates or terms, and does not do any counseling with consumers about residential mortgage loan rates or terms and does not receive any payment or fee from any company or individual for assisting the consumer.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §5, 25; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §42
NEW section

535D.5 License and registration — application and issuance.

1. An applicant for licensure shall submit an application on a form prescribed by the superintendent.

2. The superintendent may enter into a contract with the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry or other entities designated by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry to collect and maintain records and process transaction fees or other fees related to licensees or other persons subject to this chapter.

3. For the purpose of participating in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, the superintendent may adopt rules which waive or modify, in whole or in part, requirements of this chapter and replace them with requirements reasonably necessary to participate in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

4. In connection with an application for licens-

ing as a mortgage loan originator, the applicant shall, at a minimum, furnish to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry information concerning the applicant's identity, including all of the following:

a. Fingerprints for submission to the federal bureau of investigation, and any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive such information for a state, national, and international criminal history background check.

b. Personal history and experience in a form prescribed by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, including the submission of authorization for the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and the superintendent to obtain an independent credit report obtained from a consumer reporting agency described in section 603(p) of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act; and information related to any administrative, civil, or criminal findings by any governmental jurisdiction.

c. Any other information requested by the superintendent.

5. For the purposes of this section and in order to reduce the points of contact which the federal bureau of investigation may have to maintain for purposes of subsection 4, the superintendent may use the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as a channeling agent for requesting information from and distributing information to the United States department of justice or other governmental agency, or to or from any other source so directed by the superintendent.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §6, 25
NEW section

535D.6 Conditions of licensure.

An applicant for licensure as a mortgage loan originator shall demonstrate qualifications as follows:

1. The applicant has never had a mortgage loan originator license revoked in any governmental jurisdiction, except that a subsequent formal vacation of such revocation shall not be deemed a revocation.

2. The applicant has not been convicted of, or pled guilty or no contest to, a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court during the seven-year period preceding the date of the application for licensure; or at any time preceding such date of application, if such felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, or a breach of trust, or money laundering. A pardon of a conviction shall not constitute a conviction for purposes of this subsection.

3. The applicant has demonstrated financial responsibility, character, and general fitness such as to command the confidence of the community and to warrant a determination that the applicant will operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently within the purposes of this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, a person has shown that the person is not financially responsible when the person has

shown a disregard in the management of their own financial condition. The superintendent shall not deny a license on the sole basis of an applicant's credit score. A determination that an individual has not shown financial responsibility may include but not be limited to current outstanding judgments, except judgments solely as a result of medical expenses; current outstanding tax liens or other government liens or filings; foreclosures within the past three years; or a pattern of seriously delinquent accounts within the past three years.

4. The applicant has completed the prelicensing education requirements pursuant to section 535D.7.

5. The applicant has passed a written test that meets the requirements of section 535D.8.

6. The applicant has met the surety bond requirement or paid into a recovery fund as required pursuant to section 535D.14.

7. There are no other grounds to deny the applicant a license pursuant to rules adopted by the superintendent. Such rules may include discretionary grounds for license denial.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §7, 25
NEW section

535D.7 Prelicensing education of loan originators.

1. An applicant for licensure shall complete at least twenty hours of prelicensing education approved in accordance with subsection 2, which shall include at a minimum the following:

a. Three hours of federal laws and regulations pertaining to residential mortgage loan origination.

b. Three hours of ethics, which shall include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues.

c. Two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace.

2. Prelicensing education courses shall be reviewed and approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry based upon reasonable standards. Review and approval of a prelicensing education course shall include review and approval of the course provider.

3. A prelicensing education course that is approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and is provided by the employer of the applicant or an entity which is affiliated with the applicant by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such employer or entity, shall meet the requirements of this section.

4. Prelicensing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other means approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

5. Prelicensing education requirements approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for any state shall be accepted as

credit towards completion of prelicensing education requirements in this state.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §8, 25
NEW section

535D.8 Test requirements.

1. An applicant for licensure shall pass a qualified written test developed by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and administered by a test provider approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry based upon reasonable standards.

2. A written test shall not be treated as a qualified written test for purposes of subsection 1 unless the test, in the determination of the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, adequately measures the applicant's knowledge and comprehension in appropriate subject areas including the following:

a. Ethics.

b. Federal laws and regulations pertaining to residential mortgage loan origination.

c. State laws and regulations pertaining to residential mortgage loan origination.

d. Other relevant federal and state laws and regulations, including instruction on fraud, consumer protection, the nontraditional mortgage marketplace, and fair lending issues.

3. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a test provider approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry from providing a test at the location of the employer of the applicant or the location of any subsidiary or affiliate of the employer of the applicant, or the location of any entity with which the applicant holds an exclusive arrangement to conduct the business of a mortgage loan originator.

4. An applicant shall not be considered to have passed a qualified written test unless the applicant achieves a test score of not less than seventy-five percent correct answers to questions. An applicant who fails to achieve a test score of not less than seventy-five percent correct answers to questions may retake the test three consecutive times with each consecutive retake occurring at least thirty days after the preceding test. After three consecutive failed tests, an individual shall be required to wait at least six months before taking the test again. A licensed mortgage loan originator who fails to maintain a valid license for a period of five years or longer shall be required to retake and successfully pass the test, not taking into account any time during which such individual is a registered mortgage loan originator.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §9, 25
NEW section

535D.9 Standards for license renewal and nonrenewal.

1. The minimum standards for license renewal for a mortgage loan originator include the following:

a. The mortgage loan originator continues to

meet the conditions for licensure under section 535D.6.

b. The mortgage loan originator has satisfied the annual continuing education requirements described in section 535D.10.

c. The mortgage loan originator has paid all required fees for renewal of the license.

2. The license of a mortgage loan originator failing to satisfy the minimum standards for license renewal shall not be renewed. The superintendent may adopt rules for the reinstatement of a license not renewed pursuant to this subsection consistent with the standards established by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §10, 25
NEW section

535D.10 Continuing education.

1. A licensed mortgage loan originator shall annually complete at least eight hours of education approved in accordance with subsection 2, which shall include at a minimum the following:

a. Three hours of federal laws and regulations pertaining to residential mortgage loan origination.

b. Two hours of ethics, which shall include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues.

c. Two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace.

2. Continuing education courses shall be reviewed and approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry based upon reasonable standards. Review and approval of a continuing education course shall include review and approval of the course provider.

3. A continuing education course that is approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and is provided by the employer of the mortgage loan originator or an entity which is affiliated with the mortgage loan originator by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such employer or entity, shall meet the requirements of this section.

4. Continuing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other means approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

5. A licensed mortgage loan originator, other than an originator subject to license nonrenewal pursuant to section 535D.9, subsection 2, or making up continuing education pursuant to subsection 9 of this section, may only receive credit for a continuing education course in the year in which the course is taken and may not take the same approved course in the same or successive years to meet the annual requirements for continuing education.

6. A licensed mortgage loan originator who is an approved instructor of an approved continuing

education course may receive credit for the licensed mortgage loan originator's own annual continuing education requirement at the rate of two hours credit for every one hour taught.

7. Completion of continuing education requirements that have been approved by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for any state shall be accepted as credit towards completion of continuing education requirements in this state.

8. A licensed mortgage loan originator who subsequently becomes unlicensed must complete the continuing education requirements for the last year in which the license was held prior to issuance of a new or renewed license.

9. A person meeting the requirements of section 535D.9, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" and "c", may make up any deficiency in continuing education as established by rule of the superintendent.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §11, 25
NEW section

535D.11 Duties and powers of superintendent.

In addition to any other duties imposed upon the superintendent by law, the superintendent shall require mortgage loan originators to be licensed and registered, as provided in this chapter, through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. In order to carry out this requirement the superintendent may participate in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. For this purpose, the superintendent may establish by rule requirements as necessary, including but not limited to the following:

1. Applicant background checks for criminal history through fingerprint or other databases or through civil or administrative records; applicant background checks for credit history; or applicant background checks for any other information as deemed necessary by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

2. The payment of application and renewal fees for licenses through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry and any additional fees as determined by the superintendent based on the actual cost of the operation of the finance bureau of the banking division of the department of commerce, including the proportionate share of administrative expenses in the operation of the banking division attributable to the finance bureau as determined by the superintendent, incurred in the discharge of duties imposed by this chapter.

3. Establishment of licensure renewal or reporting dates.

4. Requirements for amending or surrendering a license or any other such activities as the superintendent deems necessary for participation in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §12, 25
NEW section

535D.12 Nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry information — challenge process.

The superintendent shall establish a process by rule whereby mortgage loan originators may challenge information entered into the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry by the superintendent.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §13, 25
NEW section

535D.13 Disciplinary action and civil enforcement authority.

1. The superintendent may, pursuant to chapter 17A, take disciplinary action against a licensed mortgage loan originator if the superintendent finds any of the following:

a. The licensee has violated a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter or any other state or federal law or regulation applicable to the conduct of the licensee's business including but not limited to chapters 535 and 535A.

b. A fact or condition exists which, had it existed at the time of the original application for the license, would have warranted the superintendent to refuse to issue the original license.

c. The licensee fails at any time to meet the requirements of section 535D.6 or 535D.9, or withholds information or makes a material misstatement in an application for a license or renewal of a license.

d. The licensee has violated an order of the superintendent.

2. The superintendent may impose one or more of the following disciplinary actions against a licensee:

a. Revoke a license.

b. Suspend a license until further order of the superintendent or for a specified period of time.

c. Impose a period of probation under specified conditions.

d. Impose civil penalties in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars for each violation.

e. Issue a citation and warning concerning licensee behavior.

f. Order a licensee to cease and desist from conducting business or from any harmful activities or violations of law or rule.

g. Order the licensee to pay restitution.

3. The superintendent may order an emergency suspension of a licensee's license or issue an order to immediately cease and desist from conducting business or from any harmful activities or violations of law or rule pursuant to section 17A.18A. A written order containing the facts or conduct which warrants the emergency action shall be timely sent to the licensee by restricted certified mail. Upon issuance of an emergency suspension order, the licensee must also be notified of the right to an evidentiary hearing. A suspension pro-

ceeding shall be promptly instituted and determined.

4. A licensee may surrender a license by delivering to the superintendent written notice of surrender, but a surrender does not affect the licensee's civil or criminal liability for acts committed before the surrender.

5. A revocation, suspension, or surrender of a license does not impair or affect the obligation of a preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and any person, including a mortgagor.

6. The superintendent may issue an order to a person who is not licensed under this chapter to require compliance with this chapter, including to cease and desist from conducting business or from any harmful activities or violations of law or rule, may impose a civil penalty against such person for any violation of this chapter in an amount up to five thousand dollars for each violation, and may order the person to pay restitution.

7. Before issuing an order under subsection 6, the superintendent shall provide the person written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing. The hearing must be requested within thirty days after receipt of the notice and shall be conducted in the same manner as provided for disciplinary proceedings involving a licensee under this chapter.

8. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under subsection 6 may seek judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

9. An action to enforce an order under this section may be joined with an action for an injunction.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §14, 25
NEW section

535D.14 Surety bond required or recovery fund.

1. *a.* A mortgage loan originator shall be covered by a surety bond in accordance with this section unless the superintendent establishes a recovery fund pursuant to subsection 4 into which the mortgage loan originator makes payments. In the event that the mortgage loan originator is an employee or exclusive agent of a person subject to chapter 535B, 536, or 536A, the surety bond of such person can be used in lieu of the mortgage loan originator's surety bond requirement.

b. The surety bond shall provide coverage for each mortgage loan originator in an amount as prescribed in subsection 2. The surety bond shall be in a form as prescribed by the superintendent. The superintendent may, pursuant to rule, determine requirements for such surety bonds as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

2. The bond shall be maintained in an amount that reflects the dollar value of loans originated as determined by the superintendent.

3. When an action is commenced on a licensee's bond the superintendent may require the fil-

ing of a new bond. Immediately upon recovery upon any action on the bond the licensee shall file a new bond.

4. If the superintendent determines it is not feasible to establish surety bonding requirements that reflect the dollar amount of loans originated by a mortgage loan originator, as provided in subsection 1508(d)(6) of the federal Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-289, the superintendent may establish by rule a recovery fund to be paid into by mortgage loan originators. The rules shall provide for the amounts to be paid into the fund by mortgage loan originators. In the event the superintendent establishes a recovery fund, the fund shall be established as a separate fund in the state treasury. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be administered by the superintendent and used for the purposes of compensating members of the public for losses caused by licensees. In addition, the superintendent may use moneys from the fund for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting violations of this chapter or any other state or federal law, rule, or regulation applicable to the conduct of a licensee's business. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest earned on amounts deposited in the fund, if established, shall be credited to the fund. Any balance in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §15, 25
NEW section

535D.15 Confidentiality.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 1512 of the federal Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-289, the requirements under any federal law or chapter 22 or 692 regarding the privacy or confidentiality of any information or material provided to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, and any privilege arising under federal or state law, including the rules of any federal or state court, with respect to such information or material, shall continue to apply to such information or material after the information or material has been disclosed to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. Such information and material may be shared with any state or federal regulatory official with mortgage industry oversight authority without the loss of privilege or the loss of confidentiality protections provided by federal law or chapter 22 or 692.

2. The superintendent may enter into agreements or sharing arrangements with other governmental agencies, the conference of state bank supervisors, the American association of residential mortgage regulators, or other associations representing governmental agencies.

3. Information or material that is subject to privilege or confidentiality under subsection 1 shall not be subject to any of the following:

a. Disclosure under any federal or state law

governing the disclosure to the public of information held by an officer or an agency of the federal government or this state.

b. Subpoena or discovery, or admission into evidence, in any private civil action or administrative process, unless with respect to any privilege held by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry with respect to such information or material, the person to whom such information or material pertains waives, in whole or in part, that privilege.

4. This section supersedes any provision of chapter 22 relating to the disclosure of confidential supervisory information or any information or material described in subsection 1 of this section that is inconsistent with subsection 1.

5. This section shall not apply with respect to information or material relating to the employment history of, and publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against, mortgage loan originators that are included in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry for access by the public.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §16, 25
NEW section

535D.16 Investigation and examination authority.

The superintendent may conduct investigations and examinations as follows:

1. For purposes of initial licensing, license renewal, license suspension, license conditioning, license revocation or termination, or general or specific inquiry or investigation to determine compliance with this chapter, the superintendent may access, receive, and use any relevant books, accounts, records, files, documents, information, or evidence including but not limited to:

a. Criminal, civil, and administrative history information, which is accessible to licensing authorities.

b. Personal history and experience information including independent credit reports obtained from a consumer reporting agency described in section 603(p) of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

c. Any other documents, information, or evidence the superintendent deems relevant to the inquiry or investigation regardless of the location, possession, control, or custody of such documents, information, or evidence.

2. For the purposes of investigating violations or complaints arising under this chapter, or for the purposes of examination, the superintendent may review, investigate, or examine any licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter, as often as necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The superintendent may direct, subpoena, or order the attendance of and examine under oath all persons whose testimony may be required about the loans or the business or subject matter of any such examination or investigation,

and may direct, subpoena, or order such person to produce books, accounts, records, files, and any other documents the superintendent deems relevant to the inquiry.

3. Each licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter shall make available to the superintendent upon request the books and records relating to the operations of such licensee, individual, or person. The superintendent shall have access to such books and records and interview the officers, principals, mortgage loan originators, employers, employees, independent contractors, agents, and customers of the licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter concerning their business.

4. Each licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter shall make or compile reports or prepare other information as directed by the superintendent in order to carry out the purposes of this section including but not limited to the following:

a. Accounting compilations.

b. Information lists and data concerning loan transactions in a format prescribed by the superintendent.

c. Such other information deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

5. In making any examination or investigation authorized by this chapter, the superintendent may control access to any documents and records of the licensee or person under examination or investigation. The superintendent may take possession of the documents and records or place a person in exclusive charge of the documents and records in the place where they are usually kept. During the period of control, an individual or person shall not remove or attempt to remove any of the documents or records except pursuant to a court order or with the consent of the superintendent. Unless the superintendent has reasonable grounds to believe the documents or records of the licensee have been or are at risk of being altered or destroyed for purposes of concealing a violation of this chapter, the licensee or owner of the documents or records shall have access to the documents or records as necessary to conduct its ordinary business affairs.

6. In order to carry out the purposes of this section, the superintendent may:

a. Retain attorneys, accountants, or other professionals or specialists as examiners, auditors, or investigators to conduct or assist in the conduct of examinations or investigations.

b. Enter into agreements or relationships with other government officials or regulatory associations in order to improve efficiencies and reduce regulatory burden by sharing resources, standardized or uniform methods or procedures, and documents, records, information, or evidence obtained under this section.

c. Use, hire, contract, or employ publicly or pri-

vately available analytical systems, methods, or software to examine or investigate the licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter.

d. Accept and rely on examination or investigation reports made by other government officials, within or without this state.

e. Accept audit reports made by an independent certified public accountant for the licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter in the course of that part of the examination covering the same general subject matter as the audit and may incorporate the audit report in the report of the examination, report of investigation, or other writing of the superintendent.

7. The authority of this section shall remain in effect, whether such a licensee, individual, or person subject to this chapter acts or claims to act under any licensing or registration law of this state, or claims to act without such authority.

8. A licensee, individual, or person subject to investigation or examination under this section shall not knowingly withhold, abstract, remove, mutilate, destroy, or secrete any books, records, computer records, or other information.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §17, 25
NEW section

535D.17 Prohibited acts and practices.

It is a violation of this chapter for a person or individual subject to this chapter to engage in any of the following activities:

1. Directly or indirectly employ any scheme, device, or artifice to defraud or mislead borrowers or lenders or to defraud any person.

2. Engage in any unfair or deceptive practice toward any person.

3. Obtain property by fraud or misrepresentation.

4. Solicit or enter into a contract with a borrower that provides in substance that the person or individual subject to this chapter may earn a fee or commission through *best efforts* to obtain a loan even though no loan is actually obtained for the borrower.

5. Solicit, advertise, or enter into a contract for specific interest rates, points, or other financing terms unless the terms are actually available at the time of soliciting, advertising, or contracting.

6. Conduct any business covered by this chapter without holding a valid license as required under this chapter, or assist or aid and abet any person in the conduct of business under this chapter without a valid license as required under this chapter.

7. Fail to make disclosures as required by this chapter or any other applicable state or federal law including regulations thereunder.

8. Fail to comply with this chapter or rules or regulations promulgated under this chapter, or fail to comply with any other state or federal law, including the rules and regulations thereunder,

applicable to any business authorized or conducted under this chapter.

9. Make, in any manner, any false or deceptive statement or representation.

10. Negligently make any false statement or knowingly and willfully make any omission of material fact in connection with any information or reports filed with a governmental agency or the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry or in connection with any investigation conducted by the superintendent or another governmental agency.

11. Make any payment, threat, or promise, directly or indirectly, to any person for the purposes of influencing the independent judgment of the person in connection with a residential mortgage loan, or make any payment, threat, or promise, directly or indirectly, to any appraiser of a property, for the purposes of influencing the independent judgment of the appraiser with respect to the value of the property.

12. Collect, charge, attempt to collect or charge, or use or propose any agreement purporting to collect or charge any fee prohibited by this chapter.

13. Cause or require a borrower to obtain property insurance coverage in an amount that exceeds the replacement cost of the improvements as established by the property insurer.

14. Fail to truthfully account for moneys belonging to a party to a residential mortgage loan transaction.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §18, 25
NEW section

535D.18 Report to nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry.

The superintendent shall regularly report violations of this chapter, as well as enforcement actions and other relevant information, to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, subject to the confidentiality provisions of section 535D.15.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §19, 25
NEW section

535D.19 Unique identifier shown.

The unique identifier of any person originating a residential mortgage loan shall be clearly shown on all residential mortgage loan application forms, solicitations, or advertisements, including business cards or internet websites, and any other documents as established by rule, regulation, or order of the superintendent.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §20, 25
NEW section

535D.20 Operating without a license — penalty.

A person who, without first obtaining a license under this chapter, engages in the business or occupation of, or advertises or holds the person out as, or claims to be, or temporarily acts as, a mortgage loan originator in this state is guilty of a class “D” felony and may be prosecuted by the attorney general or a county attorney.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §21, 25
NEW section

535D.21 Administrative authority.

The superintendent shall have broad administrative authority to administer, interpret, and enforce this chapter and to promulgate rules implementing this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §22, 25
NEW section

535D.22 Compliance with federal law.

If the United States department of housing and urban development determines in writing that any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is invalid under Tit. V of the federal Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-289, the superintendent is authorized to adopt rules which waive or modify, in whole or in part, requirements of this chapter as necessary to achieve a determination by the United States department of housing and urban development that this state is in compliance with the federal law.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §23, 25
NEW section

CHAPTER 536

REGULATED LOANS

536.3 Bond.

An applicant for a license shall file with the superintendent a bond furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. Until such time as the superintendent through the administrative rule process determines a bond amount that reflects the dollar value of loans originated, the bond shall be in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. The bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not

less than thirty days’ notice in writing to the licensee and to the superintendent indicating the surety’s intention to cancel the bond on a specific date. The bond shall be for the use of the state and any persons who may have causes of action against the applicant. The bond shall be conditioned upon the applicant’s faithfully conforming to and abiding by this chapter and any rules adopted under this chapter and shall require that the surety pay to the state and to any persons all mon-

neys that become due or owing to the state and to the persons from the applicant by virtue of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §40, 47
Section stricken and rewritten

536.6 Additional bond — available assets.

1. If the superintendent finds at any time that the bond is insecure or exhausted or otherwise of doubtful validity or collectibility, an additional bond to be approved by the superintendent, with one or more sureties and of the character specified in section 536.3, in a sum not to exceed that amount determined pursuant to section 536.3, shall be filed by the licensee within ten days after written demand upon the licensee by the superintendent.

2. Every licensee shall have available at all times for each licensed place of business at least five thousand dollars in assets, either in liquid form or actually in use in the conduct of such business.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §41, 47
Subsection 1 amended

536.11 Records — annual report by licensee.

1. The licensee shall keep such books, accounts, and records as the superintendent may require in order to determine whether such licensee is complying with the provisions of this chapter and with the rules and regulations lawfully made by the superintendent hereunder. Every licensee shall preserve for at least two years after making the last entry on any loan recorded therein all books, accounts, and records, including cards used in the card system, if any.

2. Each licensee shall annually on or before the fifteenth day of April file a report with the su-

perintendent giving such relevant information as the superintendent reasonably may require concerning the business and operations during the preceding calendar year of the licensed places of business conducted by such licensee within the state. Such report shall be made under oath and shall be in the form prescribed by the superintendent who shall make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of such reports.

3. Each licensee making residential mortgage loans shall submit to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry reports of condition, which shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry may require. For purposes of this subsection, “*nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry*” and “*residential mortgage loan*” mean the same as defined in section 535D.3.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §42, 47
NEW subsection 3

536.30 Powers and duties of the superintendent — nationwide system.

In addition to any other duties imposed upon the superintendent by law, the superintendent may require applicants and licensees to be licensed through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as defined in section 535D.3. In order to carry out this requirement, the superintendent may participate in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. For this purpose, the superintendent may establish by rule or order new requirements as necessary, including but not limited to requirements that applicants, including officers and directors and those who have control of the applicant, submit to fingerprinting and criminal history checks, and pay fees therefor.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §43, 47
NEW section

CHAPTER 536A

INDUSTRIAL LOANS

536A.7A Bonds.

1. An applicant for a license shall file with the superintendent a bond furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. Until such time as the superintendent pursuant to administrative rule determines a bond amount that reflects the dollar value of the loans originated, the bond shall be in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. The bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days’ notice in writing to the applicant and to the superintendent indicating the surety’s intention to cancel the bond on a specific date. The

bond shall be for the use of the state and any persons who may have causes of action against the applicant. The bond shall be conditioned upon the applicant’s faithfully conforming to and abiding by this chapter and any rules adopted under this chapter and shall require that the surety pay to the state and to any persons all moneys that become due or owing to the state and to the persons from the applicant by virtue of this chapter.

2. In lieu of filing a bond, the applicant may pledge an alternative form of collateral acceptable to the superintendent, if the alternative collateral provides protection to the state and any aggrieved

person that is equivalent to that provided by a bond.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §44, 47
Subsection 1 amended

536A.14 Reports.

1. *a.* Each licensee shall annually on or before the fifteenth day of April file with the superintendent a report in writing showing the results of the operation of its industrial loan business for the previous calendar year, which reports shall contain:

(1) A balance sheet showing all assets and liabilities as of the thirty-first day of December next preceding.

(2) An operating statement showing income, expenses, and net profit for the previous calendar year.

(3) Such other relevant information as the superintendent shall reasonably require.

b. The report shall be verified under oath by the president and secretary of the corporation. The superintendent shall make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of such reports.

2. Each licensee making residential mortgage loans shall submit to the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry reports of condition, which shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry may require. For purposes of

this subsection, “*nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry*” and “*residential mortgage loan*” mean the same as defined in section 535D.3.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §45, 47
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 and paragraphs a – c editorially redesignated as subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 and subparagraphs (1) – (3)
Subsection 2 editorially redesignated as subsection 1, paragraph b
NEW subsection 2

536A.32 Powers and duties of the superintendent — nationwide system.

In addition to any other duties imposed upon the superintendent by law, the superintendent may require applicants and licensees to be licensed through the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry as defined in section 535D.3. In order to carry out this requirement, the superintendent may participate in the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. For this purpose, the superintendent may establish by rule or order new requirements as necessary, including but not limited to requirements that applicants, including officers and directors and those who have control of the applicant, submit to fingerprinting and criminal history checks, and pay fees therefor.

2009 Acts, ch 61, §46, 47
NEW section

536A.33 and 536A.34 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 170, § 8.

CHAPTER 541A

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS

541A.2 Individual development accounts.

A financial instrument known as an individual development account is established. An individual development account shall have all of the following characteristics:

1. *a.* To be eligible to open an account, a prospective account holder must have a household income that is equal to or less than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level.

b. The account shall be kept in the name of an individual account holder.

2. Deposits made to an individual development account shall be made in any of the following manners and are subject to the indicated conditions:

a. Deposits made by the account holder.

b. Deposits of individual development account moneys which are transferred from another individual account holder.

c. A deposit made on behalf of the account holder by an individual or a charitable contributor. This type of deposit may include but is not limited

to moneys to match the account holder’s deposits.

3. The account earns income.

4. During a calendar year, with the approval of the operating organization, an account holder may make withdrawals from the account holder’s account for any of the following authorized purposes:

a. Educational costs at an accredited institution of higher education.

b. Training costs for an accredited or licensed training program.

c. Purchase of a primary residence.

d. Capitalization of a small business start-up.

e. An improvement to a primary residence which increases the tax basis of the property.

f. Emergency medical costs for the account holder or for a member of the account holder’s family. However, a withdrawal for this purpose is limited to once during the life of the account and the amount of the withdrawal shall not exceed ten percent of the account balance at the time of the withdrawal.

g. A purpose authorized in accordance with rule for a refugee individual development account.

h. Purchase of an automobile.

i. Purchase of assistive technology, home or vehicle modification, or other device or physical improvement to assist an account holder or family member with a disability.

j. Other purpose authorized in accordance with rule that is intended to move the account holder or a family member toward a higher degree of self-sufficiency.

5. An adult account holder may transfer all or part of the assets in the account to any other account holder's account. An account holder who is less than eighteen years of age is prohibited from transferring account assets to any other account holder.

6. An individual development account closed in accordance with this subsection is not subject to the limitations and benefits provided by this chapter but is subject to state tax in accordance with the provisions of section 422.7, subsection 28, and section 450.4, subsection 6. An individual development account may be closed for any of the following reasons:

a. The account's operating organization determines that the account holder has withdrawn moneys from the account for a purpose other than authorized under subsection 4.

b. The account's operating organization determines there has been no activity in the account during the preceding twelve months.

c. The account holder changes the account holder's place of primary residence to a new location outside the general geographic area served by the operating organization and an operating organization is not available in the new location.

d. The account's operating organization withdraws from involvement with the individual development account project and another operating organization is not available to operate the account.

7. Subject to obtaining any necessary federal waivers, the department of human services shall not consider moneys in an individual development account and any earnings on the moneys in determining the eligibility or need of an individual for benefits or assistance or the amount of benefits or assistance under the family investment program under chapter 239B, the promoting independence and self-sufficiency through employment job opportunities and basic skills program, or any other program administered by the department of human services.

8. In the event of an account holder's death, the account may be transferred to the ownership of a contingent beneficiary or to the individual development account of another account holder. An account holder shall name contingent beneficiaries or transferees at the time the account is established and a named beneficiary or transferee may be changed at the discretion of the account holder.

9. The total amount of sources of principal which may be in an individual development account shall be limited to thirty thousand dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 70, §1, 2, 5

Administration of individual development accounts in accordance with rules adopted by department of human services until replacement rules are adopted; emergency rule authority; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §17

2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 4 and strike of former subsection 5 take effect April 17, 2009, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 70, §5

Subsections 1 and 4 amended

Subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 – 10 renumbered as 5 – 9

541A.3 Individual development accounts — state savings match and tax provisions.

All of the following state savings match and tax provisions shall apply to an individual development account:

1. *a.* Payment by the state of a state savings match on amounts of up to two thousand dollars that an account holder deposits in the account holder's account.

b. Moneys transferred to an individual development account from another individual development account and a state savings match received by the account holder in accordance with this section shall not be considered an account holder deposit for purposes of determining a state savings match.

c. Payment of a state savings match either shall be made directly to the account holder or to an operating organization's central reserve account for later distribution to the account holder in the most appropriate manner as determined by the administrator.

d. Subject to the limitation in paragraph "a", the state savings match shall be equal to one hundred percent of the amount deposited by the account holder. However, the administrator may limit, reduce, delay, or otherwise revise state savings match payment provisions as necessary to restrict the payments to the funding available.

2. Income earned by an individual development account is not subject to state tax, in accordance with the provisions of section 422.7, subsection 28.

3. Amounts transferred between individual development accounts are not subject to state tax.

4. The administrator shall coordinate the filing of claims for a state savings match authorized under subsection 1, between account holders and operating organizations. Claims approved by the administrator may be paid to each account holder, for an aggregate amount for distribution to the holders of the accounts in a particular financial institution, or to an operating organization's central reserve account for later distribution to the account holders depending on the efficiency for issuing the state savings match payments. Claims shall be initially filed with the administrator on or before a date established by the administrator. Claims approved by the administrator shall be

paid from the individual development account state savings match fund.

2009 Acts, ch 70, §3, 5; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §170

2008 amendment changing “savings refund” to “state match” is retroactively applicable to January 1, 2008, for the tax year commencing on January 1, 2008; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §17

2009 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph a, by 2009 Acts, ch 70, §3, takes effect April 17, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 70, §5

Individual disaster grants for unmet needs to provide the state match to certain account holders affected by natural disaster in 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 169, §4 – 6; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §175, 176, 179

See Code editor’s note to chapter 7K

Section amended

541A.5 Rules.

1. The commission on community action agencies created in section 216A.92A, in consultation with the department of administrative services, shall adopt administrative rules to administer this chapter.

2. *a.* The rules adopted by the commission shall include but are not limited to provision for transfer of an individual development account to a different financial institution than originally ap-

proved by the administrator, if the different financial institution has an agreement with the account’s operating organization.

b. The rules for determining household income may provide categorical eligibility for prospective account holders who are enrolled in programs with income eligibility restrictions that are equal to or less than the maximum household income allowed for payment of a state match under section 541A.3.

c. Subject to the availability of funding, the commission may adopt rules implementing an individual development account program for refugees. Rules shall identify purposes authorized for withdrawals to meet the special needs of refugee families.

3. The administrator shall utilize a request for proposals process for selection of operating organizations and approval of financial institutions.

2009 Acts, ch 70, §4, 5

2009 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph c, takes effect April 17, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008; 2009 Acts, ch 70, §5

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

CHAPTER 542

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

542.3 Definitions.

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

1. *a.* “*Attest*” or “*attest service*” means providing any of the following services:

(1) An audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the statements on auditing standards.

(2) A review of a financial statement to be performed in accordance with the statements on standards for accounting and review services.

(3) An examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the statements on standards for attestation engagements.

(4) Any engagement to be performed in accordance with the standards of the public company accounting oversight board.

b. The standards specified in this subsection are those standards adopted by the board, by rule, by reference to the standards developed for general application by the American institute of certified public accountants, the public company accounting oversight board, or other recognized national accounting organization.

2. “*Board*” means the Iowa accountancy examining board established under section 542.4 or its predecessor under prior law.

3. “*Certificate*” means a certificate as a certified public accountant issued under section 542.6 or 542.19, or a certificate issued under corresponding prior law.

4. “*Certified public accountant*” means a per-

son licensed by the board who holds a certificate issued under this chapter or corresponding prior law.

5. “*Certified public accounting firm*” means a sole proprietorship, a corporation, a partnership, a limited liability company, or any other form of organization issued a permit to practice as a firm of certified public accountants under section 542.7.

6. “*Client*” means a person or entity that agrees with a licensee or licensee’s employer to receive a professional service.

7. “*Commission*” means a brokerage or other participation fee. “*Commission*” does not include a contingent fee.

8. “*Compilation*” means a service performed in accordance with statements on standards for accounting and review services and presented in the form of financial statements, which provides information that is the representation of management without undertaking to express any assurance on the statements.

9. “*Contingent fee*” means a fee established for the performance of a service pursuant to an arrangement under which a fee will not be charged unless a specified finding or result is attained, or under which the amount of the fee is otherwise dependent upon the finding or result of such service. “*Contingent fee*” does not mean a fee fixed by a court or other public authority, or a fee related to any tax matter which is based upon the results of a judicial proceeding or the findings of a governmental agency.

10. “*Home office*” is the location specified by

the client as the address to which an attest or compilation service is directed, which may be a subunit or subsidiary or an entity or the principal office of an entity, as the board may further define by rule.

11. “*License*” means a certificate issued under section 542.6 or 542.19, a permit issued under section 542.7, or a license issued under section 542.8; or a certificate, permit, or license issued under corresponding prior law.

12. *a.* “*Licensed public accountant*” means a person licensed by the board who does not hold a certificate as a certified public accountant under this chapter, and who offers to perform or performs for the public any of the following services:

(1) Records financial transactions in books of record.

(2) Makes adjustments of financial transactions in books of record.

(3) Makes trial balances from books of record.

(4) Prepares internal verification and analysis of books or accounts of original entry.

(5) Prepares financial statements, schedules, or reports.

(6) Devises and installs systems or methods of bookkeeping, internal controls of financial data, or the recording of financial data.

(7) Prepares compilations.

b. Nothing contained in this definition or elsewhere in this chapter shall be construed to permit a licensed public accountant to give an opinion attesting to the reliability of any representation embracing financial information.

13. “*Licensed public accounting firm*” means a sole proprietorship, a corporation, a partnership, a limited liability company, or any other form of organization issued a permit to practice as a firm of licensed public accountants under section 542.8.

14. “*Licensee*” means the holder of a license.

15. “*Manager*” means a manager of a limited liability company.

16. “*Member*” means a member of a limited liability company.

17. “*NASBA*” means the national association of state boards of accountancy.

18. “*Office*” means any Iowa workplace identified or advertised to the general public as a location where public accounting services are performed.

19. “*Peer review*” means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a licensee or firm that performs attest or compilation services, by a licensed person or persons who are not affiliated with the licensee or firm being reviewed. “*Peer review*” does not include a peer review conducted pursuant to chapter 272C in connection with a disciplinary investigation.

20. “*Peer review records*” means a file, report, or other information relating to the professional competence of an applicant in the possession of a

peer review team, or information concerning the peer review developed by a peer review team in the possession of an applicant.

21. “*Peer review team*” means a person or organization participating in the peer review function, but does not include the board.

22. “*Permit*” means a permit to practice as either a certified public accounting firm issued under section 542.7 or licensed public accounting firm under section 542.8 or under corresponding provisions of prior law.

23. “*Practice of public accounting*” means the performance or the offering to perform, by a person holding oneself out to the public as a certified public accountant or a licensed public accountant, one or more kinds of professional services involving the use of accounting, attest, or auditing skills, including the issuance of reports on financial statements, or of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory, or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters. However, with respect to licensed public accountants, the “*practice of public accounting*” shall not include attest or auditing services or the rendering of an opinion attesting to the reliability of any representation embracing financial information.

24. “*Practice privilege*” means an authorization to practice public accounting in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa without licensure under this chapter, as provided in section 542.20.

25. “*Principal place of business*” means the primary location from which public accounting services are performed, as the board may further define by rule. A person or firm may only have one principal place of business at any one time.

26. “*Report*”, when used with reference to financial statements, means a report, opinion, or other form of a writing that states or implies assurance as to the reliability of any financial statements and that includes or is accompanied by a statement or implication that the person or firm issuing the report has special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing. Such statement or implication of special knowledge or competence may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles indicating that the person or firm is an accountant or auditor, or from the language of the report itself. “*Report*” includes any form of language which disclaims an opinion when such form of language is conventionally understood to imply a positive assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements referred to or special knowledge or competence on the part of the person or firm issuing the language, and any other form of language that is conventionally understood to imply such assurance or such special knowledge or competence.

27. “*State*” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam.

28. “*Substantial equivalency*” is a determination by the board that the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in the statutes and administrative rules of another jurisdiction are comparable to, or exceed, the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in this chapter or that an individual licensee’s education, examination, and experience qualifications are comparable to or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §1 – 4, 15
 2008 amendments to subsection 1 and new subsections 10, 17, 18, 24, and 25 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
 Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as subsection 1, paragraph a, and former paragraphs a – c editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) – (3)
 Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended
 Subsection 1, paragraph a, NEW subparagraph (4)
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraph b
 NEW subsection 10 and former subsection 10 renumbered as 11
 Former subsection 11 renumbered as 12 and editorially internally redesignated
 Former subsections 12 – 15 renumbered as 13 – 16
 NEW subsections 17 and 18 and former subsections 16 – 20 renumbered as 19 – 23
 NEW subsections 24 and 25 and former subsections 21 – 23 renumbered as 26 – 28

542.4 Iowa accountancy examining board.

1. An Iowa accountancy examining board is created within the professional licensing and regulation bureau of the banking division of the department of commerce to administer and enforce this chapter.

a. The board shall consist of eight members, appointed by the governor and subject to senate confirmation, all of whom shall be residents of this state. Five of the eight members shall be holders of certificates issued under section 542.6, one member shall be the holder of a license issued under section 542.8, and two shall not be certified public accountants or licensed public accountants and shall represent the general public. At least three of the holders of certificates issued under section 542.6 shall also be qualified to supervise attest services as provided in section 542.7.

b. A certified or licensed member of the board shall be actively engaged in practice as a certified public accountant or as a licensed public accountant and shall have been so engaged for five years preceding appointment, the last two of which shall have been in this state.

c. Professional associations or societies composed of certified public accountants or licensed public accountants may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor. However, the governor is not bound by the recommendations. A board member is not required to be a member of any professional association or society composed of certified public accountants or licensed public accountants.

d. The term of each member of the board shall be three years, as designated by the governor, and

appointments to the board are subject to the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19. Vacancies occurring during a term shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Upon the expiration of the member’s term of office, a member shall continue to serve until a successor shall have been appointed and taken office.

e. The public members of the board shall be allowed to participate in administrative, clerical, or ministerial functions incident to giving the examinations, but shall not determine the content or determine the correctness of the answers. The licensed public accountant member shall not determine the content of the certified public accountant examination or determine the correctness of the answers.

f. Any member of the board whose certificate under section 542.6 or license under section 542.8 is revoked or suspended shall automatically cease to be a member of the board, and the governor may, after a hearing, remove any member of the board for neglect of duty or other just cause.

g. A person who has served three successive complete terms shall not be eligible for reappointment, but appointment to fill an unexpired term shall not be considered a complete term for this purpose.

2. The board shall elect annually from among its members a chairperson and such other officers as the board may determine to be appropriate. The board shall meet at such times and places as may be fixed by the board. A majority of the board members in office shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. The board shall maintain a registry of the names and addresses of all licensees and permittees under this chapter.

3. Members of the board are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent on performance of duties as members and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.

4. All moneys collected by the board from fees authorized to be charged by this chapter shall be received and accounted for by the board and shall be paid monthly to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Expenses of administering this chapter shall be paid from appropriations made by the general assembly, which expenses may include but shall not be limited to the costs of conducting investigations and of taking testimony and procuring the attendance of witnesses before the board or its committees; all legal proceedings taken under this chapter for the enforcement of this chapter; and educational programs for the benefit of the public and licensees and their employees.

5. *a.* The board shall maintain the confidentiality of information relating to the following:

(1) The contents of the examination.

(2) The examination results other than final score except for information about the results of the examination given to the person examined.

b. A member of the board who willfully communicates or seeks to communicate such information in a manner which violates confidentiality requirements, and any person who willfully requests, obtains, or seeks to obtain such information, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

6. The administrator of the professional licensing and regulation bureau of the banking division of the department of commerce shall provide staffing assistance to the board for implementing this chapter.

7. The board may join professional organizations and associations to promote the improvement of the standards of the practice of accountancy and for the protection and welfare of the public. The board may provide social security numbers of licensees to NASBA, provided that the numbers are solely used by NASBA for inclusion in a national database of licensees, the numbers are submitted in an encrypted format or through such alternative means as will assure the confidentiality of the numbers, and NASBA maintains the confidentiality of the numbers and agrees not to disseminate the numbers to any other person or entity.

8. The board shall have the power to take all action that is necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, including the power to sue and be sued in its official name as an agency of this state. The board shall also have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents; to administer oaths; to take testimony; to cooperate with the appropriate authorities in other states in investigation and enforcement concerning violations of this chapter and comparable statutes of other states; and to receive evidence concerning all matters within the scope of this chapter. In case of disobedience of a subpoena, the board may invoke the aid of any district court in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.

9. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A governing the administration and enforcement of this chapter and the conduct of licensees and permittees. Rules adopted shall include but not be limited to the following:

a. Rules governing the board's meetings and the conduct of its business.

b. Rules of procedure governing the conduct of investigations and hearings by the board.

c. Rules specifying the educational and experience qualifications required for the issuance of a certificate under section 542.6 and the continuing professional education required for renewal of a certificate under section 542.6.

d. Rules specifying the educational and experience qualifications required for the issuance of a license under section 542.8 and the continuing professional education required for renewal of a license under section 542.8.

e. Rules of professional conduct directed to control the quality and probity of services provided by a licensee, and, among other areas, pertaining to a licensee's independence, integrity, and objectivity; competence and technical standards; responsibilities to the public; and responsibilities to a client.

f. Rules relating to the propriety of opinions on financial statements by a certified public accountant who is not independent.

g. Rules relating to actions discreditable to the practice as a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant.

h. Rules relating to professional confidences between a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant and a client.

i. Rules governing technical competence and the expression of opinions on financial statements.

j. Rules governing the failure to disclose a material fact known to the certified public accountant or licensed public accountant.

k. Rules relating to a material misstatement known to the certified public accountant or licensed public accountant.

l. Rules governing negligent conduct in an examination or in making a report on an examination.

m. Rules governing failure to direct attention to any material departure from generally accepted accounting principles.

n. Rules governing the professional standards applicable to a licensee.

o. Rules governing the manner and circumstances of use of the titles "certified public accountant" and "CPA".

p. Rules governing the manner and circumstances of use of the titles "accounting practitioner" and "AP", and "licensed public accountant" and "LPA".

q. Rules regarding peer review that may be required to be performed under this chapter.

r. Rules on substantial equivalency under section 542.19.

s. Rules on practice privilege under section 542.20.

t. Such other rules as the board deems necessary or appropriate for administering this chapter, including but not limited to rules establishing fees and rules of professional conduct, pertaining to corporations or limited liability companies practicing accounting, which the board deems consistent with or required by the public welfare. The board may adopt rules governing the style, name, and title of corporations and limited liability com-

panies and governing the affiliation of corporations and limited liability companies with other organizations.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §5, 6, 15
Confirmation, see §2.32
2008 amendments to subsections 7 and 9 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
Subsection 7 amended
Subsection 9, NEW paragraph s and former paragraph s redesignated as t

542.6 Issuance and renewal of certificates — maintenance of competency.

1. *a.* The board shall issue a certificate to a person who makes application on a form prescribed and furnished by the board and who demonstrates either of the following:

(1) That the person's qualifications, including where applicable the qualifications prescribed by section 542.5, satisfy the requirements of this section, or that the person holds a certificate issued under prior law.

(2) That the person holds in good standing a certificate or license to practice as a certified public accountant in another state or equivalent designation from a foreign country, and is eligible under the substantial equivalency or other provisions of section 542.19.

b. The holder of a certificate issued under this section shall only provide attest services in a certified public accounting firm that is issued a permit under section 542.7.

2. A certificate shall be initially issued, and renewed, for a period of not more than three years, but in any event shall expire on a date specified by rule. A person who fails to renew a certificate as a certified public accountant by the expiration date shall be allowed to do so within thirty days following its expiration, but the board may assess a reasonable penalty. The board shall specify by rule the conditions under which a lapsed certificate may be reinstated, including the imposition of administrative penalties.

3. A certificate holder, for renewal of a certificate under this section, shall participate in a program of learning designed to maintain professional competency. Such program of learning must comply with rules adopted by the board. The board, by rule, may grant an exception to this requirement for a certificate holder who does not perform or offer to perform for the public one or more kinds of services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including issuance of reports on financial statements or the use of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory, or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters. A certificate holder entitled to an exception by rule of the board shall place the word "inactive" adjacent to the holder's certified public accountant title on any business card, letterhead, or other document or device, with the exception of the certificate holder's certified public accountant cer-

tificate, on which the certificate holder's certified public accountant title appears.

4. The board shall charge an application fee for initial issuance or renewal of a certificate in an amount prescribed by the board by rule.

5. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a certificate shall list in the application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a certificate, license, or permit and list any past denial, revocation, or suspension of a certificate, license, or permit. A holder of or applicant for a certificate under this section shall notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a certificate, license, or permit by another state.

6. The board, by rule, shall require as a condition for renewal of a certificate under this section, by any certificate holder who performs compilation services for the public other than through a certified public accounting firm or licensed public accounting firm, that such individual undergo, no more frequently than once every three years, a peer review conducted in such manner as the board shall by rule specify, and such review shall include verification that such individual has met the competency requirements set out in professional standards for such services. The provisions of section 542.7, subsections 10, 11, and 12, shall apply to the peer review required in this subsection.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §7, 15
2008 amendment to subsection 6 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
Subsection 6 amended

542.7 Firm permits to practice — attest experience and peer review.

1. The board shall issue or renew a permit to practice to a certified public accounting firm that makes application and demonstrates the qualifications set forth in this section. A person or firm holding a permit to practice issued by this state prior to July 1, 2002, is deemed to have met the requirements of this section.

a. A firm must hold a permit issued under this section if the firm performs attest services in this state or for clients having a home office in this state or has an office in this state and uses the title "CPAs", "CPA firm", "certified public accountants", or "certified public accounting firm".

b. A firm which is not subject to paragraph "a" may practice public accounting in this state without a permit issued under this section in conformance with section 542.20.

c. A firm that holds a permit issued under this chapter shall designate to the board the licensee or person with a practice privilege under section 542.20 who is responsible for the proper licensure of the firm and the firm's compliance with all applicable laws and rules of this state. If such firm has one or more offices in this state, the firm shall

designate to the board one or more persons who are licensed under this chapter who are responsible for the proper registration of each Iowa office of the firm and each office's compliance with all applicable laws and rules of this state.

2. A permit shall be initially issued and renewed for a period of not more than three years, but in any event shall expire on a date specified by rule. An application for a permit shall be made in such form, and in the case of an application for renewal, between such dates as the board may by rule specify.

3. *a.* An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit to practice as a firm shall show that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a simple majority of the ownership of the firm, in terms of financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members, and managers, belongs to holders of a certificate issued by a state, and that such partners, officers, shareholders, members, and managers, who perform professional services in this state or for clients in this state, hold a certificate issued under section 542.6 or 542.19, or by another state if the holder has a practice privilege under section 542.20.

b. A certified public accounting firm may include a nonlicensee owner, which for purposes of this section means an owner that does not hold a valid certificate to practice public accounting in any state, provided all of the following occur:

(1) All nonlicensee owners are active participants in the firm or an affiliated entity.

(2) All nonlicensee owners comply with all applicable rules of professional conduct adopted by the board.

(3) Such firm complies with other requirements as established by the board by rule.

c. A licensee or person with a practice privilege under section 542.20 who is responsible for supervising attest or compilation services and signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm shall meet the experience or competency requirements set out in nationally recognized professional standards for such services.

d. A licensee or person with a practice privilege under section 542.20 who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm shall meet the experience or competency requirements established in paragraph "c".

e. The board may deny the issuance or renewal of or revoke a permit, or otherwise discipline the holder of a permit issued under this section, if a nonlicensee owner's professional license has been revoked in any jurisdiction or a nonlicensee owner has been convicted of a crime described in section 542.5, subsection 2, if the board determines that such revocation or conviction is detrimental to the public interest and would be a ground for disci-

pline if applicable to a licensee under this chapter.

4. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm is required to register each office of the firm within this state with the board and to show that all attest and compilation services rendered in this state are under the charge of a person holding a valid certificate issued under section 542.6 or 542.19, or by another state if the holder has a practice privilege under section 542.20.

5. The board, by rule, shall establish and charge an application fee for each application for initial issuance or renewal of a permit.

6. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit shall list in the application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a permit as a certified public accounting firm and list any past denial, revocation, or suspension of a permit by another state. A holder of or applicant for a permit shall notify the board in writing within thirty days after an occurrence of any of the following:

a. A change in the identity of a partner, officer, shareholder, member, or manager who performs professional services in this state or for clients in this state.

b. A change in the number or location of offices within this state.

c. A change in the identity of a person in charge of such offices.

d. The issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a permit by another state.

7. A firm, after receiving or renewing a permit which is not in compliance with this section as a result of a change in firm ownership or personnel, shall take corrective action to bring the firm back into compliance as quickly as possible or apply to modify or amend the permit. The board may grant a reasonable period of time for a firm to take such corrective action. Failure to comply within a reasonable period as deemed by the board shall result in the suspension or revocation of the firm's permit.

8. *a.* The board, by rule, shall require as a condition of renewal of a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm, that an applicant undergo, no more frequently than once every three years, a peer review conducted in such manner as the board specifies. The review shall include a verification that any individual in the firm who is responsible for supervising attest and compilation services and who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on a financial statement on behalf of the firm meets the competency requirements set forth in the professional standards for such services.

b. Such rules shall include reasonable provision for compliance by an applicant showing that the applicant, within the preceding three years, has undergone a peer review that is a satisfactory equivalent to the peer review required under this

subsection. An applicant's completion of a peer review program endorsed or supported by the American institute of certified public accountants, or other substantially similar review as determined by the board, satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

9. An applicant for a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm, at the time of renewal, may request in writing upon forms provided by the board, a waiver from the requirements of subsection 8. The board may grant a waiver upon a showing satisfactory to the board of any of the following:

a. The applicant does not engage in, and does not intend to engage in during the following year, financial reporting areas of practice, including but not limited to financial audits, compilations, and reviews. An applicant granted a waiver pursuant to this paragraph shall immediately notify the board if the applicant engages in such practice, and shall be subject to peer review.

b. Reasons of health.

c. Military service.

d. Instances of hardship.

e. Other good cause as determined by the board.

10. Peer review records are privileged and confidential, and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion. Peer review records are not admissible in evidence in a judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceeding. Unless the subject of a peer review timely objects in writing to the administering entity of the peer review program, the administering entity shall make available to the board within thirty days of the issuance of the peer review acceptance letter the final peer review report or such peer review records as are designated by the peer review program in which the administering entity participates. The subject of a peer review may voluntarily submit the final peer review report directly to the board. Information or documents discoverable from sources other than a peer review team do not become nondiscoverable from such other sources because they are made available to or are in the possession of a peer review team. Information or documents publicly available from the American institute of certified public accountants relating to quality or peer review are not privileged or confidential under this subsection. A person or organization participating in the peer review process shall not testify as to the findings, recommendations, evaluations, or opinions of a peer review team in a judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceeding.

11. A person is not liable as a result of an act, omission, or decision made in connection with the person's service on a peer review team, unless the act, omission, or decision is made with actual malice. A person is not liable as a result of providing information to a peer review team, or for disclo-

sure of privileged matters to a peer review team.

12. The costs of the peer review shall be paid by the applicant.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §8, 15
2008 amendments to subsections 1, 3, 4, and 10 take effect July 1, 2009;
2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
Subsections 1, 3, and 4 amended
Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraphs 1 and 2 editorially designated as paragraphs a and b
Subsection 10 amended

542.8 Qualifications for and issuance of a license as a licensed public accountant — renewal of license — firm registration — peer review.

1. The license of a licensed public accountant shall be granted by the board to any person who meets one of the following requirements:

a. The applicant holds a license as an accounting practitioner issued under the laws of this state in full force and effect on July 1, 2002, and has completed additional educational requirements as prescribed by the board.

b. The applicant has satisfactorily completed the examination prescribed in subsection 2 after having met one of the following:

(1) The applicant has had two or more years' actual experience in practice as an accountant as an employee of a certified public accountant, an accounting practitioner, or a licensed public accountant.

(2) The applicant submits evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a graduate of a four-year college or university accredited by the north central accreditation association or other regional accreditation association having equivalent standards, with a major in accounting, or that the applicant is a graduate in accountancy from a business or correspondence school accredited by the accrediting commission for business schools or the accrediting commission of the national home study council.

(3) The applicant submits evidence of at least five years of continuous experience engaged in performing any of the services delineated in section 542.3, subsection 12, on a full-time basis.

2. An examination shall be conducted by the board as often as deemed necessary, but not less than two times per year.

3. The examination shall be designed and given in a manner as to fairly test the applicant's knowledge of accounting. The examination shall not include questions relating to the subject of auditing.

4. The board, in its discretion, may use all or any part of a standard or uniform examination and advisory grading service that is provided or furnished by a national accounting organization or society to assist the board in the performance of its duties under this chapter. The identity of the person taking the examination shall be concealed until after the examination papers have been graded.

5. If an applicant has partially passed an ex-

amination given in another state determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to the examination required by this state and meets eligibility requirements that the board finds to be substantially equivalent to those prescribed by this state, the results of the other state's examination shall be accepted as though given in this state.

6. An applicant who successfully passes all subjects in which examined shall be issued a license as a licensed public accountant by the board. The cost of the license shall be based upon the administrative costs of the board and the costs of issuing the license.

7. An applicant who fails the examination once shall be allowed to take the examination at the next scheduled time. Thereafter, the applicant shall be allowed to take the examination at the discretion of the board. An applicant who passes a portion of the examination shall have the right to be reexamined in the remaining subjects at a future examination, and if the applicant passes the remaining subjects, the applicant shall be considered to have passed the entire examination. An applicant who fails the examination may request in writing information from the board concerning the applicant's examination grade and subject areas or questions which the applicant failed to answer correctly, except that if the board administers a uniform, standardized examination, the board shall only be required to provide the examination grade and such other information concerning the applicant's examination results which is available to the board.

8. An applicant for initial issuance of a license must have no less than one year of experience. The experience shall include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills, as verified by a licensee, meeting requirements prescribed by the board by rule. The experience is acceptable if gained through employment in government, industry, academia, or public practice.

9. *a.* The licensed public accountant license shall expire in intervals as determined by the board. The board shall notify a person licensed under this chapter of the date of expiration of the license and the amount of the fee required for its renewal. The notice shall be mailed at least one month in advance of the expiration date. A person who fails to renew a license as a licensed public accountant by the expiration date shall be allowed to do so within thirty days following its expiration, but the board may assess a reasonable penalty.

b. A licensee, for renewal of a license under this section, shall participate in a program of learning designed to maintain professional competency. Such program of learning must comply with rules adopted by the board. The board, by rule, may grant an exception to this requirement for a licensee who does not perform or offer to perform for the public one or more kinds of services in-

volving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including issuance of reports on financial statements or the use of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory, or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters. A licensee entitled to an exception by rule of the board shall place the word "inactive" adjacent to the licensee's licensed public accountant title on any business card, letterhead, or other document or device, with the exception of the licensee's licensed public accountant license, on which the licensee's licensed public accountant title appears.

10. The board, in its discretion, may waive an examination and issue a license as a licensed public accountant to an applicant for one of the following:

a. The applicant holds a license as a licensed public accountant, an accounting practitioner, or similar title issued, after examination, by a state which extends by substantial equivalency privileges to a licensed public accountant of this state, and who, at the time of issuance of the registration, possessed the basic qualifications set forth in subsection 1.

b. The applicant has passed the examination required under the laws of another state and possesses the basic qualifications set forth in subsection 1 at the time the applicant applied for registration in this state.

11. A person applying for a license as a licensed public accountant shall pay a fee as determined by the board based upon the costs of issuing such licenses.

12. The board shall issue or renew a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm to a person that makes application and demonstrates the qualification set forth in this section or to a licensed public accounting firm originally registered in another state that provides evidence that the qualifications met in the other state are substantially equivalent to those required by this section. A firm must hold a permit issued under this section in order to use the title "LPAs" or "Licensed Public Accountants" in a firm name.

a. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit to practice as a firm under this section must show that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a simple majority of the ownership of the firm, in terms of financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members, and managers, belongs to the holders of a certificate or license issued by a state, and that such partners, officers, shareholders, members, and managers who perform professional services in this state or for clients in this state hold a certificate issued under section 542.6 or a license issued under this section, or another state if the holder has a practice privilege under section 542.20. To qualify for firm licensure at least one partner, officer, shareholder, member, or manager shall hold a license under this section.

b. A licensed public accounting firm may include a nonlicensee owner, which for purposes of this section means an owner that does not hold a valid license or certificate to practice public accounting in any state, provided all of the following occur:

(1) Such firm designates a licensee who is responsible for the proper registration of the firm, and identifies that individual to the board.

(2) All nonlicensee owners are active participants in the firm or an affiliated entity.

(3) All nonlicensee owners comply with all applicable rules of professional conduct adopted by the board.

(4) Such firm complies with other requirements as established by the board by rule.

c. An individual licensee or person with a practice privilege under section 542.20 who is responsible for compilation services and signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm shall meet the competency requirements set out in nationally recognized professional standards for such services.

d. An individual licensee or person with a practice privilege under section 542.20 who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm shall meet the competency requirements set out in nationally recognized professional standards for such services.

e. The board may deny the issuance or renewal of, or revoke a permit, or otherwise discipline the holder of a permit issued under this section if a nonlicensee owner's professional license has been revoked in any jurisdiction or a nonlicensee owner has been convicted of a crime described in section 542.5, subsection 2, if the board determines that such revocation or conviction is detrimental to the public interest and would be a ground for discipline if applicable to a licensee under this chapter.

13. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm is required to register each office of the firm within this state with the board and to show that all compilation services rendered in this state are under the charge of a person holding a valid certificate issued under section 542.6 or 542.19, or a license issued under this section, or another state if the holder has a practice privilege under section 542.20.

14. The board, by rule, shall establish and charge an application fee for each application for initial issuance or renewal of a permit.

15. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit shall list in the application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a permit as a certified public accountant or a licensed public accounting firm and list any past denial, revocation, or suspension of a permit by an-

other state. A holder of or applicant for a permit shall notify the board in writing within thirty days after an occurrence of any of the following:

a. A change in the identity of a partner, officer, shareholder, member, or manager who performs professional services in this state or for clients in this state.

b. A change in the number or location of offices within this state.

c. A change in the identity of a person in charge of such offices.

d. The issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a permit by another state.

16. A firm, after receiving or renewing a permit which is not in compliance with this section as a result of a change in firm ownership or personnel, shall take corrective action to bring the firm back into compliance as quickly as possible or apply to modify or amend the permit. The board may grant a reasonable period of time for a firm to take such corrective action. Failure to comply within a reasonable period as deemed by the board shall result in the suspension or revocation of the firm permit.

17. The board, by rule, shall require as a condition of renewal of a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm, that an applicant undergo, no more frequently than once every three years, a peer review conducted in such manner as the board specifies. The review shall include verification that any individual in the firm who is responsible for supervising compilation services and who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on a financial statement on behalf of the firm meets the competency requirements set forth in the professional standards for such services. Such rules shall include reasonable provision for compliance by an applicant showing that the applicant, within the preceding three years, has undergone a peer review that is a satisfactory equivalent to the peer review required under this subsection. An applicant's completion of a peer review program endorsed or supported by the national society of accountants, or other substantially similar review as determined by the board, satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

18. An applicant for a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm, at the time of renewal, may request in writing upon forms provided by the board, a waiver from the requirements of subsection 17. The board may grant a waiver upon a showing satisfactory to the board of any of the following:

a. The applicant does not engage in, and does not intend to engage in during the following year, financial reporting areas of practice, including but not limited to compilations. An applicant granted a waiver pursuant to this paragraph shall immediately notify the board if the applicant engages in such practice, and shall be subject to peer review.

- b. Reasons of health.
- c. Military service.
- d. Instances of hardship.
- e. Other good cause as determined by the board.

19. Peer review records are privileged and confidential, and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion. Peer review records are not admissible in evidence in a judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceeding. Unless the subject of a peer review timely objects in writing to the administering entity of the peer review program, the administering entity shall make available to the board within thirty days of the issuance of the peer review acceptance letter the final peer review report or such peer review records as are designated by the peer review program in which the administering entity participates. The subject of a peer review may voluntarily submit the final peer review report directly to the board. Information or documents discoverable from sources other than a peer review team do not become nondiscoverable from such other sources because they are made available to or are in the possession of a peer review team. Information or documents publicly available from the national society of accountants relating to quality or peer review are not privileged or confidential under this subsection. A person or organization participating in the peer review process shall not testify as to the findings, recommendations, evaluations, or opinions of a peer review team in a judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceeding.

20. A person is not liable as a result of an act, omission, or decision made in connection with the person's service in a peer review team, unless the act, omission, or decision is made with actual malice. A person is not liable as a result of providing information to a peer review team, or for disclosure of privileged matters to a peer review team.

21. The costs of the peer review shall be paid by the applicant.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §9, 10, 15
 2008 amendments to subsections 9, 12, 13, and 19 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
 Subsection 9, paragraph a amended
 Subsections 12, 13, and 19 amended

542.10 Enforcement against a holder of a certificate, permit, or license.

1. After notice and hearing pursuant to section 542.11, the board may revoke, suspend for a period of time not to exceed two years, or refuse to renew a license; reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of any licensee; impose an administrative penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars per violation against an individual licensee or ten thousand dollars per violation against a firm licensee; require remedial actions; or place any licensee on probation; all with or without terms, conditions, and in combinations of remedies, for any one or

more of the following reasons:

a. Fraud or deceit in obtaining a license, which may also result in permanent revocation of the license.

b. Dishonesty, fraud, or gross negligence in the practice of public accounting.

c. Engaging in any activity prohibited under section 542.13 or 542.20 or permitting persons under the licensee's supervision to do so.

d. Violation of a rule of professional conduct adopted by the board under the authority granted by this chapter.

e. Conviction of a felony under the laws of any state or the United States.

f. Conviction of any crime, any element of which is dishonesty or fraud as provided in section 542.5, subsection 2, under the laws of any state or the United States.

g. Cancellation, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew the authority to practice as a certified public accountant, licensed public accountant, or accounting practitioner, or the acceptance of the voluntary surrender of a license to practice as a certified public accountant, licensed public accountant, or accounting practitioner to conclude a pending disciplinary action, by any other state or foreign authority for any cause other than failure to pay appropriate fees in the other jurisdiction.

h. Suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any state or federal agency, or the public company accounting oversight board.

i. Conduct discreditable to the public accounting profession.

j. Violation of section 272C.10.

2. Multiple violations arising from the same factual circumstances or from different factual circumstances containing a common error shall be considered as a single violation for the purpose of imposition of an administrative penalty.

3. In lieu of or in addition to any remedy specifically provided in subsection 1, the board may require a licensee to satisfy a peer review or desk review process on such terms as the board may specify, satisfactorily complete a continuing education program, or such additional remedies as the board may specify by rule.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §11, 15
 2008 amendments to subsection 1 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
 Subsection 1 amended

542.13 Unlawful acts.

1. Only a certified public accountant may issue a report on financial statements of a person, firm, organization, or governmental unit, or offer to render or render any attest service. Only a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant may render compilation services. This restriction does not prohibit such acts by a public official or public employee in the performance of that person's duties; or prohibit the performance by any

nonlicensee of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports on such financial statements. A nonlicensee may prepare financial statements and issue nonattest transmittals or information on such statements or transmittals which do not purport to be in compliance with the statements on standards for accounting and review services.

2. A licensee performing attest or compilation services must provide those services consistent with professional standards.

3. A person not holding a certificate shall not use or assume the title “certified public accountant” or the abbreviation “CPA” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a certified public accountant.

4. A firm shall not provide attest services or assume or use the title “certified public accountants” or the abbreviation “CPAs” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such firm is a certified public accounting firm unless the firm holds a permit issued under section 542.7 and ownership of the firm satisfies the requirements of this chapter and rules adopted by the board.

5. A person shall not assume or use the title “licensed public accountant” or the abbreviation “LPA” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a licensed public accountant unless that person holds a license issued under section 542.8.

6. A firm not holding a permit issued under section 542.8 shall not provide compilation services or assume or use the title “licensed public accountants”, the abbreviation “LPAs”, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such firm is composed of licensed public accountants.

7. A person or firm not holding a certificate, permit, or license issued under section 542.6, 542.7, 542.8, or 542.19 shall not assume or use the title “certified accountant”, “chartered accountant”, “enrolled accountant”, “licensed accountant”, “registered accountant”, “accredited accountant”, or any other title or designation likely to be confused with the title “certified public accountant” or “licensed public accountant”, or use any of the abbreviations “CA”, “LA”, “RA”, “AA”, or similar abbreviation likely to be confused with the abbreviation “CPA” or “LPA”. The title “enrolled agent” or “EA” may be used by individuals so designated by the internal revenue service. Nothing in this section shall restrict truthful advertising of a bona fide credential or title which in context is not deceptive or misleading to the public.

8. A nonlicensee shall not use language in any statement relating to the financial affairs of a person or entity which is conventionally used by licensees in reports on financial statements. The board shall develop and issue language which nonlicensees may use in connection with such financial information.

9. A person or firm not holding a certificate, permit, or license issued under section 542.6, 542.7, 542.8, or 542.19 shall not assume or use any title or designation that includes the word “accountant”, “auditor”, or “accounting” in connection with any other language that implies that such person or firm holds such a certificate, permit, or license or has special competence as an accountant or auditor. However, this subsection does not prohibit an officer, partner, member, manager, or employee of a firm or organization from affixing that person’s own signature to a statement in reference to the financial affairs of such firm or organization with wording which designates the position, title, or office that the person holds, or prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of such person’s duties. This subsection does not otherwise prohibit the use of the title or designation “accountant” by persons other than those holding a certificate or license under this chapter.

10. A person holding a certificate or license or firm holding a permit under this chapter shall not use a professional or firm name or designation that is misleading about the legal form of the firm, or about the persons who are partners, officers, members, managers, or shareholders of the firm, or about any other matter. However, the name of one or more former partners, members, managers, or shareholders may be included in the name of a firm or its successor.

11. This section does not apply to a person or firm holding a certification, designation, degree, or license granted in a foreign country entitling the holder to engage in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in such country, whose activities in this state are limited to providing professional services to a person or firm who is a resident of, government of, or business entity of the country in which the person holds such entitlement, who does not perform attest or compilation services, and who does not issue reports with respect to the financial statements of any other person, firm, or governmental unit in this state, and who does not use in this state any title or designation other than the one under which the person practices in such country, followed by a translation of such title or designation into the English language, if it is in a different language, and by the name of such country.

12. A holder of a certificate issued under section 542.6 or 542.19 shall not perform attest services in a firm that does not hold a permit issued

under section 542.7.

13. An individual licensee shall not issue a report in standard form upon a compilation of financial information through any form of business that does not hold a permit issued under section 542.7 unless the report discloses the name of the business through which the individual is issuing the report and the individual licensee does all of the following:

a. Signs the compilation report identifying the individual as a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant.

b. Meets competency requirements provided in applicable standards.

c. Undergoes, no less frequently than once every three years, a peer review conducted in a manner as specified by the board. The review shall include verification that such individual has met the competency requirements set out in professional standards for such services.

14. This section does not prohibit a practicing attorney from preparing or presenting records or documents customarily prepared by an attorney in connection with the attorney's professional work in the practice of law.

15. *a.* (1) A licensee shall not for a commission recommend or refer a client to any product or service, or for a commission recommend or refer another person to any product or service to be supplied by a client, or receive a commission, when the licensee also performs for that client any of the following:

(a) An audit or review of a financial statement.

(b) A compilation of a financial statement when the licensee expects, or reasonably might expect, that a third party will use the financial statement and the licensee's compilation report does not disclose a lack of independence.

(c) An examination of prospective financial information.

(2) The prohibitions under this paragraph "a" apply during the period in which the licensee is engaged to perform any of the services identified in subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (a)–(c), and the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in such services.

b. A licensee who is not prohibited by this section from performing services for or receiving a commission and who is paid or expects to be paid a commission shall disclose that fact to any person or entity to whom the licensee recommends or refers a product or service to which the commission relates.

c. A licensee who accepts a referral fee for recommending a service of a licensee or referring a licensee to any person or entity or who pays a referral fee to obtain a client shall disclose such acceptance or payment to the client.

16. *a.* A licensee shall not do any of the following:

(1) Perform professional services for a contingent fee, or receive such fee from a client for whom the licensee or the licensee's firm performs any of the following:

(a) An audit or review of a financial statement.

(b) A compilation of a financial statement when the licensee expects, or reasonably might expect, that a third party will use the financial statement and the licensee's compilation report does not disclose a lack of independence.

(c) An examination of prospective financial information.

(2) Prepare for a client an original or amended tax return or claim for a tax refund for a contingent fee.

b. Paragraph "a" applies during the period in which the licensee is engaged to perform any of the listed services and the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in such listed services.

c. For purposes of this subsection, a contingent fee is a fee established for the performance of a service pursuant to an arrangement in which a fee will not be charged unless a specified finding or result is attained, or in which the amount of the fee is otherwise dependent upon the finding or result of such service. A fee shall not be considered as being a contingent fee if fixed by a court or other public authority, or, in a tax matter, if determined based on the results of a judicial proceeding or the findings of a governmental agency. A licensee's fee may vary depending on the complexity of the services rendered.

17. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any person engaged in the practice as a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant or any member or employee of such firm to engage in the practice of law individually or within entities licensed under this chapter.

18. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the practice of public accounting and lawful use of titles by persons or firms exercising a practice privilege in conformance with section 542.20.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §12, 15
2008 enactment of subsection 18 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15

Subsection 15, paragraph a, editorially internally redesignated
NEW subsection 18

542.14 Injunction against unlawful acts, civil penalties, and consent agreements.

1. If, as a result of an investigation under section 542.11 or otherwise, the board believes that a person or firm has engaged, or is about to engage, in an act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of section 542.13 or 542.20, the board may make application to the district court for an order enjoining such act or practice. Upon a showing by the board that such person or firm

has engaged, or is about to engage, in any such act or practice, an injunction, restraining order, or other order as may be appropriate shall be granted by the court.

2. In addition to a criminal penalty provided for in section 542.15, the board may issue an order to require compliance with section 542.13 or 542.20 or to revoke a practice privilege under section 542.20, and may impose a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each offense upon a person who is not a licensee under this chapter and who engages in conduct prohibited by section 542.13 or 542.20. Each day of a continued violation constitutes a separate offense. The board may impose a penalty up to ten thousand dollars per violation against a firm that violates section 542.13 or 542.20.

3. The board, in determining the amount of a civil penalty to be imposed, may consider any of the following:

- a. Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial economic deterrent to the violation.
- b. The circumstances leading to the violation.
- c. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.
- d. The economic benefits gained by the violator as a result of noncompliance.
- e. The interest of the public.

4. The board, before issuing an order under this section, shall provide the person written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing. The hearing must be requested within thirty days after receipt of the notice and shall be conducted in the same manner as provided for disciplinary proceedings involving a licensee under this chapter.

5. The board, in connection with a proceeding under this section, may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the disclosure of evidence, and may request the attorney general to bring an action to enforce the subpoena.

6. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under this section may seek judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

7. If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within thirty days after entry of an order imposing the civil penalty, or if the order is stayed pending an appeal, within ten days after the court enters a final judgment in favor of the board, the board shall notify the attorney general. The attorney general may commence an action to recover the amount of the penalty, including reasonable attorney fees and costs.

8. An action to enforce an order under this section may be joined with an action for an injunction.

9. The board, in its discretion and in lieu of prosecuting a first offense under this section, may enter into a consent agreement with a violator, or with a person guilty of aiding or abetting a violator, which acknowledges the violation and the vio-

lator's agreement to refrain from any further violations.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §13, 15
2008 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 take effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

542.20 Practice privilege.

1. This section authorizes a person or firm whose principal place of business is not in this state to practice public accounting in Iowa in person, or by telephone, mail, or electronic means without licensure under this chapter or notice to the board under the conditions described in this section. Such a person or firm must hold a valid, unexpired license in good standing in the state of its principal place of business that is substantially equivalent to a comparable license issued in Iowa, and such a person or firm must be licensed to lawfully perform in its principal place of business all public accounting services offered or rendered under a practice privilege in Iowa.

2. A provision of this section or of any other section in this chapter shall not prevent the auditor of state, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, other governmental official or body, or a client from requiring that public accounting services performed in Iowa or for an Iowa client be performed by a person or firm holding a license under this chapter.

3. The practice privilege authorized by this section is temporary and shall cease if the license in the person's or firm's principal place of business expires, is no longer valid or in good standing, or otherwise no longer lawfully supports the conditions of the practice privilege described in this section.

4. The board may revoke a practice privilege, impose a civil penalty, issue an order to secure compliance with this chapter or board rules, or take such additional actions as are provided in section 542.14 if a person or firm acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege violates this chapter or board rules. In addition, or as an alternative to such action, the board may refer a complaint to the state regulatory body that issued the license to the person or firm.

a. A violation of this chapter or board rules by a person or firm acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege is a ground to deny the violator's subsequent application for licensure under this chapter.

b. A violation of this chapter or board rules by a person acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege is a ground to deny a subsequent application for initial or renewal licensure under this chapter by the violator's firm, and is a ground for discipline against such firm.

c. A violation of this chapter or board rules by a person or firm acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege is a ground for discipline

against a licensee under this chapter who aided or abetted the violation.

5. A certified public accounting firm that is licensed in the state of its principal place of business and is not required to hold an Iowa firm license under section 542.7 may practice in this state without a firm license under this chapter or notice to the board if the firm's practice in this state is performed by individuals who hold a license under this chapter or who practice in conformance with subsection 6, under the following conditions:

a. The firm shall not perform attest services in Iowa or for a client having a home office in Iowa.

b. The firm shall not have an office in Iowa which uses the title "CPAs", "CPA firm", "certified public accountants", or "certified public accounting firm".

c. The firm may perform compilation services only if it complies with the ownership and peer review requirements of section 542.7.

d. The firm shall not make any representation tending to falsely indicate that the firm is licensed under this chapter.

e. The firm, upon a client's or prospective client's request, shall provide accurate information on the state or states of licensure, principal place of business, contact information, and manner in which licensure status can be verified.

f. The firm shall comply with all professional standards, laws, and rules that apply to licensees performing the same professional services.

6. An individual who is licensed in the state of the individual's principal place of business may exercise the privileges of a certificate holder of this state without obtaining a certificate under this chapter or providing notice to the board, under the following conditions:

a. The individual must meet the criteria for substantial equivalency reciprocity under section 542.19, subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b", or "c".

b. The individual shall not have an office in Iowa at which the individual uses the title "CPA". The individual may, however, perform public accounting services using the title "CPA" if performed at the office of a certified public accounting firm or licensed public accounting firm that holds a permit to practice under section 542.7 or 542.8, or at the office of a business entity that is not required to hold a firm permit under section 542.7 or 542.8.

c. An individual who provides attest services in Iowa or for a client having a home office in Iowa must practice through a certified public accounting firm that is licensed under section 542.7.

d. An individual who provides compilation services in Iowa or for a client having a home office in Iowa must comply with the peer review provisions of section 542.6, subsection 6, or provide such services through a certified public accounting firm, a licensed public accounting firm, or substantially equivalent firm that is validly licensed

in the firm's principal place of business and is subject to the peer review and ownership provisions of section 542.7 or 542.8.

e. The individual shall not make any representation tending to falsely indicate that the individual is licensed under this chapter.

f. The individual, upon a client's or prospective client's request, shall provide accurate information on the state or states of licensure, principal place of business, contact information, and manner in which licensure status can be verified.

g. The individual shall comply with all professional standards, laws, and rules that apply to licensees performing the same professional services.

7. As a condition of exercising the practice privilege provided in subsection 5 or 6, the person or firm does all of the following:

a. Consents to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and regulatory authority of the board, including but not limited to the board's jurisdiction to revoke the practice privilege or otherwise take action under section 542.14 for any violation of this chapter or board rules.

b. Appoints the regulatory body of the state that issued the firm or individual license as the agent upon whom process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board against the firm or person.

c. Agrees to supply the board, upon the board's request and without subpoena, such information or records as licensees are similarly required to provide the board under this chapter regarding themselves or, in the case of a firm, regarding the individuals practicing through the firm, including but not limited to licensure status in all jurisdictions; qualifications for substantial equivalency reciprocity under section 542.19, subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b", or "c"; location of principal place of business and all other offices; criminal and disciplinary background; malpractice settlements and judgments; firm ownership and when applicable, information regarding nonlicensee owners; whether public accounting services are subject to peer review; proof of completion of peer review, when applicable; qualifications to supervise attest services, when applicable; and timely response to inquiries regarding complaints and investigations conducted under this chapter.

d. Agrees to promptly cease offering or rendering public accounting services in this state or for clients having a home office in this state if the license in the person's or firm's principal place of business expires or is otherwise no longer valid or in good standing, or if any of the conditions for exercising the practice privilege are no longer satisfied, or if the board revokes the practice privilege.

8. A licensee of this state is subject to discipline in this state based on a violation of a comparable practice privilege afforded by another state.

9. The board shall adopt rules on the manner

in which this section applies to persons or firms that hold a lapsed Iowa license, have been subject to discipline in Iowa, have surrendered an Iowa license, or have otherwise held an Iowa license at one point in time that is no longer valid, active, or in good standing, and to persons or firms that have been convicted of a crime, the subject of discipline

or denied licensure in any jurisdiction, or that would otherwise be subject to license denial or discipline if a license applicant or licensee in Iowa.

2008 Acts, ch 1106, §14, 15
Section takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1106, §15
NEW section

CHAPTER 546

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

546.12 Department of commerce revolving fund.

1. A department of commerce revolving fund is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of moneys collected by the banking division; credit union division; utilities division, including moneys collected on behalf of the office of consumer advocate established in section 475A.3; and the insurance division of the department; and deposited into an account for that division or office within the fund on a monthly basis. Except as otherwise provided by statute, all costs for operating the office of consumer advocate and the banking division, the credit union division, the utilities division, and the insurance division of the department shall be paid from the division's accounts within the fund, subject to appropriation by the general assembly.

2. To meet cash flow needs for the office of con-

sumer advocate and the banking division, credit union division, utilities division, or the insurance division of the department, the administrative head of that division or office may temporarily use funds from the general fund of the state to pay expenses in excess of moneys available in the revolving fund for that division or office if those additional expenditures are fully reimbursable and the division or office reimburses the general fund of the state and ensures all moneys are repaid in full by the close of the fiscal year. Because any general fund moneys used shall be fully reimbursed, such temporary use of funds from the general fund of the state shall not constitute an appropriation for purposes of calculating the state general fund expenditure limitation pursuant to section 8.54.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §108
For future repeal of this section, effective July 1, 2011, see 2009 Acts, ch 179, §146
NEW section

CHAPTER 547

TRADE NAMES

547.3 Fee for recording.

The county recorder shall collect fees in the amount specified in section 331.604 for each verified statement recorded under this chapter. The recorder may return the original instrument to the sender or dispose of the instrument if the sender does not wish to have the instrument returned.

An instrument filed in the recorder's office before July 1, 1990, may be returned to the sender or disposed of if the sender does not wish to have the instrument returned and if there is an official copy of the instrument in the recorder's office.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §31
Section amended

CHAPTER 554

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

554.2308 Absence of specified place for delivery.

Unless otherwise agreed

1. the place for delivery of goods is the seller's

place of business or if the seller has none the seller's residence; but

2. in a contract for sale of identified goods which to the knowledge of the parties at the time

of contracting are in some other place, that place is the place for their delivery; and

3. documents of title may be delivered through customary banking channels.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2310 Open time for payment or running of credit — authority to ship under reservation.

Unless otherwise agreed

1. payment is due at the time and place at which the buyer is to receive the goods even though the place of shipment is the place of delivery; and

2. if the seller is authorized to send the goods the seller may ship them under reservation, and may tender the documents of title, but the buyer may inspect the goods after their arrival before payment is due unless such inspection is inconsistent with the terms of the contract (section 554.2513); and

3. if delivery is authorized and made by way of documents of title otherwise than by subsection 2 then payment is due regardless of where the goods are to be received (i) at the time and place at which the buyer is to receive delivery of the tangible documents or (ii) at the time the buyer is to receive delivery of the electronic documents and at the seller's place of business or if none, the seller's residence; and

4. where the seller is required or authorized to ship the goods on credit the credit period runs from the time of shipment but post-dating the invoice or delaying its dispatch will correspondingly delay the starting of the credit period.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2317 Cumulation and conflict of warranties express or implied.

Warranties whether express or implied shall be construed as consistent with each other and as cumulative, but if such construction is unreasonable the intention of the parties shall determine which warranty is dominant. In ascertaining that intention the following rules apply:

1. Exact or technical specifications displace an inconsistent sample or model or general language of description.

2. A sample from an existing bulk displaces inconsistent general language of description.

3. Express warranties displace inconsistent implied warranties other than an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2324 “No arrival, no sale” term.

Under a term “no arrival, no sale” or terms of like meaning, unless otherwise agreed,

1. the seller must properly ship conforming

goods and if they arrive by any means the seller must tender them on arrival but the seller assumes no obligation that the goods will arrive unless the seller has caused the nonarrival; and

2. where without fault of the seller the goods are in part lost or have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract or arrive after the contract time, the buyer may proceed as if there had been casualty to identified goods (section 554.2613).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2504 Shipment by seller.

1. Where the seller is required or authorized to send the goods to the buyer and the contract does not require the seller to deliver them at a particular destination, then unless otherwise agreed the seller must:

a. Put the goods in the possession of such a carrier and make such a contract for their transportation as may be reasonable having regard to the nature of the goods and other circumstances of the case; and

b. Obtain and promptly deliver or tender in due form any document necessary to enable the buyer to obtain possession of the goods or otherwise required by the agreement or by usage of trade; and

c. Promptly notify the buyer of the shipment.

2. Failure to notify the buyer under subsection 1, paragraph “c”, or to make a proper contract under subsection 1, paragraph “a”, is a ground for rejection only if material delay or loss ensues.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §258

Section amended and editorially internally renumbered

554.2515 Preserving evidence of goods in dispute.

In furtherance of the adjustment of any claim or dispute

1. either party on reasonable notification to the other and for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and preserving evidence has the right to inspect, test and sample the goods including such of them as may be in the possession or control of the other; and

2. the parties may agree to a third party inspection or survey to determine the conformity or condition of the goods and may agree that the findings shall be binding upon them in any subsequent litigation or adjustment.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2601 Buyer's rights on improper delivery.

Subject to the provisions of this Article on breach in installment contracts (section 554.2612) and unless otherwise agreed under the sections on contractual limitations of remedy (sections

554.2718 and 554.2719), if the goods or the tender of delivery fail in any respect to conform to the contract, the buyer may

1. reject the whole; or
2. accept the whole; or
3. accept any commercial unit or units and reject the rest.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2610 Anticipatory repudiation.

When either party repudiates the contract with respect to a performance not yet due the loss of which will substantially impair the value of the contract to the other, the aggrieved party may

1. for a commercially reasonable time await performance by the repudiating party; or
2. resort to any remedy for breach (section 554.2703 or 554.2711), even though the aggrieved party has notified the repudiating party that the aggrieved party would await the latter's performance and has urged retraction; and
3. in either case suspend the aggrieved party's own performance or proceed in accordance with the provisions of this Article on the seller's right to identify goods to the contract notwithstanding breach or to salvage unfinished goods (section 554.2704).

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2613 Casualty to identified goods.

Where the contract requires for its performance goods identified when the contract is made, and the goods suffer casualty without fault of either party before the risk of loss passes to the buyer, or in a proper case under a "no arrival, no sale" term (section 554.2324) then

1. if the loss is total the contract is avoided; and
2. if the loss is partial or the goods have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract the buyer may nevertheless demand inspection and at the buyer's option either treat the contract as avoided or accept the goods with due allowance from the contract price for the deterioration or the deficiency in quantity but without further right against the seller.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.2615 Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions.

Except so far as a seller may have assumed a greater obligation and subject to section 554.2614 on substituted performance:

1. Delay in delivery or nondelivery in whole or in part by a seller who complies with subsections 2 and 3, is not a breach of the seller's duty under a contract for sale if performance as agreed has been made impracticable by the occurrence of a contingency the nonoccurrence of which was a ba-

sic assumption on which the contract was made or by compliance in good faith with any applicable foreign or domestic governmental regulation or order whether or not it later proves to be invalid.

2. Where the causes mentioned in subsection 1 affect only a part of the seller's capacity to perform, the seller must allocate production and deliveries among the seller's customers but may at the seller's option include regular customers not then under contract as well as the seller's own requirements for further manufacture. The seller may so allocate in any manner which is fair and reasonable.

3. The seller must notify the buyer seasonably that there will be delay or nondelivery and, when allocation is required under subsection 2, of the estimated quota thus made available for the buyer.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §259

Section amended

554.2709 Action for the price.

1. When the buyer fails to pay the price as it becomes due the seller may recover, together with any incidental damages under section 554.2710, the price:

- a. of goods accepted or of conforming goods lost or damaged within a commercially reasonable time after risk of their loss has passed to the buyer; and
- b. of goods identified to the contract if the seller is unable after reasonable effort to resell them at a reasonable price or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort will be unavailing.

2. Where the seller sues for the price the seller must hold for the buyer any goods which have been identified to the contract and are still in the seller's control except that if resale becomes possible the seller may resell them at any time prior to the collection of the judgment. The net proceeds of any such resale must be credited to the buyer and payment of the judgment entitles the buyer to any goods not resold.

3. After the buyer has wrongfully rejected or revoked acceptance of the goods or has failed to make a payment due or has repudiated (section 554.2610), a seller who is held not entitled to the price under this section shall nevertheless be awarded damages for nonacceptance under section 554.2708.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §162

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

554.2722 Who can sue third parties for injury to goods.

Where a third party so deals with goods which have been identified to a contract for sale as to cause actionable injury to a party to that contract

1. a right of action against the third party is in either party to the contract for sale who has title to or a security interest or a special property or an insurable interest in the goods; and if the goods

have been destroyed or converted a right of action is also in the party who either bore the risk of loss under the contract for sale or has since the injury assumed that risk as against the other;

2. if at the time of the injury the party plaintiff did not bear the risk of loss as against the other party to the contract for sale and there is no arrangement between them for disposition of the recovery, the plaintiff's suit or settlement is, subject to plaintiff's own interest, as a fiduciary for the other party to the contract;

3. either party may with the consent of the other sue for the benefit of whom it may concern.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.4407 Payor bank's right to subrogation on improper payment.

If a payor bank has paid an item over the order of the drawer or maker to stop payment, or after an account has been closed, or otherwise under circumstances giving a basis for objection by the drawer or maker, to prevent unjust enrichment and only to the extent necessary to prevent loss to the bank by reason of its payment of the item, the payor bank is subrogated to the rights

1. of any holder in due course on the item against the drawer or maker;

2. of the payee or any other holder of the item against the drawer or maker either on the item or under the transaction out of which the item arose; and

3. of the drawer or maker against the payee or any other holder of the item with respect to the transaction out of which the item arose.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.4503 Responsibility of presenting bank for documents and goods — report of reasons for dishonor — referee in case of need.

1. Unless otherwise instructed and except as provided in Article 5, a bank presenting a documentary draft:

a. must deliver the documents to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if it is payable more than

three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment; and

b. upon dishonor, either in the case of presentment for acceptance or presentment for payment, may seek and follow instructions from any referee in case of need designated in the draft or, if the presenting bank does not choose to utilize the referee's services, it must use diligence and good faith to ascertain the reason for dishonor, must notify its transferor of the dishonor and of the results of its effort to ascertain the reasons therefor, and must request instructions.

2. However, the presenting bank is under no obligation with respect to goods represented by the documents except to follow any reasonable instructions seasonably received; it has a right to reimbursement for any expense incurred in following instructions and to prepayment of or indemnity for those expenses.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Section redesignated pursuant to Code editor directive

554.10103 General repealer.

Except as provided in section 554.7103, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §171

Section amended

554.11101 Effective date.

Division 2 of 1974 Iowa Acts, chapter 1249, sections 9 to 72, the Iowa amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code pertaining primarily to security interests, and related amendments, shall become effective at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 1975.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §163

Section amended

554.11102 Preservation of old transition provision.

The provisions of Article 10 of this chapter, sections 554.10101, 554.10103, and 554.10105, shall continue to apply to this chapter as amended and for this purpose this chapter prior to amendment and this chapter as amended shall be considered one continuous statute.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §164

Section amended

CHAPTER 556

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

556.17 Sale of abandoned property.

1. All abandoned property other than money delivered to the treasurer of state under this chapter which remains unclaimed one year after the delivery to the treasurer may be sold to the highest bidder in a manner that affords in the treasurer's judgment the most favorable market for the property involved. The treasurer of state may decline

the highest bid and reoffer the property for sale if the treasurer considers the price bid insufficient. The treasurer need not offer any property for sale if, in the treasurer's opinion, the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property. The treasurer may order destruction of the property when the treasurer has determined that the probable cost of offering the property for sale exceeds the

value of the property. If the treasurer determines that the property delivered does not have any substantial commercial value, the treasurer may destroy or otherwise dispose of the property at any time. An action or proceeding may not be maintained against the treasurer or any officer or against the holder for or on account of an act the treasurer made under this section, except for intentional misconduct or malfeasance.

2. *a.* Any sale held under this section shall be preceded by a single publication of notice of the sale at least three weeks in advance of sale in an English language newspaper of general circulation in the county from which the property was received, or in an English language newspaper of general circulation in the state.

b. If the treasurer holds an internet auction or a sale on the internet, the treasurer may elect to provide notice of the sale or auction on the treasurer's website at least seven days in advance of the sale or auction in lieu of providing notice as otherwise provided in accordance with paragraph "a".

3. The purchaser at any sale conducted by the state treasurer pursuant to this chapter shall receive title to the property purchased, free from all claims of the owner or prior holder thereof and of all persons claiming through or under them. The state treasurer shall execute all documents necessary to complete the transfer of title.

4. Unless the treasurer of state considers it to be in the best interest of the state to do otherwise, all securities, other than those presumed aban-

doned under section 556.5, delivered to the treasurer of state must be held for at least one year before the treasurer of state may sell them.

5. Unless the treasurer of state considers it to be in the best interest of the state to do otherwise, all securities presumed abandoned under section 556.5 and delivered to the treasurer of state must be held for at least one year before the treasurer of state may sell them. If the treasurer of state sells any securities delivered pursuant to section 556.5 before the expiration of the one-year period, any person making a claim pursuant to this chapter before the end of the one-year period is entitled to either the proceeds of the sale of the securities or the market value of the securities at the time the claim is made, whichever amount is greater, less any deduction for fees pursuant to section 556.18, subsection 2. A person making a claim under this chapter after the expiration of this period is entitled to receive either the securities delivered to the treasurer of state by the holder, if they still remain in the hands of the treasurer of state, or the proceeds received from the sale, less any amounts deducted pursuant to section 556.18, subsection 2, but no person has any claim under this chapter against the state, the holder, any transfer agent, registrar, or other person acting for or on behalf of a holder for any appreciation in the value of the property occurring after delivery by the holder to the treasurer of state.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §40
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 556F

LOST PROPERTY

556F.17 Penalty for selling.

If any person shall trade, sell, loan, or take out of the limits of this state any such property taken up or found as provided in this chapter, before the person shall be vested with the right to the property, the person shall forfeit and pay double the val-

ue thereof, to be recovered by any person in an action, one half of which shall go to the plaintiff and the other half to the county.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §172
Section amended

CHAPTER 557

REAL PROPERTY IN GENERAL

557.24 Fee.

A person having the name of the person's farm recorded as provided in section 557.22 shall first pay to the county recorder the fees specified in section 331.604, which shall be paid to the county treasurer as other fees are paid to the county treasurer by the recorder.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §32
Section amended

557.26 Cancellation — fee.

If the owner of a registered farm desires to can-

cel the registered name of the farm, the owner shall acknowledge cancellation of the name by execution of an instrument in writing referring to the farm name, and shall record the instrument. For the latter service the county recorder shall collect the fees specified in section 331.604, which shall be paid to the county treasurer as other fees are paid to the county treasurer by the recorder.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §33
Section amended

CHAPTER 558

CONVEYANCES

558.55 Filing and indexing — constructive notice.

The recorder must endorse upon every instrument properly filed for recording in the recorder's office, the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, and enter in the index the entries required to be entered pursuant to sections 558.49 and 558.52. The recording and indexing shall constitute constructive notice to all persons of the rights of the grantees conferred by the instruments.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §34
Section amended

558.66 Title decree — entry on transfer books.

Upon receipt of a certificate issued by the clerk of the district court or clerk of the supreme court indicating that the title to real estate has been finally established in any named person by judgment or decree or by will or by affidavit of or on behalf of a surviving spouse that has been recorded by the recorder, the auditor shall enter the information in the certificate upon the transfer books, upon payment of a fee in the amount specified in section 331.507, subsection 2, paragraph "a". In the case of the affidavit filed with the recorder, the fee set forth in section 331.507, subsection 2, paragraph "a", and the fees set forth in section 331.604, shall be collected by the recorder and paid to the treasurer as provided in section 331.902, subsection 3.

An affidavit of or on behalf of a surviving spouse may be recorded with the county recorder only when real estate owned by a decedent, who died on or after January 1, 1988, was held in joint tenancy with right of survivorship solely with the surviving spouse and shall be in the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF SURVIVING SPOUSE FOR CHANGE OF TITLE TO REAL ESTATE

STATE OF IOWA)
)
) ss:
COUNTY OF)

I,, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and state as follows:

1. I am [..... is] the surviving spouse of, who died on the day of (month), (year).

2. The following described real estate was owned only by and this Affiant, [or] as joint tenants with full rights of survivorship at the time of [..... 's] death:

.....
.....

3. I hereby request that the auditor enter this information on the transfer books pursuant to section 558.66 of the Iowa Code.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (month), (year).

.....
Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

2009 Acts, ch 27, §35
Title established or changed — certificate; §602.8102(10)
Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 562B

MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES OR MOBILE HOME PARKS
RESIDENTIAL LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW

Eviction or distress for rent during military
service; termination of leases; §29A.101
Chapter not amended; footnote deleted

CHAPTER 598

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS

598.21 Orders for disposition of property.

1. *General principles.* Upon every judgment of annulment, dissolution, or separate maintenance, the court shall divide the property of the parties and transfer the title of the property accordingly, including ordering the parties to execute a quitclaim deed or ordering a change of title for tax purposes and delivery of the deed or change of title to the county recorder of the county in which each parcel of real estate is located.

2. *Duties of county recorder.* The county recorder shall record each quitclaim deed or change of title and shall collect the fee specified in section 331.507, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, and the fees specified in section 331.604.

3. *Duties of clerk of court.* If the court orders a transfer of title to real property, the clerk of court shall issue a certificate under chapter 558 relative to each parcel of real estate affected by the order and immediately deliver the certificate for recording to the county recorder of the county in which the real estate is located. Any fees assessed shall be included as part of the court costs. The county recorder shall deliver the certificates to the county auditor as provided in section 558.58, subsection 1.

4. *Property for children.* The court may protect and promote the best interests of children of the parties by setting aside a portion of the property of the parties in a separate fund or conservatorship for the support, maintenance, education, and general welfare of the minor children.

5. *Division of property.* The court shall divide all property, except inherited property or gifts received or expected by one party, equitably between the parties after considering all of the following:

- a. The length of the marriage.
- b. The property brought to the marriage by each party.
- c. The contribution of each party to the marriage, giving appropriate economic value to each party’s contribution in homemaking and child care services.
- d. The age and physical and emotional health of the parties.
- e. The contribution by one party to the educa-

tion, training, or increased earning power of the other.

f. The earning capacity of each party, including educational background, training, employment skills, work experience, length of absence from the job market, custodial responsibilities for children, and the time and expense necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party to become self-supporting at a standard of living reasonably comparable to that enjoyed during the marriage.

g. The desirability of awarding the family home or the right to live in the family home for a reasonable period to the party having custody of the children, or if the parties have joint legal custody, to the party having physical care of the children.

h. The amount and duration of an order granting support payments to either party pursuant to section 598.21A and whether the property division should be in lieu of such payments.

i. Other economic circumstances of each party, including pension benefits, vested or unvested. Future interests may be considered, but expectancies or interests arising from inherited or gifted property created under a will or other instrument under which the trustee, trustor, trust protector, or owner has the power to remove the party in question as a beneficiary, shall not be considered.

j. The tax consequences to each party.

k. Any written agreement made by the parties concerning property distribution.

l. The provisions of an antenuptial agreement.

m. Other factors the court may determine to be relevant in an individual case.

6. *Inherited and gifted property.* Property inherited by either party or gifts received by either party prior to or during the course of the marriage is the property of that party and is not subject to a property division under this section except upon a finding that refusal to divide the property is inequitable to the other party or to the children of the marriage.

7. *Not subject to modification.* Property divisions made under this chapter are not subject to modification.

8. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §36; 2009 Acts, ch 159, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §44
See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 2 amended

598.21B Orders for child support and medical support.

1. *Child support guidelines.*

a. The supreme court shall maintain uniform child support guidelines and criteria and review the guidelines and criteria at least once every four years, pursuant to the federal Family Support Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-485. The initial review shall be performed within four years of October 12, 1989, and subsequently within the four-year period of the most recent review.

b. The guidelines prescribed by the supreme court shall incorporate provisions for medical support as defined in chapter 252E to be effective on or before January 1, 1991.

c. It is the intent of the general assembly that, to the extent possible within the requirements of federal law, the court and the child support recovery unit consider the individual facts of each judgment or case in the application of the guidelines and determine the support obligation accordingly. It is also the intent of the general assembly that in the supreme court's review of the guidelines, the supreme court shall do both of the following:

(1) Emphasize the ability of a court to apply the guidelines in a just and appropriate manner based upon the individual facts of a judgment or case.

(2) In determining monthly child support payments, consider other children for whom either parent is legally responsible for support and other child support obligations actually paid by either party pursuant to a court or administrative order.

d. The guidelines prescribed by the supreme court shall be used by the department of human services in determining child support payments under sections 252C.2 and 252C.4. A variation from the guidelines shall not be considered by the department without a record or written finding, based on stated reasons, that the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate as determined under criteria prescribed by the supreme court.

2. *Child support orders.*

a. *Court's authority.* Unless prohibited pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, upon every judgment of annulment, dissolution, or separate maintenance, the court may order either parent or both parents to pay an amount reasonable and necessary for supporting a child.

b. *Calculating amount of support.*

(1) In establishing the amount of support, consideration shall be given to the responsibility of

both parents to support and provide for the welfare of the minor child and of a child's need, whenever practicable, for a close relationship with both parents.

(2) For purposes of calculating a support obligation under this section, the income of the parent from whom support is sought shall be used as the noncustodial parent income for purposes of application of the guidelines, regardless of the legal custody of the child.

(3) For the purposes of including a child's dependent benefit in calculating a support obligation under this section for a child whose parent has been awarded disability benefits under the federal Social Security Act, the provisions of section 598.22C shall apply.

c. *Rebuttable presumption in favor of guidelines.* There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of child support which would result from the application of the guidelines prescribed by the supreme court is the correct amount of child support to be awarded.

d. *Variation from guidelines.* A variation from the guidelines shall not be considered by a court without a record or written finding, based on stated reasons, that the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate as determined under the criteria prescribed by the supreme court.

e. *Special circumstances justifying variation from guidelines.* Unless the special circumstances of the case justify a deviation, the court or the child support recovery unit shall establish a monthly child support payment of twenty-five dollars for a parent who is nineteen years of age or younger, who has not received a high school or high school equivalency diploma, and to whom each of the following apply:

(1) The parent is attending a school or program described as follows or has been identified as one of the following:

(a) The parent is in full-time attendance at an accredited school and is pursuing a course of study leading to a high school diploma.

(b) The parent is attending an instructional program leading to a high school equivalency diploma.

(c) The parent is attending a vocational education program approved pursuant to chapter 258.

(d) The parent has been identified by the director of special education of the area education agency as a child requiring special education as defined in section 256B.2.

(2) The parent provides proof of compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (1) to the child support recovery unit, if the unit is providing services under chapter 252B, or if the unit is not providing services pursuant to chapter 252B, to the court as the court may direct. Failure to provide proof of compliance under this subparagraph or proof of compliance under section 598.21G is grounds for modification of the support order us-

ing the uniform child support guidelines and imputing an income to the parent equal to a forty-hour workweek at the state minimum wage, unless the parent's education, experience, or actual earnings justify a higher income.

3. *Medical support.* The court shall order child medical support as provided in section 252E.1A. The premium cost of a health benefit plan may be considered by the court as a reason for varying from the child support guidelines.

4. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §184, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 3 takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20
Subsection 3 amended

598.21C Modification of child, spousal, or medical support orders.

1. *Criteria for modification.* Subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, the court may subsequently modify child, spousal, or medical support orders when there is a substantial change in circumstances. In determining whether there is a substantial change in circumstances, the court shall consider the following:

- a. Changes in the employment, earning capacity, income, or resources of a party.
- b. Receipt by a party of an inheritance, pension, or other gift.
- c. Changes in the medical expenses of a party.
- d. Changes in the number or needs of dependents of a party.
- e. Changes in the physical, mental, or emotional health of a party.
- f. Changes in the residence of a party.
- g. Remarriage of a party.
- h. Possible support of a party by another person.
- i. Changes in the physical, emotional, or educational needs of a child whose support is governed by the order.
- j. Contempt by a party of existing orders of court.
- k. Entry of a dispositional or permanency order in juvenile court pursuant to chapter 232 placing custody or physical care of a child with a party who is obligated to pay support for a child. Any filing fees or court costs for a modification filed or ordered pursuant to this paragraph are waived.
- l. Other factors the court determines to be relevant in an individual case.

2. *Additional criteria for modification of child support orders.*

a. Subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, but notwithstanding subsection 1, a substantial change of cir-

cumstances exists when the court order for child support varies by ten percent or more from the amount which would be due pursuant to the most current child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B or a parent has a health benefit plan available as provided in section 252E.1A and the current order for support does not contain provisions for medical support.

b. This basis for modification is applicable to petitions filed on or after July 1, 1992, notwithstanding whether the guidelines prescribed by section 598.21B were used in establishing the current amount of support. Upon application for a modification of an order for child support for which services are being received pursuant to chapter 252B, the court shall set the amount of child support based upon the most current child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B, including provisions for medical support pursuant to chapter 252E. The child support recovery unit shall, in submitting an application for modification, adjustment, or alteration of an order for support, employ additional criteria and procedures as provided in chapter 252H and as established by rule.

3. *Applicable law.* Unless otherwise provided pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1738B, a modification of a support order entered under chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 600B, this chapter, or any other support chapter or proceeding between parties to the order is void unless the modification is approved by the court, after proper notice and opportunity to be heard is given to all parties to the order, and entered as an order of the court. If support payments have been assigned to the department of human services pursuant to section 234.39, 239B.6, or 252E.11, or if services are being provided pursuant to chapter 252B, the department is a party to the support order. Modifications of orders pertaining to child custody shall be made pursuant to chapter 598B. If the petition for a modification of an order pertaining to child custody asks either for joint custody or that joint custody be modified to an award of sole custody, the modification, if any, shall be made pursuant to section 598.41.

4. *Temporary modification of child support orders.* While an application for modification of a child support or child custody order is pending, the court may, on its own motion or upon application by either party, enter a temporary order modifying an order of child support. The court may enter such temporary order only after service of the original notice, and an order shall not be entered until at least five days' notice of hearing and opportunity to be heard, is provided to all parties. In entering temporary orders under this subsection, the court shall consider all pertinent matters, which may be demonstrated by affidavits, as the court may direct. The hearing on application shall be limited to matters set forth in the application, the affidavits of the parties, and any required state-

ments of income. The court shall not hear any other matter relating to the application for modification, respondent's answer, or any pleadings connected with the application for modification or the answer. This subsection shall also apply to an order, decree, or judgment entered or pending on or before July 1, 2007, and shall apply to an order entered under this chapter, chapter 252A, 252C, 252F, 252H, 252K, or 600B, or any other applicable chapter of the Code.

5. *Retroactivity of modification.* Judgments for child support or child support awards entered pursuant to this chapter, chapter 234, 252A, 252C, 252F, 600B, or any other chapter of the Code which are subject to a modification proceeding may be retroactively modified only from three months after the date the notice of the pending petition for modification is served on the opposing party. The three-month limitation applies to a modification action pending on or after July 1, 1997. The prohibition of retroactive modification does not bar the child support recovery unit from obtaining orders for accrued support for previous time periods. Any retroactive modification which increases the amount of child support or any order for accrued support under this subsection shall include a periodic payment plan. A retroactive modification shall not be regarded as a delinquency unless there are subsequent failures to make payments in accordance with the periodic payment plan.

6. *Modification of periodic due date.* The periodic due date established under a prior order for payment of child support shall not be changed in any modified order under this section, unless the court determines that good cause exists to change the periodic due date. If the court determines that good cause exists, the court shall include the rationale for the change in the modified order and shall address the issue of reconciliation of any payments due or made under a prior order which would result in payment of the child support obligation under both the prior and the modified orders.

7. *Modification by child support recovery unit.* Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when an application for modification or adjustment of support is submitted by the child support recovery unit, the sole issues which may be considered by the court in that action are the application of the guidelines in establishing the amount of support pursuant to section 598.21B, and provision for medical support under chapter 252E. When an application for a cost-of-living alteration of support is submitted by the child support recovery unit pursuant to section 252H.24, the sole issue which may be considered by the court in the action is the application of the cost-of-living alteration in establishing the amount of child support. Issues related to custody, visitation, or other provisions unrelated to support shall be considered only under a separate application for

modification.

8. *Necessary content of order.* Orders made pursuant to this section need mention only those factors relevant to the particular case for which the orders are made but shall contain the names, birth dates, addresses, and counties of residence of the petitioner and respondent.

9. *Duty of clerk of court.* If the court modifies an order, and the original decree was entered in another county in Iowa, the clerk of court shall send a copy of the modification by regular mail, electronic transmission, or facsimile to the clerk of court for the county where the original decree was entered.

2007 Acts, ch 218, §185, 187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

For transition provisions applicable to existing child support recovery unit rules, procedures, definitions, and requirements, and for nullification of 441 IAC rule 98.3, see 2007 Acts, ch 218, §186

2007 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph a, takes effect July 1, 2009; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §187; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §18, 20

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

598.22A Satisfaction of support payments.

Notwithstanding sections 252B.14 and 598.22, support payments ordered pursuant to any support chapter for orders entered on or after July 1, 1985, which are not made pursuant to the provisions of section 252B.14 or 598.22, shall be credited only as provided in this section.

1. For payment made pursuant to an order, the clerk of the district court or collection services center shall record a satisfaction as a credit on the official support payment record if its validity is confirmed by the court upon submission of an affidavit by the person entitled to receive the payment or upon submission of documentation of the financial instrument used in the payment of the support by the person ordered to pay support, after notice is given to all parties.

If a satisfaction recorded on the official support payment record by the clerk of the district court or collection services center prior to July 1, 1991, was not confirmed as valid by the court, and a party to the action submits a written affidavit objecting to the satisfaction, notice of the objection shall be mailed to all parties at their last known addresses. After all parties have had sufficient opportunity to respond to the objection, the court shall either require the satisfaction to be removed from the official support payment record or confirm its validity.

2. For purposes of this section, the state is a party to which notice shall be given when public funds have been expended pursuant to chapter 234, 239B, or 249A, or similar statutes in another state. If proper notice is not given to the state when required, any order of satisfaction is void.

3. The court shall not enter an order for satisfaction of payments not made through the clerk of the district court or collection services center if those payments have been assigned as a result of public funds expended pursuant to chapter 234, 239B, or 249A, or similar statutes in other states

and the support payments accrued during the months in which public funds were expended. If the support order did not direct payments to a clerk of the district court or the collection services center, and the support payments in question accrued during the months in which public funds were not expended, however, the court may enter an order for satisfaction of payments not made through the clerk of the district court or the collection services center if documentation of the financial instrument used in the payment of support is presented to the court and the parties to the order submit a written affidavit confirming that the financial instrument was used as payment for support.

4. Payment of accrued support debt due the department of human services shall be credited pursuant to section 252B.3, subsection 5.

Certain support arrearages for which rights remain assigned to the department of public health for time periods prior to October 1, 1997, are considered satisfied up to amount of assistance received or foster care funds expended; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §8

Section not amended; footnote added

598.34 Recipients of public assistance — assignment of support payments.

1. If public assistance is provided by the department of human services to or on behalf of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker, there is an assignment by operation of law to the department of any and all rights in, title to, and interest in any support obligation, payment, and arrearages owed to or for the child or caretaker not to exceed the amount of public assistance paid for or on behalf of the child or caretaker as follows:

a. For family investment program assistance, section 239B.6 shall apply.

b. For foster care services, section 234.39 shall apply.

c. For medical assistance, section 252E.11 shall apply.

2. The department shall immediately notify

the clerk of court by mail when such a child or caretaker has been determined to be eligible for public assistance. Upon notification by the department, the clerk of court shall make a notation of the automatic assignment in the judgment docket and lien index. The notation constitutes constructive notice of the assignment. For public assistance approved and provided on or after July 1, 1997, if the applicant for public assistance is a person other than a parent of the child, the department shall send a notice by regular mail to the last known addresses of the obligee and obligor. The clerk of court shall forward support payments received pursuant to section 598.22, to which the department is entitled, to the department, which may secure support payments in default through other proceedings.

3. The clerk shall furnish the department with copies of all orders or decrees and temporary or domestic abuse orders addressing support when the parties are receiving public assistance or services are otherwise provided by the child support recovery unit pursuant to chapter 252B. Unless otherwise specified in the order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded shall be presumed to be payable on behalf of each child subject to the order or judgment for purposes of an assignment under this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1019, §5, 7

2008 amendment to this section takes effect October 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §7

Section amended

598.41A Visitation — history of crimes against a minor.

Notwithstanding section 598.41, the court shall consider, in the award of visitation rights to a parent of a child, the criminal history of the parent if the parent has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor as defined in section 692A.101.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §42

Section amended

CHAPTER 599

MINORS

599.5 Veterans minority disabilities.

The disability of minority of any person otherwise eligible for guaranty or insurance of a loan pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,* as amended and of the minor spouse of any eligible veteran, irrespective of age, in connection with any transaction entered into pursuant to said Act, as amended, is hereby removed for all purposes in connection with such transaction, including but not limited to incurring of indebtedness or obligations, and acquiring, encumbering, selling, leasing or conveying property or any interest

therein, and litigating or settling controversies arising therefrom, if all or part of any obligations incident to such transaction be guaranteed or insured by the secretary of the United States department of veterans affairs pursuant to such Act; provided, nevertheless, that this section shall not be construed to impose any other or greater rights or liabilities than would exist if such person and such spouse were under no such disability.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §17

*58 Stat. 291; recodified, 72 Stat. 1105, 1273; now covered by 38 U.S.C. §3701 et seq.

Section amended

CHAPTER 600A

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

600A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Adult*” means a person who is married or eighteen years of age or older.

2. “*Agency*” means a child-placing agency as defined in section 238.1 or the department.

3. “*Biological parent*” means a parent who has been a biological party to the procreation of the child.

4. “*Child*” means a son or daughter of a parent, whether by birth or adoption.

5. “*Court*” means a district court.

6. “*Custodian*” means a stepparent or a relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity to a minor child who has assumed responsibility for that child, a person who has accepted a release of custody, or a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over a child. A custodian has the rights and duties provided in section 600A.2A.

7. “*Department*” means the state department of human services or its subdivisions.

8. “*Guardian*” means a person who is not the parent of a minor child, but who has been appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the minor child to make important decisions which have permanent effect on the life and development of that child and to promote the general welfare of that child. A guardian has the rights and duties provided in section 600A.2B. A guardian may be a court or a juvenile court. “*Guardian*” does not mean “*conservator*”, as defined in section 633.3, although a person who is appointed to be a guardian may also be appointed to be a conservator.

9. “*Guardian ad litem*” means a person appointed by a court or juvenile court having jurisdiction over the minor child to represent that child in a legal action. A guardian ad litem appointed under this chapter shall be a practicing attorney.

10. “*Independent placement*” means placement for purposes of adoption of a minor in the home of a proposed adoptive parent by a person who is not the proposed adoptive parent and who is not acting on behalf of the department or of a child-placing agency.

11. “*Indigent*” means a person has an income level at or below one hundred percent of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services, unless the court determines that the person is able to pay for the cost of an attorney in the pending case. In making the determination of a person’s ability to pay for the cost of an attorney, the court shall consider the person’s

income and the availability of any assets subject to execution, including but not limited to cash, stocks, bonds, and any other property which may be applied to the satisfaction of judgments, and the nature and complexity of the case.

12. “*Juvenile court*” means the juvenile court established by section 602.7101.

13. “*Minor*” means an unmarried person who is under the age of eighteen years.

14. “*Parent*” means a father or mother of a child, whether by birth or adoption.

15. “*Parent-child relationship*” means the relationship between a parent and a child recognized by the law as conferring certain rights and privileges and imposing certain duties. The term extends equally to every child and every parent, regardless of the marital status of the parents of the child. The rights, duties, and privileges recognized in the parent-child relationship include those which are maintained by a guardian, custodian, and guardian ad litem.

16. “*Putative father*” means a man who is alleged to be or who claims to be the biological father of a child born to a woman to whom the man is not married at the time of birth of the child.

17. “*Stepparent*” means a person who is the spouse of a parent in a parent-child relationship, but who is not a parent in that parent-child relationship.

18. “*Termination of parental rights*” means a complete severance and extinguishment of a parent-child relationship between one or both living parents and the child.

19. “*To abandon a minor child*” means that a parent, putative father, custodian, or guardian rejects the duties imposed by the parent-child relationship, guardianship, or custodianship, which may be evinced by the person, while being able to do so, making no provision or making only a marginal effort to provide for the support of the child or to communicate with the child.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §248
Subsection 2 amended

600A.6B Payment of attorney fees.

1. A person filing a petition for termination of parental rights under this chapter or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed shall be responsible for the payment of reasonable attorney fees for counsel appointed pursuant to section 600A.6A unless the person filing the petition is a private child-placing agency as defined in section 238.1 or unless the court determines that the person filing the petition or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed is indigent.

2. If the person filing the petition is a private

child-placing agency as defined in section 238.1 or if the person filing the petition or the person on whose behalf the petition is filed is indigent, the appointed attorney shall be paid reasonable attorney fees as determined by the state public defender.

3. The state public defender shall review all the claims submitted under this section and shall have the same authority with regard to the payment of these claims as the state public defender has with regard to claims submitted under chapters 13B and 815, including the authority to adopt rules concerning the review and payment of claims submitted.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §249
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

600A.8 Grounds for termination.

The juvenile court shall base its findings and order under section 600A.9 on clear and convincing proof. The following shall be, either separately or jointly, grounds for ordering termination of parental rights:

1. A parent has signed a release of custody pursuant to section 600A.4 and the release has not been revoked.

2. A parent has petitioned for the parent's termination of parental rights pursuant to section 600A.5.

3. The parent has abandoned the child. For the purposes of this subsection, a parent is deemed to have abandoned a child as follows:

a. (1) If the child is less than six months of age when the termination hearing is held, a parent is deemed to have abandoned the child unless the parent does all of the following:

(a) Demonstrates a willingness to assume custody of the child rather than merely objecting to the termination of parental rights.

(b) Takes prompt action to establish a parental relationship with the child.

(c) Demonstrates, through actions, a commitment to the child.

(2) In determining whether the requirements of this paragraph are met, the court may consider all of the following:

(a) The fitness and ability of the parent in personally assuming custody of the child, including a personal and financial commitment which is timely demonstrated.

(b) Whether efforts made by the parent in personally assuming custody of the child are substantial enough to evince a settled purpose to personally assume all parental duties.

(c) With regard to a putative father, whether the putative father publicly acknowledged paternity or held himself out to be the father of the child during the six continuing months immediately prior to the termination proceeding.

(d) With regard to a putative father, whether the putative father paid a fair and reasonable sum, in accordance with the putative father's

means, for medical, hospital, and nursing expenses incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy or with the birth of the child, or whether the putative father demonstrated emotional support as evidenced by the putative father's conduct toward the mother.

(e) Any measures taken by the parent to establish legal responsibility for the child.

(f) Any other factors evincing a commitment to the child.

b. If the child is six months of age or older when the termination hearing is held, a parent is deemed to have abandoned the child unless the parent maintains substantial and continuous or repeated contact with the child as demonstrated by contribution toward support of the child of a reasonable amount, according to the parent's means, and as demonstrated by any of the following:

(1) Visiting the child at least monthly when physically and financially able to do so and when not prevented from doing so by the person having lawful custody of the child.

(2) Regular communication with the child or with the person having the care or custody of the child, when physically and financially unable to visit the child or when prevented from visiting the child by the person having lawful custody of the child.

(3) Openly living with the child for a period of six months within the one-year period immediately preceding the termination of parental rights hearing and during that period openly holding himself or herself out to be the parent of the child.

c. The subjective intent of the parent, whether expressed or otherwise, unsupported by evidence of acts specified in paragraph "a" or "b" manifesting such intent, does not preclude a determination that the parent has abandoned the child. In making a determination, the court shall not require a showing of diligent efforts by any person to encourage the parent to perform the acts specified in paragraph "a" or "b". In making a determination regarding a putative father, the court may consider the conduct of the putative father toward the child's mother during the pregnancy. Demonstration of a commitment to the child is not met by the putative father marrying the mother of the child after adoption of the child.

4. A parent has been ordered to contribute to the support of the child or financially aid in the child's birth and has failed to do so without good cause.

5. A parent does not object to the termination after having been given proper notice and the opportunity to object.

6. A parent does not object to the termination although every reasonable effort has been made to identify, locate and give notice to that parent as required in section 600A.6.

7. An adoptive parent requests termination of parental rights and the parent-child relationship

based upon a showing that the adoption was fraudulently induced in accordance with the procedures set out in section 600A.9, subsection 3.

8. Both of the following circumstances apply to a parent:

a. The parent has been determined to be a chronic substance abuser as defined in section 125.2 and the parent has committed a second or subsequent domestic abuse assault pursuant to section 708.2A.

b. The parent has abducted the child, has improperly removed the child from the physical custody of the person entitled to custody without the consent of that person, or has improperly retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody.

9. The parent has been imprisoned for a crime against the child, the child's sibling, or another child in the household, or the parent has been imprisoned and it is unlikely that the parent will be released from prison for a period of five or more years.

10. The parent has been convicted of a felony offense that is a sex offense against a minor as defined in section 692A.101, the parent is divorced from or was never married to the minor's other parent, and the parent is serving a minimum sentence of confinement of at least five years for that offense.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §43
Subsection 10 amended

CHAPTER 600B

PATERNITY AND OBLIGATION FOR SUPPORT

600B.38 Recipients of public assistance — assignment of support payments.

1. If public assistance is provided by the department of human services to or on behalf of a dependent child or a dependent child's caretaker, there is an assignment by operation of law to the department of any and all rights in, title to, and interest in any support obligation, payment, and arrearages owed to or on behalf of the child or caretaker, not to exceed the amount of public assistance paid for or on behalf of the child or caretaker as follows:

a. For family investment program assistance, section 239B.6 shall apply.

b. For foster care services, section 234.39 shall apply.

c. For medical assistance, section 252E.11 shall apply.

2. The department shall immediately notify the clerk of court by mail when such a child or caretaker has been determined to be eligible for public assistance. Upon notification by the department, the clerk of court shall make a notation of the automatic assignment in the judgment docket and lien index. The notation constitutes constructive no-

tice of the assignment. For public assistance approved and provided on or after July 1, 1997, if the applicant for public assistance is a person other than a parent of the child, the department shall send notice by regular mail to the last known addresses of the obligee and obligor. The clerk of court shall forward support payments received pursuant to section 600B.25, to which the department is entitled, to the department, which may secure support payments in default through other proceedings.

3. The clerk shall furnish the department with copies of all orders or decrees and temporary or domestic abuse orders addressing support when the parties are receiving public assistance or services are otherwise provided by the child support recovery unit. Unless otherwise specified in the order, an equal and proportionate share of any child support awarded shall be presumed to be payable on behalf of each child subject to the order or judgment for purposes of an assignment under this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1019, §6, 7
2008 amendment to this section takes effect October 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1019, §7
Section amended

CHAPTER 602

JUDICIAL BRANCH

602.1304 Revenues — enhanced court collections fund.

1. Except as provided in article 8 and subsection 2 of this section, all fees and other revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

2. *a.* The enhanced court collections fund is created in the state treasury under the authority of the supreme court. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. Notwith-

standing section 8.33, moneys in the fund shall not revert to the general fund, unless and to the extent the total amount of moneys deposited into the fund in a fiscal year would exceed the maximum annual deposit amount established for the collections fund by the general assembly. The initial maximum annual deposit amount for a fiscal year is four million dollars. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the collections fund shall remain in the collections fund and any interest and earnings shall be in addition to the maximum annual deposit amount.

b. For each fiscal year, a judicial collection estimate for that fiscal year shall be equally and proportionally divided into a quarterly amount. The judicial collection estimate shall be calculated by using the state revenue estimating conference estimate made by December 15 pursuant to section 8.22A, subsection 3, of the total amount of fines, fees, civil penalties, costs, surcharges, and other revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees for deposit into the general fund of the state. The revenue estimating conference estimate shall be reduced by the maximum amounts allocated to the Iowa prison infrastructure fund pursuant to section 602.8108A, the court technology and modernization fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 7, and the road use tax fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 8, and the remainder shall be the judicial collection estimate. In each quarter of a fiscal year, after revenues collected by judicial officers and court employees equal to that quarterly amount are deposited into the general fund of the state, after the required amount is deposited during the quarter into the Iowa prison infrastructure fund pursuant to section 602.8108A, into the court technology and modernization fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 7, and into the road use tax fund pursuant to section 602.8108, subsection 8, the director of the department of administrative services shall deposit the remaining revenues for that quarter into the enhanced court collections fund in lieu of the general fund. However, after total deposits into the collections fund for the fiscal year are equal to the maximum deposit amount established for the collections fund, remaining revenues for that fiscal year shall be deposited into the general fund. If the revenue estimating conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a lesser amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount used to calculate the judicial collection estimate, the director of the department of administrative services shall recalculate the judicial collection estimate accordingly. If the revenue estimating conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a greater amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount used to calculate the judicial collec-

tion estimate, the director of the department of administrative services shall recalculate the judicial collection estimate accordingly but only to the extent that the greater amount is due to an increase in the fines, fees, civil penalties, costs, surcharges, or other revenues allowed by law to be collected by judicial officers and court employees.

c. Moneys in the collections fund shall be used by the judicial branch for the Iowa court information system; records management equipment, services, and projects; other technological improvements; electronic legal research equipment, systems, and projects; and the study, development, and implementation of other innovations and projects that would improve the administration of justice. The moneys in the collection fund may also be used for capital improvements necessitated by the installation of or connection with the Iowa court information system, the Iowa communications network, and other technological improvements approved by the judicial branch.

Use of enhanced court collections funds; 2009 Acts, ch 172, §1
Section not amended; footnote updated

602.3202 Transcript fee.

Certified shorthand reporters are entitled to receive compensation for transcribing their official notes as set by rule of the supreme court, to be paid for in all cases by the party ordering the transcription.

Fees; see R.App.P. 6.803(4), (5)
Section not amended; footnote revised

602.4201 Rules governing actions and proceedings.

1. The supreme court may prescribe all rules of pleading, practice, evidence, and procedure, and the forms of process, writs, and notices, for all proceedings in all courts of this state, for the purposes of simplifying the proceedings and promoting the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits.

2. Rules of appellate procedure relating to appeals to and review by the supreme court, discretionary review by the courts of small claims actions, review by the supreme court by writ of certiorari to inferior courts, appeal to or review by the court of appeals of a matter transferred to that court by the supreme court, and further review by the supreme court of decisions of the court of appeals, shall be known as "Rules of Appellate Procedure", and shall be published as provided in section 2B.5.

3. The following rules are subject to section 602.4202:

- a. Rules of civil procedure.
- b. Rules of criminal procedure.
- c. Rules of evidence.
- d. Rules of appellate procedure 6.101 through 6.105, 6.601 through 6.603, and 6.907.
- e. Rules of probate procedure.
- f. Juvenile procedure.

- g. Involuntary hospitalization of mentally ill.
- h. Involuntary commitment or treatment of substance abusers.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §165
Subsection 3, paragraph d amended

602.4303 Supreme court fees.

1. The supreme court shall by rule prescribe fees for the services of the court and clerk of the supreme court.

2. If any of the fees are not paid in advance, execution may issue for them, except for fees payable by the county or the state.

Fee schedule, R.App.P. 6.702(1)
Section not amended; footnote revised

602.6304 Appointment and resignation of district associate judges.

1. The district associate judges authorized by sections 602.6301 and 602.6302 shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a district associate judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a district associate judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a district associate judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as district associate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of district associate judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consider-

ation for nomination as district associate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a district associate judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of district associate judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A district associate judge who seeks to resign from the office of district associate judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the district associate judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of district associate judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

Option to delay for up to 180 days, for budgetary reasons, certification of nominees for a district associate judgeship for the period beginning March 16, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §54, 55; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §172, 173

Section not amended; footnote added

602.6401 Number and apportionment.

1. Two hundred six magistrates shall be apportioned among the counties as provided in this section. Magistrates appointed pursuant to section 602.6303 or 602.6402 shall not be counted for purposes of this section.

2. By February of each year in which magistrates' terms expire, the state court administrator shall apportion magistrate offices among the counties in accordance with the following criteria:

- a. The existence of either permanent, temporary, or seasonal populations not included in the current census figures.
- b. The geographical area to be served.
- c. Any inordinate number of cases over which magistrates have jurisdiction that were pending at the end of the preceding year.
- d. The number and types of juvenile proceedings handled by district associate judges.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, each county shall be allotted at least one resident magistrate.

4. By March of each year in which magistrates' terms expire, the state court administrator shall give notice to the clerks of the district court and to the chief judges of the judicial districts of the number of magistrates to which each county is entitled. If the state court administrator does not give the notice as required in this subsection by March of each year in which magistrates' terms expire, the existing magistrate apportionment in effect shall remain in effect through the succeeding magistrates' terms, and any apportionment performed pursuant to subsection 2 is void until such succeeding terms expire.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §221, 222
2009 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect May 26, 2009, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2009, to void any apportionment for which notice was not given by March 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §222
Subsection 4 amended

602.6404 Qualifications.

1. A magistrate shall be a resident of the county of appointment during the magistrate's term of office. A magistrate shall serve within the judicial district in which appointed, as directed by the chief judge, provided that the chief judge may assign a magistrate to hold court outside of the county of the magistrate's residence for the orderly administration of justice. A magistrate is subject to reassignment under section 602.6108.

2. A person is not qualified for appointment as a magistrate unless the person files a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the county magistrate appointing commission. A person is not qualified for appointment as a magistrate if at the time of appointment the person has reached age seventy-two.

3. A magistrate shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state. However, a magistrate not admitted to the practice of law in this state and who is holding office on April 1, 2009, shall be eligible to be reappointed as a magistrate in the same county for a term commencing August 1, 2009, and subsequent successive terms.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §145
Subsection 3 stricken and rewritten

602.7103B Appointment and resignation of full-time associate juvenile judges.

1. Full-time associate juvenile judges shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a full-time associate juvenile judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a full-time associate juvenile judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a full-time associate juvenile judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate juvenile judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate juvenile judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a full-time associate juvenile judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A full-time associate juvenile judge who seeks to resign from the office of full-time associate juvenile judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the full-time associate juvenile judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice,

shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate juvenile judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

Option to delay for up to 180 days, for budgetary reasons, certification of nominees for an associate juvenile judgeship for the period beginning March 16, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §54, 55; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §172, 173

Section not amended; footnote added

602.8104 Records and books.

1. The records of the court consist of the original papers filed in all proceedings.

2. The following books shall be kept by the clerk:

a. A record book which contains the entries of the proceedings of the court and which has an index referring to each proceeding in each cause under the names of the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, and under the name of each person named in either party.

b. A judgment docket which contains an abstract of the judgments having separate columns for the names of the parties, the date of the judgment, the damages recovered, costs, the date of the issuance and return of executions, the entry of satisfaction, and other memoranda. The docket shall have an index containing the information specified in paragraph "a".

c. A cash journal in which is listed in detail the costs and fees in each action or proceeding under the title of the action or proceeding. The cash journal shall also have an index containing the information specified in paragraph "a".

d. An encumbrance book in which the sheriff shall enter a statement of the levy of each attachment on real estate.

e. An appearance docket in which the titles of all actions or special proceedings shall be entered. The actions or proceedings shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they commence and shall include the full names of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, as contained in the petition or as subsequently made parties by a pleading, proceeding, or order. The entries provided for in this paragraph and paragraphs "b" and "c" may be combined in one book, the combination docket, which shall also have an index containing the information specified in paragraph "a".

f. A lien book in which an index of all liens in the court is kept.

g. A record of official bonds as provided in section 64.24.

h. A hospital lien docket as provided in section 582.4.

i. A book in which the deposits of funds, money,

and securities kept by the clerk are recorded as provided in section 636.37.

j. A record book of certificates of deposit, not in the clerk's name, which are being held by the clerk on behalf of a conservatorship, trust, or estate pursuant to a court order as provided in section 636.37.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §9, 10

Subsection 2, paragraph h stricken and former paragraphs i and j redesignated as h and i

Subsection 2, NEW paragraph j

602.8105 Fees for civil cases and other services — collection and disposition.

1. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees:

a. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, for filing and docketing a petition, one hundred eighty-five dollars. In counties having a population of ninety-eight thousand or over, an additional five dollars shall be charged and collected to be known as the journal publication fee and used for the purposes provided for in section 618.13.

b. For filing and docketing a petition pursuant to chapter 598 other than a dissolution of marriage petition, one hundred dollars.

c. For filing and docketing an application for modification of a dissolution decree to which a written stipulation is attached at the time of filing containing the agreement of the parties to the terms of modification, one hundred dollars.

d. For entering a final decree of dissolution of marriage, fifty dollars. It is the intent of the general assembly that the funds generated from the dissolution fees be appropriated and used for sexual assault and domestic violence centers.

e. For filing and docketing a petition for adoption pursuant to chapter 600, one hundred dollars. For multiple adoption petitions filed at the same time by the same petitioner under section 600.3, the filing fee and any court costs for any petition filed in addition to the first petition filed are waived.

f. For filing and docketing a small claims action, the amounts specified in section 631.6.

g. For an appeal from a judgment in small claims or for filing and docketing a writ of error, one hundred eighty-five dollars.

h. For a motion to show cause in a civil case, fifty dollars.

i. For filing and docketing a transcript of the judgment in a civil case, fifty dollars.

2. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees for miscellaneous services:

a. For filing, entering, and endorsing a mechanic's lien, fifty dollars, and if a suit is brought, the fee is taxable as other costs in the action.

b. For filing and entering any other statutory lien, fifty dollars.

c. For a certificate and seal, twenty dollars. However, there shall be no charge for a certificate

and seal to an application to procure a pension, bounty, or back pay for a member of the armed services or other person.

d. For certifying a change in title of real estate, fifty dollars.

e. For filing a praecipe to issue execution under chapter 626, twenty-five dollars. The fee shall be recoverable by the creditor against whom the execution is issued. A fee payable by a political subdivision of the state under this paragraph shall be collected by the clerk of the district court as provided in section 602.8109. However, the fee shall be waived and shall not be collected from a political subdivision of the state if a county attorney or county attorney's designee is collecting a delinquent judgment pursuant to section 602.8107, subsection 4.

f. For filing a praecipe to issue execution under chapter 654, fifty dollars.

g. For filing a confession of judgment under chapter 676, fifty dollars if the judgment is five thousand dollars or less, and one hundred dollars if the judgment exceeds five thousand dollars.

h. For filing a lis pendens, fifty dollars.

i. For applicable convictions under section 692A.110 prior to July 1, 2009, a civil penalty of two hundred dollars, and for applicable convictions under section 692A.110 on or after July 1, 2009, a civil penalty of two hundred fifty dollars.

j. Other fees provided by law.

3. The clerk of the district court shall pay to the treasurer of state all fees which have come into the clerk's possession and which are unclaimed pursuant to section 556.8 accompanied by a form prescribed by the treasurer. Claims for payment of the moneys must be filed pursuant to chapter 556.

4. The clerk of the district court shall collect a civil penalty assessed against a retailer pursuant to section 126.23B. Any moneys collected from the civil penalty shall be distributed to the city or county that brought the enforcement action for a violation of section 126.23A.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §44; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §54 – 60, 72
 Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraph b, former paragraph b amended and redesignated as c, and former paragraph c redesignated as d
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraph e and former paragraph d redesignated as f
 Subsection 1, former paragraph e amended and redesignated as g and former paragraphs f and g redesignated as h and i
 Subsection 2, paragraphs a – d amended
 Subsection 2, NEW paragraphs h and i and former paragraph h redesignated as j

602.8106 Collection of fees in criminal cases and disposition of fees and fines.

1. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees:

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs "b" and "c", for filing and docketing a criminal case to be paid by the county or city which has the duty to prosecute the criminal action, payable as provided in section 602.8109, one hundred dollars.

When judgment is rendered against the defendant, costs collected from the defendant shall be paid to the county or city which has the duty to prosecute the criminal action to the extent necessary for reimbursement for fees paid. However, the fees which are payable by the county to the clerk of the district court for services rendered in criminal actions prosecuted under state law and the court costs taxed in connection with the trial of those actions or appeals from the judgments in those actions are waived.

b. For filing and docketing of a complaint or information for a simple misdemeanor and a complaint or information for a nonscheduled simple misdemeanor under chapter 321, sixty dollars.

c. For filing and docketing a complaint or information or uniform citation and complaint for parking violations under sections 321.236, 321.239, 321.358, 321.360, and 321.361, eight dollars, effective January 1, 2004. The court costs in cases of parking meter and overtime parking violations which are contested, and charged and collected pursuant to section 321.236, subsection 1, or pursuant to a uniform citation and complaint, are eight dollars per information or complaint or per uniform citation and complaint effective January 1, 1991.

d. The court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is required, sixty dollars.

e. For court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is not required, sixty dollars.

f. For an appeal of a simple misdemeanor to the district court, seventy-five dollars.

g. For a motion to show cause in a criminal case, the fee shall be the same amount as the fee for filing and docketing a complaint, information, or citation for the underlying criminal case from which the motion arises.

h. For a probation revocation, the fee shall be the same amount as the fee for filing and docketing a complaint, information, or citation for the underlying case from which the revocation arises.

2. The clerk of the district court shall remit ninety percent of all fines and forfeited bail to the city that was the plaintiff in any action, and shall provide that city with a statement showing the total number of cases, the total of all fines and forfeited bail collected, and the total of all cases dismissed. The remaining ten percent shall be submitted to the state court administrator.

3. The clerk of the district court shall remit all fines and forfeited bail for violation of a county ordinance, except an ordinance relating to vehicle speed or weight restrictions, to the county treasurer of the county that was the plaintiff in the action, and shall provide that county with a statement showing the total number of cases, the total of all fines and forfeited bail collected, and the total of all cases dismissed. However, if a county ordi-

nance provides a penalty for a violation which is also penalized under state law, the fines and forfeited bail collected for the violation shall be submitted to the state court administrator.

4. The clerk of the district court shall submit all other fines, fees, costs, and forfeited bail received from a magistrate to the state court administrator.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §11; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §61, 72
Subsection 1, paragraphs b – f amended

602.8107 Collection of court debt.

1. As used in this section, “*court debt*” means all fines, penalties, court costs, fees, forfeited bail, surcharges under chapter 911, victim restitution, restitution for court-appointed attorney fees or for expenses of a public defender, or fees charged pursuant to section 356.7 or 904.108.

2. *Clerk of the district court collection.* Court debt shall be owed and payable to the clerk of the district court. All amounts collected shall be distributed pursuant to sections 602.8106 and 602.8108 or as otherwise provided by this Code. The clerk may accept payment of an obligation or a portion thereof by credit card. Any fees charged to the clerk with respect to payment by credit card may be paid from receipts collected by credit card.

a. If the clerk receives payment from a person who is an inmate at a correctional institution or who is under the supervision of a judicial district department of correctional services, the payment shall be applied to the balance owed under the identified case number of the case which has resulted in the placement of the person at a correctional institution or under the supervision of the judicial district department of correctional services.

b. If a case number is not identified, the clerk shall apply the payment to the balance owed in the criminal case with the oldest judgment against the person.

c. Payments received under this section shall be applied in the following priority order:

- (1) Pecuniary damages as defined in section 910.1, subsection 3.
- (2) Fines or penalties and criminal penalty and law enforcement initiative surcharges.
- (3) Crime victim compensation program reimbursement.
- (4) Court costs, including correctional fees assessed pursuant to sections 356.7 and 904.108, court-appointed attorney fees, or public defender expenses.

d. The court debt is deemed delinquent if it is not paid within thirty days after the date it is assessed. An amount which was ordered by the court to be paid on a date fixed in the future pursuant to section 909.3 is deemed delinquent if it is not received by the clerk within thirty days after the fixed future date set out in the court order. If an amount was ordered to be paid by installments,

and an installment is not received within thirty days after the date it is due, the entire amount of the court debt is deemed delinquent.

3. *Collection by centralized collection unit of department of revenue.* Thirty days after court debt has been assessed, or if an installment payment is not received within thirty days after the date it is due, the judicial branch may assign a case to the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue or its designee to collect debts owed to the clerk of the district court for a period of sixty days. In addition, court debt which is being collected under an installment agreement pursuant to section 321.210B which is in default that remains delinquent may also be assigned to the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue or its designee.

a. The department of revenue may impose a fee established by rule to reflect the cost of processing which shall be added to the debt owed to the clerk of the district court. Any amounts collected by the unit shall first be applied to the processing fee. The remaining amounts shall be remitted to the clerk of the district court for the county in which the debt is owed. The judicial branch may prescribe rules to implement this subsection. These rules may provide for remittance of processing fees to the department of revenue or its designee.

b. Satisfaction of the outstanding court debt occurs only when all fees or charges and the outstanding court debt is paid in full. Payment of the outstanding court debt only shall not be considered payment in full for satisfaction purposes.

c. The department of revenue or its collection designee shall file with the clerk of the district court a notice of the satisfaction of each portion of the court debt to the full extent of the moneys collected in satisfaction of the court debt. The clerk of the district court shall record the notice and enter a satisfaction for the amounts collected.

4. *County attorney collection.* The county attorney or the county attorney’s designee may collect court debt sixty days after the court debt is deemed delinquent pursuant to subsection 2. In order to receive a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to this subsection, the county attorney must file annually with the clerk of the district court on or before July 1 a notice of full commitment to collect delinquent court debt and must file on the first day of each month a list of the cases in which the county attorney or the county attorney’s designee is pursuing the collection of delinquent court debt. The list shall include a list of cases where delinquent court debt is being collected under an installment agreement pursuant to section 321.210B, and a list of cases in default which are no longer being collected under an installment agreement but remain delinquent. The annual notice shall contain a list of procedures which will be initiated by the county attorney.

a. This subsection does not apply to amounts collected for victim restitution, the victim compensation fund, the criminal penalty surcharge, sex offender civil penalty, drug abuse resistance education surcharge, the law enforcement initiative surcharge, county enforcement surcharge, amounts collected as a result of procedures initiated under subsection 5 or under section 8A.504, or fees charged pursuant to section 356.7.

b. Amounts collected by the county attorney or the county attorney's designee shall be distributed in accordance with paragraphs "c" and "d".

c. (1) Forty percent of the amounts collected by the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney shall be deposited in the general fund of the county if the county attorney has filed the notice required by this subsection, unless the county attorney has discontinued collection efforts on a particular delinquent amount.

(2) The remaining sixty percent shall be paid to the clerk of the district court each fiscal year for distribution under section 602.8108. However, if such amount, when added to the amount deposited into the general fund of the county pursuant to subparagraph (1), exceeds the following applicable threshold amount, the excess shall be distributed as provided in paragraph "d":

(a) For a county with a population greater than one hundred fifty thousand, an amount up to five hundred thousand dollars.

(b) For a county with a population greater than one hundred thousand but not more than one hundred fifty thousand, an amount up to four hundred thousand dollars.

(c) For a county with a population greater than fifty thousand but not more than one hundred thousand, an amount up to two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(d) For a county with a population greater than twenty-six thousand but not more than fifty thousand, an amount up to one hundred thousand dollars.

(e) For a county with a population greater than fifteen thousand but not more than twenty-six thousand, an amount up to fifty thousand dollars.

(f) For a county with a population equal to or less than fifteen thousand, an amount up to twenty-five thousand dollars.

d. Any additional moneys collected by an individual county after the distributions in paragraph "c" shall be distributed by the state court administrator as follows: forty percent of any additional moneys collected by the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney shall be deposited in the general fund of the county where the moneys were collected; twenty percent of the remaining sixty percent collected by the county attorney or the person procured or designated by the county attorney shall be deposited

with the office of the county attorney that collected the moneys; and the remainder shall be paid to the clerk of the district court for distribution under section 602.8108 or the state court administrator may distribute the remainder under section 602.8108 if the additional moneys have already been received by the state court administrator.

e. (1) A county may enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E with one or more other counties for the purpose of collecting delinquent court debt pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph "c", if a county subject to the threshold amount in paragraph "c", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (e) or (f) enters into such an agreement exclusively with a county or counties subject to the threshold amount in paragraph "c", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (e) or (f), the threshold amount applicable to all of the counties combined shall be a single threshold amount, equal to the threshold amount attributable to the county with the largest population.

f. The county attorney shall file with the clerk of the district court a notice of the satisfaction of each portion of the court debt to the full extent of the moneys collected in satisfaction of the court debt. The clerk of the district court shall record the notice and enter a satisfaction for the amounts collected.

5. Assignment to private collection designee.

a. The judicial branch may contract with a private collection designee for the collection of court debt sixty days after the court debt in a case is deemed delinquent pursuant to subsection 2 if the county attorney is not collecting the court debt in a case pursuant to subsection 4. The judicial branch shall solicit requests for proposals prior to entering into any contract pursuant to this subsection.

b. The contract shall provide for a collection fee equal to twenty-five percent of the amount of the court debt in a case deemed delinquent. The collection fee as calculated shall be added to the amount of the court debt deemed delinquent. The amount of the court debt deemed delinquent and the collection fee shall be owed by and collected from the defendant. The collection fee shall be used to compensate the private collection designee. The contract may also assess the private collection designee an initial fee for entering into the contract.

c. The judicial branch may consult with the department of revenue and the department of administrative services when entering into the contract with the private collection designee.

d. Subject to the provisions of paragraph "b", the amounts collected pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed as provided in subsection 2. Any initial fee collected by the judicial branch shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

e. The judicial branch or the private collection designee shall file with the clerk of the district court a notice of the satisfaction of each portion of the court debt to the full extent of the moneys collected in satisfaction of the court debt. The clerk of the district court shall record the notice and enter a satisfaction for the amounts collected.

6. *Write off of old debt.* If any portion of the court debt in a case remains uncollected after sixty-five years from the date of imposition, the judicial branch shall write off the debt as uncollectible and close the case file for the purposes of collection pursuant to this section.

7. *Reports.* The judicial branch shall prepare a report aging the court debt. The report shall include the amounts collected by the private collection designee, the distribution of these amounts, and the amount of the fee collected by the private collection designee. In addition, the report shall include the amounts written off pursuant to subsection 6. The judicial branch shall provide the report to the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, the legislative services agency, and the department of management by December 15 of each year.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 119, §45

Surcharges, see chapter 911

Victim compensation fund, see §915.94

Processing or collection fee for court debt imposed, assessed, or deemed delinquent prior to July 1, 2008, to be added to court debt and collected under this section as amended; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §32

Internal reference changes applied pursuant to Code editor directive Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

602.8108 Distribution of court revenue.

1. The clerk of the district court shall establish an account and deposit in this account all revenue and other receipts. Not later than the fifteenth day of each month, the clerk shall distribute all revenues received during the preceding calendar month. Each distribution shall be accompanied by a statement disclosing the total amount of revenue received during the accounting period and any adjustments of gross revenue figures that are necessary to reflect changes in the balance of the account, including but not limited to reductions resulting from the dishonor of checks previously accepted by the clerk.

2. Except as otherwise provided, the clerk of the district court shall report and submit to the state court administrator, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, the fines and fees received during the preceding calendar month. Except as provided in subsections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the state court administrator shall deposit the amounts received with the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. The state court administrator shall report to the legislative services agency within thirty days of the beginning of each fiscal quarter the amount received during the previous quarter in the account established under this section.

3. The clerk of the district court shall remit to the state court administrator, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, ninety-five percent of all moneys collected from the criminal penalty surcharge provided in section 911.1 during the preceding calendar month. The clerk shall remit the remainder to the county treasurer of the county that was the plaintiff in the action or to the city that was the plaintiff in the action. Of the amount received from the clerk, the state court administrator shall allocate seventeen percent to be deposited in the victim compensation fund established in section 915.94, and eighty-three percent to be deposited in the general fund.

4. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the drug abuse resistance education surcharge provided in section 911.2 to the state court administrator for deposit in the general fund of the state and the amount deposited is appropriated to the governor's office of drug control policy for use by the drug abuse resistance education program and other programs directed for a similar purpose.

5. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the assessment of the law enforcement initiative surcharge provided in section 911.3 to the state court administrator no later than the fifteenth day of each month for deposit in the general fund of the state.

6. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys collected from the county enforcement surcharge pursuant to section 911.4 to the county where the citation was issued for deposit in the county general fund no later than the fifteenth day of each month.

7. A court technology and modernization fund is established as a separate fund in the state treasury. The state court administrator shall allocate one million dollars of the moneys received under subsection 2 to be deposited in the fund, which shall be administered by the supreme court and shall be used to enhance the ability of the judicial branch to process cases more quickly and efficiently, to electronically transmit information to state government, local governments, law enforcement agencies, and the public, and to improve public access to the court system.

8. The state court administrator shall allocate all of the fines and fees attributable to commercial vehicle violation citations issued by motor vehicle division personnel of the state department of transportation to the treasurer of state for deposit in the road use tax fund.

9. The state court administrator shall allocate fifty percent of all of the fines attributable to littering citations issued pursuant to sections 321.369, 321.370, and 461A.43 to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state and such moneys are appropriated to the state department of transportation for purposes of the cleanup of litter and illegally discarded solid waste.

10. The clerk of the district court shall remit to the treasurer of state, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, all moneys collected from the sex offender civil penalty provided in section 692A.110 during the preceding calendar month. Of the amount received from the clerk, the treasurer of state shall allocate ten percent to be deposited in the court technology and modernization fund established in subsection 7. The treasurer of state shall deposit the remainder into the sex offender registry fund established in section 692A.119.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §46, 47
Use of court technology and modernization fund; 2009 Acts, ch 172, §1
Subsection 2 amended
NEW subsection 10

602.10111 Nonresident attorney — appointment of local attorney.

Any member of the bar of another state, actually

engaged in any cause or matter pending in any court of this state, may be permitted by such court to appear in and conduct such cause or matter while retaining the attorney's residence in another state, without being subject to this article; provided that at the time the attorney enters an appearance the attorney files with the clerk of such court the written appointment of some attorney resident and admitted to practice in the state of Iowa, upon whom service may be had in all matters connected with said action, with the same effect as if personally made on such foreign attorney within this state. In case of failure to make such appointment, such attorney shall not be permitted to practice as provided in this section, and all papers filed by the attorney shall be stricken from the files.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §173
See Iowa Ct.R. 31.14
Section amended

CHAPTER 613

PARTIES — CAUSES OF ACTION — LIABILITY

613.17 Emergency assistance in an accident.

1. A person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions occurring at the place of an emergency or accident or while the person is in transit to or from the emergency or accident or while the person is at or being moved to or from an emergency shelter unless such acts or omissions constitute recklessness or willful and wanton misconduct. An emergency includes but is not limited to a disaster as defined in section 29C.2 or the period of time immediately following a disaster for which the governor has issued a proclamation of a disaster emergency pursuant to section 29C.6.

a. For purposes of this subsection, if a volunteer fire fighter, a volunteer operator or attendant of an ambulance or rescue squad service, a volunteer paramedic, a volunteer emergency medical technician, or a volunteer registered member of the national ski patrol system receives nominal compensation not based upon the value of the services performed, that person shall be considered to be receiving no compensation.

b. For purposes of this subsection, operation of a motor vehicle in compliance with section 321.231 by a volunteer fire fighter, volunteer operator, or attendant of an ambulance or rescue squad service, a volunteer paramedic, or volunteer emergency medical technician shall be considered rendering emergency care or assistance.

c. For purposes of this subsection, a person rendering emergency care or assistance includes

a person involved in a workplace rescue arising out of an emergency or accident.

2. The following persons or entities, while acting reasonably and in good faith, who render emergency care or assistance relating to the preparation for and response to a sudden cardiac arrest emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions arising out of the use of an automated external defibrillator, whether occurring at the place of an emergency or accident or while such persons are in transit to or from the emergency or accident or while such persons are at or being moved to or from an emergency shelter:

a. A person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator.

b. A person or entity that owns, manages, or is otherwise responsible for the premises on which an automated external defibrillator is located if the person or entity maintains the automated external defibrillator in a condition for immediate and effective use at all times, subject to standards developed by the department of public health by rule.

c. A person who retrieves an automated external defibrillator in response to a perceived sudden cardiac arrest emergency.

d. A person who uses, attempts to use, or fails to use an automated external defibrillator in response to a perceived sudden cardiac arrest emergency.

e. A person or entity that provides instruction in the use of an automated external defibrillator.

2009 Acts, ch 40, §1
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 614

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS

614.14 Real estate interest transferred by trustee.

1. If an interest in real estate is held of record by a trustee, a bona fide purchaser acquires all rights in the real estate which the trustee and the beneficiary of the trust had and any rights of persons claiming by, through or under them, free of any adverse claim including but not limited to claims arising under section 561.13 or claims relating to an interest in real estate arising under section 633.238.

2. A bona fide purchaser is a purchaser for value in good faith and without notice of any adverse claim, who has relied on a current, recorded affidavit in substantially the following form delivered to the purchaser:

[Individual trustee]
Affidavit in re
[insert legal description]

I,, being first duly sworn and under oath state of my personal knowledge that:

1. I am the trustee under the trust dated, to which the above-described real estate was conveyed to the trustee by, pursuant to an instrument recorded the day of (month), (year), recorded in the office of the County Recorder in [insert recording data].

2. I am the presently existing trustee under the trust and am authorized to [describe the transfer to be made by the trustee to the bona fide purchaser], without any limitation or qualification whatsoever.

3. The trust is in existence and I as trustee am authorized to transfer the interests in the real estate as described in paragraph 2, free and clear of any adverse claims.

.
[signature of affiant]

Sworn to and subscribed before me by on this day of (month), (year)

.
[Notary Public in and for the State of]

[Corporate trustee]
Affidavit in re
[insert legal description]

I,, being first duly sworn and under oath state of my personal knowledge that:

1. is the trustee under the trust dated, to which the above-described real estate was conveyed to the trustee by, pursuant to an instrument recorded the day of (month), (year), recorded in the office of the County Recorder in [insert recording data].

2. is the presently existing trustee under the trust and is authorized to [describe the transfer to be made by the trustee to the bona fide purchaser], without any limitation or qualification whatsoever, and I am [officer] of the corporate trustee.

3. The trust is in existence and as trustee is authorized to transfer the interests in the real estate as described in paragraph 2, free and clear of any adverse claims.

.
[signature of affiant]

Sworn to and subscribed before me by, on this day of (month), (year)

.
[Notary Public in and for the State of]

3. As used in this section, "adverse claim" includes a claim that a transfer was or would be wrongful, a claim that a particular adverse person is the owner of or has an interest in the real estate, and a claim that would be disclosed by the examination of any document not of record.

4. Unless clearly provided to the contrary by the instrument of transfer to a purchaser, a trustee transferring an interest in real estate warrants to the transferee all of the following:

a. That the trust pursuant to which the transfer is made is duly executed and in existence.

b. That, to the knowledge of the trustee, the person creating the trust was under no disability or infirmity at the time the trust was created.

c. That the transfer by the trustee to the purchaser is effective and rightful.

d. That the trustee knows of no facts or legal claims which might impair the validity of the trust or the validity of the transfer.

5. a. A person holding an adverse claim arising or existing prior to January 1, 2009, by reason of a transfer of an interest in real estate by a trustee, or a purported trustee, shall not file an action to enforce such claim after December 31, 2010, at law or in equity, in any court to recover or establish

any interest in or claim to such real estate, legal or equitable, against the holder of the record title to the real estate.

b. An action based upon an adverse claim arising on or after January 1, 2009, by reason of a transfer of an interest in real estate by a trustee, or a purported trustee, shall not be maintained either at law or in equity, in any court to recover or establish any interest in or claim to such real estate, legal or equitable, against the holder of the record title to the real estate, legal or equitable, more than one year after the date of recording of the instrument from which such claim may arise.

6. An interest in real estate held of record at any time by a trust shall be deemed to be held of record by the trustee of such trust.

7. This section shall not be construed to limit any personal action against the trustee or purported trustee.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §1, 14

2008 amendments to this section apply retroactively to all trusts in exist-

tence on or after July 1, 1998; 2008 Acts, ch 1119, §39

2009 amendment to subsection 6 applies retroactively to all trusts in existence on or after July 1, 1999; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14

Subsection 6 amended

614.18A Judgment and decree affecting real property.

In an action in which the court had jurisdiction of the aggrieved party, a motion or other legal proceeding attacking the validity of the judgment or decree based on noncompliance with the requirements of rule of civil procedure 1.972 shall not affect the interests of any purchaser or mortgagee for value of the real property involved unless the motion or proceeding is initiated within thirty days after the recording of the sheriff's deed or within ninety days after the filing of a judgment or decree not providing for the issuance of a sheriff's deed.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §1, 17

Section applies to sheriffs' deeds recorded and judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17

NEW section

CHAPTER 615

LIMITATIONS ON JUDGMENTS

615.1 Execution on certain judgments prohibited.

1. After the expiration of a period of two years from the date of entry of judgment, exclusive of any time during which execution on the judgment was stayed pending a bankruptcy action or order of court, a judgment entered in any of the following actions shall be null and void, all liens shall be extinguished, and no execution shall be issued except as a setoff or counterclaim:

a. (1) For a real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or real estate contract executed prior to July 1, 2009, an action for the foreclosure of the real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or real estate contract upon property which at the time the foreclosure is commenced is either used for an agricultural purpose as defined in section 535.13 or as a one-family or two-family dwelling which is the residence of the mortgagor.

(2) For a real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or real estate contract executed on or after July 1, 2009, an action for the foreclosure of the real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or real estate contract upon property which at the time of the execution of the mortgage, deed, or contract is either used for, or is being acquired for, an agricultural purpose as defined in section 535.13 or as a one-family or two-family dwelling which is the residence of the mortgagor.

b. An action on a claim for rent.

2. As used in this section, "mortgagor" means a mortgagor or a borrower executing a deed of trust as provided in chapter 654 or a vendee of a real estate contract.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §2, 17

See also §654.1A, 654.6

2009 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph a, designating subparagraph (1), applies to judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17

Subsection 1 amended

615.3 Future judgments without foreclosure.

A judgment hereafter rendered on a promissory obligation secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or real estate contract upon property which at the time of the judgment is either used for an agricultural purpose as defined in section 535.13 or a one-family or two-family dwelling which is the residence of the mortgagor, but without foreclosure against the security, shall not be subject to renewal by action thereon, and, after the lapse of two years from the date of rendition, shall be without force and effect for any purpose whatsoever except as a setoff or counterclaim. As used in this section, "mortgagor" means a mortgagor of a mortgage or a borrower executing a deed of trust as provided in chapter 654 or the vendee of a real estate contract.

See also §654.1A

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 625

COSTS

625.8 Jury and reporter fees.

1. The clerk of the district court shall tax as a court cost a jury fee of one hundred dollars in every action tried to a jury.

2. The clerk of the district court shall tax as a court cost a fee of forty dollars per day for the ser-

vices of a court reporter.

3. Revenue from the fees required by this section shall be deposited in the account established under section 602.8108.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §62, 72
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 626

EXECUTION

626.81 Sale postponed.

When there are no bidders, or when the amount offered is grossly inadequate, when from any cause the sale is prevented from taking place on the day fixed, when requested by the judgment creditor, or when the parties so agree, the officer may postpone the sale without being required to give any further notice thereof, which postponement shall be publicly announced at the time the

sale was to have been made, but not more than two such adjournments of not more than sixty days in the aggregate shall be made, except by agreement of the parties in writing and made a part of the return upon the execution.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §3, 17
2009 amendment applies to judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009;
2009 Acts, ch 51, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §49
Section amended

CHAPTER 628

REDEMPTION

628.28 Redemption of property not used for agricultural or certain residential purposes.

1. If real property is not used for agricultural purposes, as defined in section 535.13, and is not the residence of the debtor, or if it is the residence of the debtor but not a single-family or two-family dwelling, then the period of redemption after foreclosure is one hundred eighty days. For the first ninety days after the sale the right of redemption is exclusive to the debtor and the time periods provided in sections 628.5, 628.15 and 628.16 are reduced to one hundred thirty-five days. If a deficiency judgment has been waived the period of redemption is reduced to ninety days. For the first thirty days after the sale the redemption is exclusively the right of the debtor and the time periods provided in sections 628.5, 628.15 and 628.16 are

reduced to sixty days.

2. If real property is not used for agricultural purposes, as defined in section 535.13, and is a single-family or two-family dwelling which is the residence of the debtor at the time of foreclosure but the court finds that after foreclosure the dwelling has ceased to be the residence of the debtor and if there are no junior creditors, the court shall order the period of redemption reduced to thirty days from the date of the court order. If there is a junior creditor, the court shall order the redemption period reduced to sixty days. For the first thirty days redemption is the exclusive right of the debtor and the time periods provided in sections 628.5, 628.15 and 628.16 are reduced to forty-five days.

See also §654.1A
Section not amended; footnote added and unnumbered paragraphs numbered editorially as subsections 1 and 2

CHAPTER 631

SMALL CLAIMS

631.4 Service — time for appearance.

The manner of service of original notice and the times for appearance shall be as provided in this section.

1. *Actions for money judgment or replevin.* In an action for money judgment or an action of replevin the clerk shall cause service to be obtained as follows, and the defendant is required to appear within the period of time specified:

a. If the defendant is a resident of this state, or if the defendant is a nonresident of this state and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court under rule of civil procedure 1.306, the plaintiff may elect service under this paragraph, and upon receipt of the prescribed costs the clerk shall mail to the defendant by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt to the clerk requested, a copy of the original notice together with a conforming copy of an answer form. However, if the defendant is a corporation, partnership, or association, the clerk shall mail to the defendant by certified mail, return receipt to the clerk requested, a copy of the original notice with a conforming copy of an answer form. The defendant is required to appear within twenty days following the date service is made.

b. If the defendant is a resident of this state, or if the defendant is a nonresident of this state and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court under rule of civil procedure 1.306, the plaintiff may elect service under this paragraph, and upon receipt of the prescribed costs the clerk shall cause a copy of the original notice and a conforming copy of an answer form to be delivered to a peace officer or other person for personal service as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.302(5), 1.305, or 1.306. The defendant is required to appear within twenty days following the date service is made.

c. If the defendant is a nonresident of this state and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court under rule of civil procedure 1.306, the plaintiff may elect service in any other manner that is approved by the court as provided in that rule, and the defendant is required to appear within sixty days after the date of service.

d. If the defendant is a nonresident of this state and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court under section 617.3, the plaintiff may elect that service be made as provided in that section. The clerk shall collect the prescribed fees and costs, and shall cause duplicate copies of the original notice to be filed with the secretary of state and shall cause a copy of the original notice and a conforming copy of an answer form to be mailed to the defendant in the manner prescribed in section 617.3. The defendant is required to appear within sixty

days from the date of filing with the secretary of state.

2. *Actions for forcible entry and detainer.*

a. In an action for forcible entry and detainer under chapter 648, the clerk shall set a date, time and place for hearing, and shall cause service as provided in this subsection.

b. Original notice shall be served personally upon each defendant as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.305, which service shall be made at least three days prior to the date set for hearing. Upon receipt of the prescribed costs the clerk shall cause the original notice to be delivered to a peace officer or other person for service upon each defendant.

c. If personal service cannot be made upon each defendant, as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.305, the plaintiff may elect to post, after at least two attempts to perfect service upon each defendant, one or more copies of the original notice upon the real property being detained by each defendant at least three days prior to the date set for hearing. The attempts to perfect personal service may be made on the same day. In addition to posting, the plaintiff shall also mail, by certified mail, to each defendant, at the place held out by each defendant as the place for receipt of such communications or, in the absence of such designation, at each defendant's last known place of residence, a copy of the original notice at least three days prior to the date set for hearing. Under this paragraph, service shall be deemed complete upon each defendant by the filing with the clerk of the district court of one or more affidavits indicating that a copy of the original notice was both posted and mailed to each defendant as provided in this paragraph, whether or not the defendant signs a receipt for the notice.

d. If personal service cannot be made upon each defendant in an action for forcible entry and detainer joined with an action for rent or recovery pursuant to section 648.19, service may be made pursuant to paragraph "c".

3. *Actions for abandonment of manufactured or mobile homes or personal property pursuant to chapter 555B.*

a. In an action for abandonment of a manufactured or mobile home or personal property, the clerk shall set a date, time, and place for hearing, and shall cause service to be made as provided in this subsection.

b. Original notice shall be served personally on each defendant as provided in section 555B.4.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §12
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

631.6 Fees and costs.

1. The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees and costs in small claims actions, which shall be paid in advance and assessed as costs in the action:

a. Fees for filing and docketing shall be eighty-five dollars.

b. Fees for service of notice on nonresidents are as provided in section 617.3.

c. Postage charged for the mailing of original notice shall be ten dollars.

d. Fees for personal service by peace officers or other officials of the state are the amounts specified by law.

2. The amounts collected for filing and docketing shall be distributed as provided in section 602.8108.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §63, 72
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

631.11 Hearing.

1. *Informality.* The hearing shall be to the court, shall be simple and informal, and shall be conducted by the court itself, without regard to technicalities of procedure.

2. *Evidence.* The court shall swear the parties and their witnesses, and examine them in such a way as to bring out the truth. The parties may participate, either personally or by attorney. The court may continue the hearing from time to time and may amend new or amended pleadings,

if justice requires.

3. *Record.* Upon the trial, the judicial magistrate shall make detailed minutes of the testimony of each witness and append the exhibits or copies thereof to the record. The proceedings upon trial shall not be reported by a certified court reporter, unless the party provides the reporter at such party's expense. If the proceedings are not reported by a certified court reporter, the magistrate shall cause the proceedings upon trial to be recorded electronically, and both parties shall be notified in advance of that recording. If the proceedings have been recorded electronically, the recording shall be retained under the jurisdiction of the magistrate unless appealed, and upon appeal shall be transcribed only by a person designated by the court under the supervision of the magistrate.

4. *Judgment.* Judgment shall be rendered, based upon applicable law and upon a preponderance of the evidence.

5. *Destruction of recordings.* Unless an appeal is taken, an electronic recording of a proceeding in small claims shall be retained until the time for appeal has expired as specified in section 631.13. Thereafter, the magistrate may direct that the recording tape or other device be erased and used for subsequent recordings. If the proceeding is appealed, the recording may be erased following entry of judgment by the district judge hearing the appeal.

2009 Acts, ch 75, §1
Subsection 3 amended

CHAPTER 633**PROBATE CODE****633.20B Appointment and resignation of full-time associate probate judges.**

1. Full-time associate probate judges shall be appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commission. In the case of a full-time associate probate judge to be appointed to more than one county, the appointment shall be from persons nominated by the county magistrate appointing commissions acting jointly and in the case of a full-time associate probate judge to be appointed to more than one judicial election district of the same judicial district, the appointment shall be by a majority of the district judges in each judicial election district.

2. In November of any year in which an impending vacancy is created because a full-time associate probate judge is not retained in office pursuant to a judicial election, the county magistrate appointing commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county newspaper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination

as full-time associate probate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district not later than December 15 of that year the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered.

3. Within thirty days after a county magistrate appointing commission receives notification of an actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge, other than a vacancy referred to in subsection 2, the commission shall certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. The commission shall publicize notice of the vacancy in at least two publications in the official county news-

paper. The commission shall accept applications for consideration for nomination as full-time associate probate judge for a minimum of fifteen days prior to certifying nominations. The commission shall consider the applications and shall, by majority vote, certify to the chief judge of the judicial district the names of three applicants who are nominated by the commission for the vacancy. If there are three or fewer applicants, the commission shall certify all applicants who meet the statutory qualifications. Nominees shall be chosen solely on the basis of the qualifications of the applicants, and political affiliation shall not be considered. As used in this subsection, a vacancy is created by the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a full-time associate probate judge, or by an increase in the number of positions authorized.

4. Within fifteen days after the chief judge of a judicial district has received the list of nominees to fill a vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge, the district judges in the judicial election district shall, by majority vote, appoint one of those nominees to fill the vacancy.

5. A full-time associate probate judge who seeks to resign from the office of full-time associate probate judge shall notify in writing the chief judge of the judicial district as to the full-time associate probate judge's intention to resign and the effective date of the resignation. The chief judge of the judicial district, upon receipt of the notice, shall notify the county magistrate appointing commission and the state court administrator of the actual or impending vacancy in the office of full-time associate probate judge due to resignation.

6. The supreme court may prescribe rules of procedure to be used by county magistrate appointing commissions when exercising the duties specified in this section.

Option to delay for up to 180 days, for budgetary reasons, certification of nominees for an associate probate judgeship for the period beginning March 16, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §54, 55; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §172, 173

Section not amended; footnote added

633.31 Calendar — fees in probate.

1. The clerk shall keep a court calendar, and enter thereon such matters as the court may prescribe.

2. The clerk shall charge and collect the following fees in connection with probate matters, which shall be deposited in the account established under section 602.8108:

- a. For services performed in short form probates pursuant to sections 450.22 and 450.44 \$ 15.00
- b. For services performed in probate of will without administration 15.00
- c. For filing and indexing a transcript 50.00
- d. For taking and approving a bond, or the sureties on a bond 20.00
- e. For entering a rule or order 10.00
- f. For certificate and seal 10.00

g. For making a complete record where real estate is sold ... per 100 words .. .20

h. For making a transcript or copies of orders or records filed in the clerk's office per 100 words .. .50

i. For certifying change of title 20.00

j. For issuing commission to appraisers 2.00

k. For other services performed in the settlement of the estate of any decedent, minor, person with mental illness, or other persons laboring under legal disability, except where actions are brought by the administrator, guardian, trustee, or person acting in a representative capacity or against that person, or as may be otherwise provided herein, where the value of the personal property and real estate of such a person falls within the following indicated amounts, the fee opposite such amount shall be charged.

(1) Up to \$3,000.00 5.00

(2) 3,000.00 to 5,000.00 10.00

(3) 5,000.00 to 7,000.00 15.00

(4) 7,000.00 to 10,000.00 20.00

(5) 10,000.00 to 15,000.00 25.00

(6) 15,000.00 to 25,000.00 30.00

(7) For each additional \$25,000.00 or major fraction thereof 50.00

l. For services performed in small estate administration 15.00

3. The fee set forth in subsection 2, paragraph "k", shall not be charged on any property transferred to a testamentary trust from an estate that has been administered in this state and for which court costs have been assessed and paid.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §64, 72

Subsection 2, paragraph k, unnumbered paragraphs 2 – 8 editorially designated as subparagraphs (1) – (7)

Subsection 2, paragraph k, subparagraph (7) amended

633.40 Notice in probate proceedings.

1. *Court prescribing notice.* Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, the court shall fix the time and place of hearing of any matter requiring notice and shall prescribe a time for the hearing not less than twenty days after the date the notice is served unless the court finds there is good cause shown to shorten the time period to less than twenty days. The court shall also prescribe the manner of service of the notice of such hearing.

2. *Notice by publication.* In the case of proceedings against unknown persons or persons whose address or whereabouts are unknown, the court shall prescribe that notice may be served by publication within the time and in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure.

3. *No notice by posting.* No notice shall be served at any time by posting.

4. *Notice otherwise provided.* In lieu of the foregoing the notice may direct each interested party to file the party's objections thereto in writing, if any, on or before a date certain, to be set out in the notice and to be not less than twenty days after the day the notice is served upon the party

and that unless the party does so file objections in writing that the party will be forever barred from making any objections thereto. Said notice shall be served upon each interested party personally in compliance with the rules of civil procedure, or upon those parties not under legal disability by ordinary United States mail. In the event objections thereto are timely filed, the court shall fix the time and place of the hearing for the judicial determination of the issues raised.

5. *Notice by mail.* When notice in probate proceedings is served upon an interested party by United States mail, the service is made and completed when the notice being served is enclosed in a sealed envelope with the proper postage thereon addressed to the interested party at the party's last known post office address and is deposited in a mail receptacle provided by the United States postal service.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §2, 14
2009 amendment to subsection 1 applies to orders setting hearings entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Subsection 1 amended

633.175 Waiver of bond by court.

The court, for good cause shown, may exempt any fiduciary from giving bond, if the court finds that the interests of creditors and distributees will not thereby be prejudiced. However, the court, except as provided in section 633.172, subsection 2, shall not exempt a conservator from giving bond in a conservatorship with total assets of more than twenty-five thousand dollars, excluding real property, unless it is a voluntary conservatorship in which the petitioner is eighteen years of age or older and has waived bond in the petition.

Administering moneys paid by United States department of veterans affairs, see §633.622

Attorneys acting as fiduciaries, see Iowa Ct.R. 39.13
Section not amended; footnote revised

633.237 Presumption against filing elective share.

1. Following the appointment of a personal representative of the estate of the decedent, who is not the spouse, the personal representative shall cause to be served a written notice upon the surviving spouse pursuant to section 633.40, subsection 5, notifying the surviving spouse that unless, within four months after service of the notice, the spouse files an election in writing with the clerk of court electing the share as set forth in section 633.236 and sections 633.238 through 633.246, the spouse shall be deemed to take under the will or to receive the intestate share. If, within the four-month period following service of the notice, an affidavit is filed setting forth that the surviving spouse is incapable of making the election and does not have a conservator, the personal representative shall make application to the court for an order pursuant to section 633.244.

2. Following the death of a settlor of a revocable trust, the trustee of such revocable trust who

is not the spouse shall cause to be served a written notice upon the surviving spouse pursuant to section 633.40, subsection 5, notifying the surviving spouse that unless, within four months after service of the notice, the spouse files an election with the trustee electing the share as set forth in section 633.236 and sections 633.238 through 633.246, the spouse shall be deemed to take under the terms of the revocable trust. If, within the four-month period following service of the notice, an affidavit is filed setting forth that the surviving spouse is incapable of making the election and does not have a conservator, the trustee shall make application to the court for an order pursuant to section 633.244.

3. If the surviving spouse has a conservator, notice shall be given to the conservator and the spouse pursuant to subsections 1 and 2.

4. The notice provisions under subsections 1 and 2 are not applicable if the surviving spouse is a personal representative of the estate or a trustee of a revocable trust or if the surviving spouse or the spouse's conservator files, at any time, an election to take under the will, receive the intestate share, or take under the revocable trust. If the surviving spouse fails to file an election under this section within four months of the decedent's death, it shall be conclusively presumed that the surviving spouse elects to take under the will, receive the intestate share, or take under the revocable trust.

5. Upon application of the surviving spouse or the spouse's conservator filed before the time for making the election expires, the court may extend the period in which the surviving spouse may make the election.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §3, 14
2009 amendment to subsection 4 applies to estates of decedents and revocable trusts of settlors dying on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Subsection 4 amended

633.238 Elective share of surviving spouse.

1. The elective share of the surviving spouse shall be limited to all of the following:

a. One-third in value of all the legal or equitable estates in real property possessed by the decedent at any time during the marriage which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the surviving spouse has made no express written relinquishment of right.

b. All personal property that, at the time of death, was in the hands of the decedent as the head of a family, exempt from execution.

c. One-third of all personal property of the decedent that is not necessary for the payment of debts and charges.

d. One-third in value of the property held in trust not necessary for the payment of debts and charges over which the decedent was a grantor and retained at the time of death the power to alter, amend, or revoke the trust, or over which the

decedent waived or rescinded any such power within one year of the date of death, and to which the surviving spouse has not made any express written relinquishment.

2. The elective share described in this section shall be in lieu of any property the spouse would otherwise receive under the last will and testament of the decedent, through intestacy, or under the terms of a revocable trust.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §4, 14
2009 amendment to subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1, applies to estates of decedents and revocable trusts of settlors dying on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

633.246 Election not subject to change.

An election by or on behalf of a surviving spouse to take the share provided in section 633.211, 633.212, 633.236, 633.238, 633.240, or 633.244 shall be binding and shall not be subject to change except for such causes as would justify an equitable decree for the rescission of a deed.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §5, 14
2009 amendment to this section applies to estates of decedents and revocable trusts of settlors dying on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

633.303 Charitable trusts — copy of wills to attorney general. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 35, § 3. See § 633A.5107 and 633A.5108.

633.350 Title to decedent's estate — when property passes — possession and control thereof — liability for administration expenses, debts, and family allowance.

Except as otherwise provided in this probate code, when a person dies, the title to the person's property, real and personal, passes to the person to whom it is devised by the person's last will, or, in the absence of such disposition, to the persons who succeed to the estate as provided in this probate code, but all of the property shall be subject to the possession of the personal representative as provided in section 633.351 and to the control of the court for the purposes of administration, sale, or other disposition under the provisions of law, and such property, except homestead and other exempt property, shall be chargeable with the payment of debts and charges against the estate. There shall be no priority as between real and personal property, except as provided in this probate code or by the will of the decedent. If real property is titled at any time in a decedent's estate, such property shall be treated as titled in the name of the personal representative of the estate.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §6, 14
2009 amendment to this section applies retroactively to conveyances occurring on or after July 1, 1999; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

633.376 Allowance to children who do not reside with surviving spouse.

1. The court may also make an allowance to a

child of the decedent who is less than eighteen years of age or who is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years who is regularly attending an accredited school in pursuance of a course of study leading to a high school diploma or its equivalent, or regularly attending a course of vocational-technical training either as a part of a regular school program or under special arrangements adapted to the individual person's needs; or is, in good faith, a full-time student in a college, university, or community college; or has been accepted for admission to a college, university, or community college and the next regular term has not yet begun; or a child of any age who is dependent because of physical or mental disability; who does not reside with the surviving spouse, of an amount it deems reasonable in the light of the assets and condition of the estate, to provide for the child's proper support during the period of twelve months.

2. The estate's personal representative shall cause written notice to be mailed pursuant to section 633.40, subsection 5, to the legal guardian of each child qualified under subsection 1 and to each child who has no legal guardian. The notice shall inform the child and the child's guardian, if applicable, of the right to apply, within four months after service of the notice, for support for a period of twelve months following the decedent's death. If an application for support has not been filed within four months after service of the notice by or on behalf of the child qualifying for support under subsection 1, the child shall be deemed to have waived the right to support under this section. A child who qualifies for support under this section may waive the child's right to such support by filing an affidavit acknowledging receipt of notice and irrevocably waiving the child's right to support under this section.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §7, 14
2009 amendment to this section applies to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

633.481 Certificate to county recorder for tax purposes without administration.

When an inventory or report is filed under section 450.22, without administration of the estate of the decedent, the heir or heir's attorney shall prepare and deliver to the county recorder of the county in which the real estate is situated a certificate pertaining to each parcel of real estate described in the inventory or report. Any fees for certificates or recording fees required by this section or section 633.480 shall be assessed as costs of administration. The fees for recording and indexing the instrument shall be as provided in section 331.604. The county recorder shall deliver the certificates to the county auditor as provided in section 558.58.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §37
Section amended

633.566 Petition for appointment of conservator.

Any person may file with the clerk a verified petition for the appointment of a conservator. The petition shall state the following information, so far as known to the petitioner:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the proposed ward.
2. That the proposed ward is in either of the following categories:
 - a. Is a person whose decision-making capacity is so impaired that the person is unable to make, communicate, or carry out important decisions concerning the person's financial affairs.
 - b. Is a minor.
3. The name and post office address of the proposed conservator, and that such person is qualified to serve in that capacity.
4. The estimated present value of the real estate, the estimated value of the personal property, and the estimated gross annual income of the estate. If any money is payable, or to become payable, to the proposed ward by the United States through the United States department of veterans affairs, the petition shall so state.
5. The name and address of the person or institution, if any, having the care, custody, or control of the proposed ward.
6. That the proposed ward resides in the state of Iowa, is a nonresident, or that the proposed ward's residence is unknown, and that the proposed ward's best interests require the appointment of a conservator in the state of Iowa.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §18
Subsection 4 amended

633.580 Petition for appointment of conservator for absentee.

When a person owns property located in the state of Iowa, the person's whereabouts are unknown, and no provision for the care, control, and supervision of such property has been made, with the result that such property is likely to be lost or damaged, or that the dependents of such owner are likely to be deprived of means of support because of such absence, it shall be proper for any person to file with the clerk a petition for the appointment of a conservator of such property of the absentee. The petition shall state the following information, so far as known to the petitioner:

1. The name, age, and last known post office address of the proposed ward.
2. The facts concerning the disappearance of the absentee.
3. The name and post office address of the proposed conservator, and that the proposed conservator is qualified to serve in that capacity.
4. A general description of the property of the proposed ward within this state and of the proposed ward's right to receive property; also, the es-

timated present value of the real estate, the estimated value of the personal property, and the estimated gross annual income of the estate. If any money is payable, or to become payable, to the proposed ward by the United States through the United States department of veterans affairs, the petition shall so state.

5. That the property of the absentee is likely to be lost or damaged, or that the absentee's dependents are likely to be deprived of means of support, because of the absence, and that no proper provision has been made for the care, control, and supervision over such property.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §19
Subsection 4 amended

633.614 Application of other provisions to veterans' conservatorships.

Whenever moneys are paid or are payable pursuant to any law of the United States through the United States department of veterans affairs to a conservator or a guardian, the provisions of sections 633.615, 633.617, and 633.622 shall apply to the administration of said moneys. However, such provisions shall be construed to be supplementary to the other provisions for conservators, and shall not be exclusive of such provisions.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §20
Section amended

633.615 Secretary of veterans affairs — party in interest.

The secretary of veterans affairs of the United States, the secretary's successor, or the designee of either, shall be a party in interest in any proceeding for the appointment or removal of a conservator, or for the termination of the conservatorship, and in any suit or other proceeding, including reports and accountings, affecting in any manner the administration of those assets that were derived in whole or in part from benefits paid by the United States department of veterans affairs. Not less than fifteen days prior to the time set for a hearing in any such matters, notice, in writing, of the time and place thereof shall be given by mail to the office of the United States department of veterans affairs having jurisdiction over the area in which such matter is pending.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §21
Section amended

633.617 Ward rated incompetent by United States department of veterans affairs.

Upon the trial of an issue arising upon a prayer for the appointment of either a temporary or a permanent conservator, a certificate of the secretary of the United States department of veterans affairs, or the secretary's representative, setting forth the fact that the defendant veteran has been

rated incompetent by the United States department of veterans affairs upon examination in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the United States department of veterans affairs, shall be prima facie evidence of the necessity for such appointment, and the court may appoint a conservator for the property of such person.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §22
Section amended

633.622 Bond requirements.

In administering moneys paid by the United States department of veterans affairs the conservator, unless it is a bank or trust company qualified to act as a fiduciary in this state, shall execute and file with the clerk a bond by a recognized surety company equal to such moneys and the annual income therefrom, plus the expected annual

United States department of veterans affairs benefit payments.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §23
Section amended

633.639 Title to ward's property.

The title to all property of the ward is in the ward and not the conservator subject, however, to the possession of the conservator and to the control of the court for the purposes of administration, sale or other disposition, under the provisions of the law. Any real property titled at any time in the name of a conservatorship shall be deemed to be titled in the ward's name subject to the conservator's right of possession.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §§, 14
2009 amendment to this section applies retroactively to conveyances occurring on or after July 1, 1999; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

CHAPTER 633A

IOWA TRUST CODE

633A.2203 Termination of irrevocable trust or modification of dispositive provisions of irrevocable trust by court.

1. An irrevocable trust may be terminated or its dispositive provisions modified by the court with the consent of all of the beneficiaries if continuance of the trust on the same or different terms is not necessary to carry out a material purpose.

2. Upon termination of the trust, the court shall order the distribution of trust property in accordance with the probable intention of the settlor.

3. For purposes of this section, the consent of a person who may bind a beneficiary is considered the consent of the beneficiary.

4. For the purposes of this section, removal of the trustee or the addition of a provision to the trust instrument allowing a beneficiary or a group of beneficiaries to remove the trustee or to appoint a new trustee shall not be allowed as a modification under this section. This subsection shall not operate to limit the scope of dispositive provisions for the purposes of this section.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §9, 14
2009 amendment to this section applies to all proceedings to modify dispositive provisions of or to terminate an irrevocable trust on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

633A.4502 Breach of trust — actions.

1. Except as provided in section 633A.4213, to remedy a breach of trust which has occurred or may occur, a beneficiary or cotrustee of the trust may request the court to do any of the following:

- a. Compel the trustee to perform the trustee's duties.
- b. Enjoin the trustee from committing a breach of trust.
- c. Compel the trustee to redress a breach of

trust by payment of money or otherwise.

d. Appoint a receiver or temporary trustee to take possession of the trust property and administer the trust.

e. Remove the trustee.

f. Reduce or deny compensation to the trustee.

g. Subject to section 633A.4603, nullify an act of the trustee, impose an equitable lien or a constructive trust on trust property, or trace trust property wrongfully disposed of and recover the property or its proceeds.

h. Order any other appropriate relief.

2. This section does not apply to any trust created prior to July 1, 2002, and applies to trusts created on or after July 1, 2002, unless the settlor has specifically waived the requirements of this section in the trust instrument. Waiver of this section shall not bar any beneficiary's common law right to an accounting, and shall not provide any immunity to a trustee, acting under the terms of the trust, for liability to any beneficiary who discovers facts giving rise to a cause of action against the trustee.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §10
Section amended

633A.5107 Filing requirements.

1. The provisions of this section apply to the following charitable trusts administered in this state with assets in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars:

a. A nonprofit entity as defined in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3.

b. A charitable remainder trust as defined in section 664(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3.

c. A charitable lead trust as defined in sections 2055(e)(2)(b) and 2522(c)(2)(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3.

2. a. Within sixty days from the creation of a charitable trust, as described in subsection 1, the trustee shall register the charitable trust with the attorney general. The trustee shall register the charitable trust on a form provided by the attorney general. The trustee shall also submit a copy of the trust instrument to the attorney general as required by the attorney general.

b. The trustee of a charitable trust, as described in subsection 1, shall annually file a copy of the charitable trust's annual report with the attorney general. The annual report may be the same report submitted to the persons specified in section 633A.4213, the charitable trust's most recent annual federal tax filings, or an annual report completed on a form provided by the attorney general.

c. The attorney general may require that documents be filed electronically, including forms, trust instruments, and reports. In addition, the attorney general may require the use of electronic signatures as defined in section 554D.103.

3. Any document provided to the office of the attorney general in connection with a charitable remainder trust or a charitable lead trust, as described in subsection 1, shall not be considered a public record pursuant to chapter 22. The attorney general shall keep the identities and interest of the noncharitable beneficiaries confidential ex-

cept to the extent that disclosure is required by a court.

4. The attorney general is authorized to adopt administrative rules in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

5. For a charitable trust described in subsection 1, created prior to July 1, 2009, and still in existence, the trustee shall register the trust with and submit a current copy of the trust instrument and financial report to the attorney general not later than one hundred thirty-five days after the close of the trust's next fiscal year following July 1, 2009. The trustee shall comply with the remainder of this section as if the charitable trust were created on or after July 1, 2009.

2009 Acts, ch 35, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §45
NEW section

633A.5108 Role of the attorney general.

The attorney general may investigate a charitable trust to determine whether the charitable trust is being administered in accordance with law and the terms and purposes of the trust. The attorney general may apply to a district court for such orders that are reasonable and necessary to carry out the terms and purposes of the trust and to ensure the trust is being administered in accordance with applicable law. Limitation of action provisions contained in section 633A.4504 apply.

2009 Acts, ch 35, §2
NEW section

CHAPTER 635

ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL ESTATES

635.8 Closing by sworn statement.

1. The personal representative shall file with the court a closing statement and proof of service thereof within a reasonable time from the date of issuance of the letters of appointment, and the closing statement shall be verified or affirmed under penalty of perjury, stating all of the following:

a. To the best knowledge of the personal representative, the gross value of the probate assets subject to the jurisdiction of this state does not exceed the amount permitted under section 635.1.

b. The estate has been fully administered and will be disbursed and distributed to persons entitled to the estate if no objection is filed to the closing statement after the requisite time period has expired as provided in subsection 2.

c. A description of the disbursement and distribution of the estate including an accurate description of all the real estate of which the decedent died seized, stating the nature and extent of the interest in the real estate and its disposition.

d. A copy of the closing statement and an op-

portunity to object and request a hearing has been sent by proper notice, as provided in section 633.40, to all interested parties.

e. The personal representative has complied with all statutory requirements pertaining to taxes, including whether federal estate tax was paid or a return was filed, whether Iowa inheritance tax was paid or a return was filed, whether the decedent's final personal income taxes were filed, whether fiduciary income tax returns for the estate were filed, and whether a lien continues to exist for any federal or state tax.

2. If no actions or proceedings involving the estate are pending in the court thirty days after notice of the closing statement is filed, the estate shall close and the personal representative shall be discharged after distribution upon the earlier of the following:

a. The filing of a statement of disbursement of assets with the clerk by the personal representative.

b. An additional thirty days have passed after

notice of the closing statement is filed.

3. The closing statement shall include a statement as to the amount of fees to be paid for services rendered by the personal representative and the personal representative's attorney in administration of the estate. The fees for the personal representative shall not exceed three percent of the gross value of the probate assets of the estate, unless the personal representative itemizes the personal representative's services to the estate. The personal representative's attorney shall be paid reasonable fees as agreed to in writing by the personal representative at or before the time of filing the probate inventory or as approved by the court. All interested parties shall have the opportunity to object and request a hearing as to all fees reported in the closing statement.

4. If a closing statement is not filed within

twelve months of the date of issuance of a letter of appointment, an interlocutory report shall be filed within such time period. Such report shall be provided to all interested parties at least once every six months until the closing statement has been filed unless excused by the court for good cause shown. The provisions of section 633.473 requiring final settlement within three years shall apply to an estate probated pursuant to this chapter. A closing statement filed under this section has the same effect as final settlement of the estate under chapter 633.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §11, 14
2007 amendment to this section applies to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2007; 2007 Acts, ch 134, §28
2009 amendment to subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1, applies to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 636

SURETIES — FIDUCIARIES — TRUSTS — INVESTMENTS

636.37 Duty of clerk.

1. The clerk of the district court with whom any deposit of funds, moneys, or securities shall be made, as provided by any law or an order of court, shall enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, the amount of such deposit, the character thereof, the date of its deposit, from whom received, from what source derived, to whom due or to become due, if known.

2. A separate book shall be maintained for all certificates of deposit not in the name of the clerk of the district court that are being held by the clerk on behalf of a conservatorship, trust, or estate. The book shall list the relevant details of the transaction, including but not limited to the name of the conservator, trustee, or executor, and cross references to the court orders opening and closing the conservatorship, trust, or estate.

2009 Acts, ch 21, §13
Section amended

636.45 Federally insured loans.

Insurance companies, building and loan associations, trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, and other fiduciaries, the state and its political subdivisions, and institutions and agencies thereof, and all other persons, associations, and corporations (1) may make such loans and advances of credit and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit as are eligible for insurance pursuant to Tit. I, section 2, of the National Housing Act [12 U.S.C. ch. 13], and may obtain such insurance, (2) may make such loans, secured by real property or leasehold, as the federal housing administrator insures or makes a commitment to insure pursuant to Tit. II of the National Housing Act, and may obtain such insur-

ance, and (3) may make real property loans which are guaranteed or insured by the secretary of the United States department of veterans affairs under the provisions of Tit. 38, sections 1801 through 1824, inclusive, United States Code.

It shall be lawful for insurance companies, building and loan associations, trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, and other fiduciaries, the state and its political subdivisions, and institutions and agencies thereof, and all other persons, associations, and corporations, subject to the laws of this state, to originate real estate loans which are guaranteed or insured by the secretary of the United States department of veterans affairs under the provisions of Tit. 38, sections 1801 through 1824, inclusive, United States Code, and originate loans secured by real property or leasehold, as the federal housing administrator insures or makes a commitment to insure pursuant to Tit. II of the National Housing Act, and may obtain such insurance and may invest their funds, and the moneys in their custody or possession, eligible for investment, in bonds and notes secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the federal housing administrator, and in the debentures issued by the federal housing administrator pursuant to Tit. II of the National Housing Act, and in securities issued by national mortgage associations or similar credit institutions now or hereafter organized under Tit. III of the National Housing Act, and in real estate loans which are guaranteed or insured by the secretary of the United States department of veterans affairs under the provisions of Tit. 38, sections 1801 through 1824, inclusive, United States Code.

2009 Acts, ch 26, §24
Section amended

CHAPTER 637

UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT

637.421 Deferred compensation, annuities, and similar payments.

1. For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

a. “*Payments*” means a payment that a trustee may receive over a fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because of services rendered or property transferred to the payor or in exchange for future payments. “*Payments*” include those made in money or property from the payor’s general assets or from a separate fund created by the payor. For purposes of subsections 4, 5, 6, and 7, “*payments*” also includes any payment from a separate fund regardless of the reason for the payment.

b. “*Separate fund*” includes a private or commercial annuity, an individual retirement account, and a pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, or stock ownership plan.

2. To the extent that a payment is characterized as interest, a dividend or a payment made in lieu of interest or a dividend, a trustee shall allocate the payment to income. The trustee shall allocate to principal the balance of the payment and any other payment received in the same accounting period that is not characterized as interest, a dividend, or an equivalent payment.

3. If no part of a payment is characterized as interest, a dividend, or an equivalent payment, and all or part of the payment is required to be made, a trustee shall allocate to income ten percent of the part that is required to be made during the accounting period and the balance to principal. If no part of a payment is required to be made or the payment received is the entire amount to which the trustee is entitled, the trustee shall allocate the entire payment to principal. For purposes of this subsection, a payment is not required to be made to the extent that the payment is made because the trustee exercises a right of withdrawal.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, subsections 6 and 7 apply, and subsections 2 and 3 do not apply in determining the allocation of a payment made from a separate fund to any of the following:

a. A trust to which an election to qualify for a marital deduction had been made under section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

b. A trust that qualifies for a marital deduction under section 2056(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

5. Subsections 4, 6, and 7 do not apply if and to the extent that the series of payments would, without the application of subsection 4, qualify for

a marital deduction under section 2056(b)(7)(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

6. A trustee shall determine the internal income of each separate fund for the accounting period as if the separate fund were a trust subject to this chapter. Upon request of the surviving spouse, the trustee shall demand that the person administering the separate fund distribute such internal income to the trust. The trustee shall allocate a payment from the separate fund to income to the extent of the internal income of the separate fund and distribute that amount to the surviving spouse. The trustee shall allocate the balance to principal. Upon request of the surviving spouse, the trustee shall allocate principal to income to the extent the internal income of the separate fund exceeds payments made from the separate fund to the trust during the accounting period.

7. If a trustee cannot determine the internal income of a separate fund but can determine the value of the separate fund, the internal income of the separate fund is deemed to equal four percent of the value of the fund according to the most recent statement of the value prior to the beginning of the accounting period. If the trustee is unable to determine the internal income of the separate fund and the fund’s value, the internal income of the fund is deemed to equal the product of the interest rate and the present value of the expected future payments as determined pursuant to section 7520 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

8. This section does not apply to a payment made under section 637.422.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §12, 14; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §46
2009 amendment to this section applies as of the decedent’s date of death for marital trusts funded beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and, for all other marital trusts, applies as of January 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
Section amended

637.505 Income taxes.

1. A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated to income must be paid from income.

2. A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated to principal must be paid from principal, even if the tax is called an income tax by the taxing authority.

3. A tax required to be paid by a trustee on the trust’s share of an entity’s taxable income must be paid according to all of the following principles:

a. From income, to the extent that receipts from the entity are allocated only to income.

b. From principal, to the extent that receipts from the entity are allocated only to principal.

c. Proportionately from principal and income

to the extent that receipts from the entity are allocated to both income and principal.

d. From principal to the extent that the tax exceeds the total receipts from the entity.

4. After applying subsections 1 through 3, the trustee shall adjust income or principal receipts to the extent that the taxes of the trust are reduced

because the trust receives a deduction for payments made to a beneficiary.

2009 Acts, ch 52, §13, 14
 2009 amendments to subsections 3 and 4 apply as of the decedent's date of death for marital trusts funded beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but, for all other marital trusts, apply as of January 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 52, §14
 Subsections 3 and 4 amended

CHAPTER 654

FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

654.1A Maintenance of mortgagor protections — discontinuation of occupation.

For purposes of sections 615.1, 615.3, 628.28, 654.2D, 654.20, 654.21, and 654.26, property shall be deemed the residence of and occupied by the mortgagor where occupation has ceased because of the effects of natural disaster, injury to the property not willfully caused by the mortgagor, or the mortgagor's state military service or federal military service as those terms are defined in section 29A.1.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §4, 17
 Section applies to all actions commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
 NEW section

654.4A Service of process — in rem relief.

In addition to any other form of service authorized by law, where in rem relief is the only relief requested in a foreclosure action against either a party or a person to be served with a notice pursuant to section 654.15B, all of the following shall apply:

1. If the person to be served is a judgment creditor, service may be made by certified mail, with proof of delivery, to the judgment creditor's registered agent or to the judgment creditor at the judgment creditor's principal place of business in the state where the business is organized, as indicated by the records in the office of the secretary of state, or to the judgment creditor at the last address indicated in the case in which the judgment was entered.

2. Upon affidavit that service cannot be made on a judgment creditor either pursuant to subsection 1 or by personal service in this state, service may be made by certified mail, with proof of delivery, on the judgment creditor's attorney of record if that attorney is a practicing attorney in this state, along with a copy of this section, and a payment of ten dollars. The attorney shall forward the notice by ordinary mail to the judgment creditor's last known address but the attorney shall have no further duties under this section with respect to the notice.

3. An attorney who agrees to accept service on

behalf of a judgment creditor may charge a reasonable fee, not to exceed ten dollars, for accepting service.

4. If a person, other than a governmental taxing unit, is an interested person with respect to a decedent's estate in probate, the person may be named generally as a person interested in the decedent's estate and service of process shall be made by personal service or certified mail, along with proof of delivery, on the attorney for the personal representative. If the estate is probated in this state and a person has requested notice pursuant to section 633.42, the mortgagee shall also serve that person or the person's attorney by ordinary mail at the address specified in the request for notice. A person so served may intervene as a named defendant as a matter of right.

5. If a defendant, other than a governmental taxing unit, is a person whose identity is not reasonably ascertainable, and the person has an interest in a decedent's estate not probated in this state, such person may be named generally as a person with an interest in the decedent's estate and service of process shall be made by publication unless the mortgagee has actual notice that the decedent's estate is probated in another state. A person so served may intervene as a named defendant as a matter of right.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §5, 17
 Section applies to all actions commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
 NEW section

654.4B Acceleration of indebtedness — notice of mortgage mediation assistance.

1. Prior to commencing a foreclosure on the accelerated balance of a mortgage loan and after termination of any applicable cure period, including but not limited to those provided in section 654.2A or 654.2D, a creditor shall give the borrower a fourteen-day demand for payment of the accelerated balance to qualify for an award of attorney fees under section 625.25 on the accelerated balance.

2. a. Prior to filing a petition under this chapter on a one-family or two-family dwelling that is

the residence of the owner, the creditor shall inform the owner of the availability of counseling and mediation on a form as the attorney general may prescribe. The notice required by this section shall be mailed by ordinary mail to the owner along with the notice of acceleration or other initial communication from the attorney representing the creditor in the action, and shall also be served on the owner with the original notice and petition seeking foreclosure. If, following application by the owner or on its own motion, the court finds that the notice was not served on the owner as required by this subsection and that the owner desires counseling or mediation, the court shall grant to the owner a delay of the sheriff's sale or, in the event the sheriff's sale has occurred and the mortgagee or its affiliate was the winning bidder at the sheriff's sale, a delay of the recording of the sheriff's deed. In either case, the delay shall not exceed sixty days. If the affidavit of service for the original notice in the court file indicates that the notice required by this subsection was served on the owner, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the notice was served as required by this subsection. The court may grant an application for a delay pursuant to this subsection *ex parte* only if the court file does not show service of the notice on the owner along with the original notice. Objection to the failure of the mortgagee to serve the notice is barred unless an application under this subsection is timely filed and is granted before the date of the sale or recording, respectively. If the court delays the sheriff's sale, the new sale date and time shall be announced orally by the sheriff at the time previously scheduled for sale, and the mortgagee need not republish and serve notice of the rescheduled sale.

b. This subsection is repealed July 1, 2011.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §6, 16, 17
 Section takes effect May 1, 2009, and subsection 1 applies to judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §16, 17
 NEW section

654.5 Judgment — sale and redemption.

1. When a mortgage or deed of trust is foreclosed, the court shall do all of the following:
 - a. Render judgment for the entire amount found to be due.
 - b. Direct the mortgaged property, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold to satisfy the judgment, with interest and costs.
 - c. Determine issues of title raised in the pleadings to establish the rights and priorities of the parties and persons served with notice pursuant to section 654.15B in the property subject to foreclosure as may be reasonably necessary to allow a purchaser at a sheriff's sale to obtain clear title.
2. A special execution shall issue under such conditions as the decree may prescribe, and the sale under the special execution is subject to re-

demption as in cases of sale under general execution unless the plaintiff has elected foreclosure without redemption under section 654.20.

3. The clerk shall provide a copy of the decree by ordinary or electronic mail to all parties in the foreclosure proceeding and all persons served with notices under section 654.15B.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §7, 17
 Redemption, chapter 628
 2009 amendment to section applies to judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §49
 Section amended

654.15B Right to intervene — notice.

A lender may serve a judgment creditor in a foreclosure action with notice in substantially the following form advising the creditor that the property that is the subject of the foreclosure action shall be foreclosed and describing the creditor's interest in the action and that unless such creditor intervenes in the foreclosure action such creditor shall lose the creditor's interest in the mortgaged property. Unless the creditor intervenes within thirty days of the service of notice, the court may adjudicate the creditor's rights against the property as if the creditor had been added as a defendant and default had been entered against the defendant. If a creditor cannot be located for personal service, the plaintiff may, at any time prior to sixty days before the date of trial, amend the petition as a matter of right to add the creditor as a defendant for service by publication as provided by rule. The notice prescribed by this section is as follows:

NOTICE OF PENDING FORECLOSURE

To: (Name and address of creditor)

Date: (Enter date)

(Name of foreclosing party) has filed a foreclosure of mortgage against the property of (titleholder) located at (street address of property) which is legally described as (legal description). This foreclosure was filed as (Plaintiff v. Defendant), Case # (. . . .), in the Iowa District Court for (.) County and is intended to foreclose a mortgage dated (date of mortgage) and recorded on (date of recording) in the (county recorder's office). You have an apparent interest in the property because of an apparent judgment lien in (short caption of case, case number, court where judgment entered, and judgment date). If you desire to protect this interest, you have the right to intervene in the foreclosure action within thirty days of the service of notice by filing an intervention with the clerk of court in (.) County. Unless you intervene in the foreclosure, the foreclosure may eliminate any interest you have in the property but will not otherwise affect your rights. If you have any questions about this notice, contact your attorney. Whether or not you intervene, the foreclosure may have certain tax

consequences to you about which you should consult your tax advisor.

.....
Name, address, and telephone number of attorney representing (name of foreclosing party).

2009 Acts, ch 51, §8, 17
Section applies to actions commenced on or after July 1, 2006; 2006 Acts, ch 1132, §16
2009 amendment applies to all actions commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
Section amended

654.17 Recision of foreclosure.

1. At any time prior to the recording of the sheriff's deed, and before the mortgagee's rights become unenforceable by operation of the statute of limitations, the judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor who is the successful bidder at the sheriff's sale, may rescind the foreclosure action by filing a notice of recision with the clerk of court in the county in which the property is located along with a filing fee of fifty dollars. In addition, if the original loan documents are contained in the court file, the mortgagee shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars to the clerk of the district court. Upon the payment of the fee, the clerk shall make copies of the original loan documents for the court file, and return the original loan documents to the mortgagee.

2. Upon the filing of the notice of recision, the mortgage loan shall be enforceable according to the original terms of the mortgage loan and the rights of all persons with an interest in the property may be enforced as if the foreclosure had not been filed. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the filing of a recision shall operate as a setting aside of the decree of foreclosure and a dismissal of the foreclosure without prejudice, with costs assessed against the plaintiff. However, any findings of fact or law shall be preclusive for purposes of any future action unless the court, upon hearing, rules otherwise and the mortgagee shall be permanently barred from a deficiency judgment if the judgment rescinded was subject to the provisions of section 615.1. The mortgagee may charge the mortgagor for the costs, including reasonable attorney fees, of foreclosure and recision if agreed to in writing by the mortgagor.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §9, 17
Section applies to actions commenced on or after July 1, 2006; 2006 Acts, ch 1132, §16
2009 amendment to section applies to judgments entered on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §49
Section amended

654.17B Divestment of junior liens pursuant to loan modification — repeal.

1. The foreclosing mortgagee and the mortgagor, including any successor in interest of the original mortgagor, of a nonagricultural one-family or two-family dwelling occupied as a residence by the mortgagor may agree in writing to a modification

of the mortgage obligation to allow the mortgagor to continue to reside on the property. If such a modification provides for a reduction of at least ten percent in the net present value of the indebtedness owing to the mortgagee, the foreclosing mortgagee and the mortgagor may move that the court divest any junior liens against the property. If the court approves divestment, the court shall order that the junior lienholder be served personally with copies of the loan modification agreement, a verified current balance of the loan as modified, and the court's order that the junior lienholder's interest in the property be divested unless the junior lienholder, within forty-five days of service, either acts pursuant to section 654.8 to obtain an assignment of the mortgagee's rights as modified or moves to quash the proposed divestment by establishing that the value of the property exceeds the amount of the mortgage debt prior to its modification. Such divestment shall prohibit the junior lienholder from any subsequent action to enforce the junior lienholder's debt against the mortgaged property, but, subject to the provisions of chapter 615, shall not otherwise prejudice any personal right of action the junior lienholder may have to proceed against the mortgagor's other assets.

2. This section is repealed July 1, 2014.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §10, 17
Section applies to all actions commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
NEW section

654.17C Military foreclosure protection — notice.

1. Except as provided under chapter 29A, or the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003, 50 U.S.C. app. 532 and 533, a creditor shall not initiate a proceeding to enforce an obligation payable under its terms in installments under a contract for the purchase of real estate, or secured by a mortgage or other instrument in the nature of a mortgage upon real estate, against a borrower, or a borrower's dependents, who is a member of the national guard or a member of the reserve or regular component of the armed forces of the United States in active duty service. Enforcement of an obligation shall not be permitted under the following circumstances:

a. The borrower is a member of the national guard and has been afforded protection under the Iowa national guard civil relief provisions contained in chapter 29A, subchapter VI. A creditor who enforces an obligation in violation of chapter 29A, subchapter VI, is subject to applicable penalty provisions contained in sections 29A.102 and 29A.103.

b. The borrower is a member of the reserve or regular component of the armed forces of the United States in active duty service and has been afforded protection under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003, 50 U.S.C. app. 532 and 533. A creditor who enforces an obligation

in violation of the federal Act is subject to applicable penalty provisions contained in the federal Act.

2. The department of veterans affairs and the department of commerce shall coordinate to develop a procedure to inform or notify members of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States, and finan-

cial institutions as defined in section 12C.1, of the protections referenced in subsection 1. The notification procedure shall include, at a minimum, posting the information on an official internet site maintained by each department.

2009 Acts, ch 166, §3
NEW section

CHAPTER 655A

NONJUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF NONAGRICULTURAL MORTGAGES

655A.3 Notice.

1. *a.* The nonjudicial foreclosure is initiated by the mortgagee by serving on the mortgagor a written notice which shall:

(1) Reasonably identify by a document reference number the mortgage and accurately describe the real estate covered.

(2) Specify the terms of the mortgage with which the mortgagor has not complied. The terms shall not include any obligation arising from acceleration of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage.

(3) State that, unless within thirty days after the completed service of the notice the mortgagor performs the terms in default or files with the recorder of the county where the mortgaged property is located a rejection of the notice pursuant to section 655A.6 and serves a copy of the rejection upon the mortgagee, the mortgage will be foreclosed.

(4) Specify a postal or electronic mail address where rejection of the notice may be served.

b. The notice shall contain the following in capital letters of the same type or print size as the rest of the notice:

WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER YOUR RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE, YOU MUST EITHER CURE THE DEFAULTS DESCRIBED IN THIS NOTICE OR FILE WITH THE RECORDER OF THE COUNTY WHERE THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY IS LOCATED A REJECTION OF THIS NOTICE AND SERVE A COPY OF YOUR REJECTION ON THE MORTGAGEE IN THE MANNER PROVIDED BY THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR SERVICE OF ORIGINAL NOTICES. IF YOU WISH TO REJECT THIS NOTICE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY AS TO THE PROPER MANNER TO MAKE THE REJECTION.

IF YOU DO NOT TAKE EITHER OF THE ACTIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE WITHIN THE THIRTY-DAY PERIOD, THE FORECLOSURE WILL BE COMPLETE AND YOU WILL LOSE TITLE TO THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY. AF-

TER THE FORECLOSURE IS COMPLETE THE DEBT SECURED BY THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY WILL BE EXTINGUISHED.

2. The mortgagee shall also serve a copy of the notice required in subsection 1 on the person in possession of the real estate, if different than the mortgagor, and on all junior lienholders of record.

3. The mortgagee may file a written notice required in subsection 1 together with proof of service on the mortgagor with the recorder of the county where the mortgaged property is located. Such a filing shall have the same force and effect on third parties as an indexed notation entered by the clerk of the district court pursuant to section 617.10, commencing from the filing of proof of service on the mortgagors and terminating on the filing of a rejection pursuant to section 655A.6, an affidavit of completion pursuant to section 655A.7, or the expiration of ninety days from completion of service on the mortgagors, whichever occurs first.

4. As used in this chapter, “mortgagee” and “mortgagor” include a successor in interest.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §11, 17
Subsection 3 applies to actions commenced on or after July 1, 2006; 2006 Acts, ch 1132, §16

Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (4) applies to all nonjudicial foreclosures of nonagricultural mortgages commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17

Subsection 1, paragraph a, NEW subparagraph (4)

655A.4 Service.

Notice under this chapter shall be served as provided in the rules of civil procedure for service of original notice. Rejection of notice under this chapter shall be served by ordinary or electronic mail addressed as provided in the notice, or if no address is provided, to the last address of the mortgagee known to the mortgagor.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §12, 17
Notice; R.C.P. 1.302 et seq.
2009 amendment applies to all nonjudicial foreclosures of nonagricultural mortgages commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
Section amended

655A.6 Rejection of notice.

If either the mortgagor, or successor in interest of record including a contract purchaser, within thirty days of service of the notice pursuant to sec-

tion 655A.3, files with the recorder of the county where the mortgaged property is located, a rejection of the notice reasonably identifying the notice which is rejected together with proofs of service required under section 655A.4 that the rejection has been served on the mortgagee, the notice served upon the mortgagor pursuant to section 655A.3 is of no force or effect.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §13, 17
2009 amendment applies to all nonjudicial foreclosures of nonagricultural mortgages commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
Section amended

655A.8 Effect of foreclosure — reopening.

Upon completion of the filings required under section 655A.7 and if no rejection of notice has been filed pursuant to section 655A.6, then without further act or deed:

1. The mortgagee acquires and succeeds to all interest of the mortgagor in the real estate.
2. All liens which are inferior to the lien of the foreclosed mortgage are extinguished.
3. The indebtedness secured by the foreclosed mortgage is extinguished.
4. If, after completion of the filings required under section 655A.7, it appears that a junior lienholder was not properly served with a notice pursuant to section 655A.3, the mortgagee may serve

the lienholder with an amended notice specifying the provisions of the mortgage currently in default. Unless, within thirty days, the junior lienholder performs pursuant to section 655A.5, the mortgagee may file a supplemental affidavit indicating service and nonperformance to extinguish the lien.

5. A foreclosure under this chapter shall not bar a mortgagee or its successor in interest from action under chapter 654 to resolve matters which have not been resolved under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §14, 17
2009 amendment applies to all nonjudicial foreclosures of nonagricultural mortgages commenced on or after July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17
Section amended

655A.9 Application of chapter.

This chapter does not apply to real estate used for an agricultural purpose as defined in section 535.13, or to a one or two family dwelling which is, at the time of the initiation of the foreclosure, occupied by a legal or equitable titleholder.

2009 Acts, ch 51, §15, 17
2006 amendments apply to actions commenced on or after July 1, 2006;
2006 Acts, ch 1132, §16
2009 amendment applies to all nonjudicial foreclosures of nonagricultural mortgages commenced on or after July 1, 2009; amendment intended as continuation of prior statute and does not affect prior operation of statute or action taken under prior statute; 2009 Acts, ch 51, §17, 18
Section amended

CHAPTER 657A

ABANDONED OR UNSAFE BUILDINGS — ABATEMENT BY REHABILITATION

Alternative procedure for certain disaster-affected property; 2009 Acts, ch 129, §2

CHAPTER 669

STATE TORT CLAIMS

669.14 Exceptions.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to any claim against the state, to:

1. Any claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the state, exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or regulation, whether or not such statute or regulation be valid, or based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a state agency or an employee of the state, whether or not the discretion be abused.
2. Any claim arising in respect to the assessment or collection of any tax or fee, or the detention of any goods or merchandise by any law enforcement officer.
3. Any claim for damages caused by the imposition or establishment of a quarantine by the state, whether such quarantine relates to persons

or property.

4. Any claim arising out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights.

5. Any claim by an employee of the state which is covered by the Iowa workers' compensation law or the Iowa occupational disease law, chapter 85A.

6. Any claim by an inmate as defined in section 85.59.

7. A claim based upon damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal, or personal injury or death, when the damage, loss, destruction, injury or death occurred as an incident to the training, operation, or maintenance of the national guard while not in "state active duty" as defined in section 29A.1.

8. Any claim based upon or arising out of a

claim of negligent design or specification, negligent adoption of design or specification, or negligent construction or reconstruction of a highway, secondary road, or street as defined in section 321.1, subsection 78, that was constructed or reconstructed in accordance with a generally recognized engineering or safety standard, criteria, or design theory in existence at the time of the construction or reconstruction. A claim under this chapter shall not be allowed for failure to upgrade, improve, or alter any aspect of an existing highway, secondary road, or street, to new, changed, or altered design standards. In respect to highways and roads, sealcoating, asphaltting, patching, resurfacing, ditching, draining, repairing, graveling, rocking, blading, or maintaining an existing highway or road does not constitute reconstruction. This subsection shall not apply to claims based upon gross negligence.

9. Any claim based upon or arising out of a claim of negligent design or specification, negligent adoption of design or specification, or negligent construction or reconstruction of a public improvement as defined in section 384.37, subsection 19, or other public facility that was constructed or reconstructed in accordance with a generally recognized engineering or safety standard, criteria, or design theory in existence at the time of the construction or reconstruction. A claim under this chapter shall not be allowed for failure to upgrade, improve, or alter any aspect of an existing public improvement or other public facility to new, changed, or altered design standards. This subsection shall not apply to claims based upon gross negligence. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1984, and applies to all cases tried or retried on or after July 1, 1984.

10. Any claim based upon the enforcement of chapter 89B.

11. Any claim for financial loss based upon an act or omission in financial regulation, including but not limited to examinations, inspections, audits, or other financial oversight responsibilities, pursuant to chapter 486, Code 1999, and chapters 87, 203, 203C, 203D, 421B, 486A, 488, and 490 through 553, excluding chapters 540A, 542, 542B, 543B, 543C, 543D, 544A, and 544B.

This subsection applies to all cases filed on or after July 1, 1986, and does not expand any existing cause of action or create any new cause of action against the state.

12. Any claim based upon the actions of a resident advocate committee member in the performance of duty if the action is undertaken and carried out in good faith.

13. A claim relating to a swimming pool or spa as defined in section 135I.1 which has been inspected in accordance with chapter 135I, or a swimming pool or spa inspection program, which has been established or certified by the state in accordance with that chapter, unless the claim is based upon an act or omission of an officer or employee of the state and the act or omission constitutes actual malice or a criminal offense.

14. Any claim arising from or related to the collection of a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 or a DNA profiling procedure performed by the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety.

2009 Acts, ch 54, §13

Legislative intent that subsection 8 not apply to areas of litigation other than highway or road construction or reconstruction; applicability of rule of exclusion; see 83 Acts, ch 198, §27

Subsection 14 stricken and former subsection 15 renumbered as 14

CHAPTER 674

CHANGING NAMES

674.14 Indexing in real property record.

The county recorder and county auditor of each county in which the petitioner owns real property shall collect fees in the amounts specified in sections 331.604 and 331.507, subsection 2, para-

graph "b", for indexing a change of name for each parcel of real estate.

2009 Acts, ch 27, §38

Section amended

CHAPTER 691

STATE CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER

691.6 Duties of state medical examiner.

The duties of the state medical examiner shall be:

1. To provide assistance, consultation, and training to county medical examiners and law en-

forcement officials.

2. To keep complete records of all relevant information concerning deaths or crimes requiring investigation by the state medical examiner.

3. To adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A, and

subject to the approval of the director of public health, with the advice and approval of the state medical examiner advisory council.

4. To collect and retain autopsy fees as established by rule. Autopsy fees collected and retained under this subsection are appropriated for purposes of the state medical examiner's office. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any fees collected by the state medical examiner that remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state or any other fund but shall be available for use for the following fiscal year for the same purpose.

5. To conduct an inquiry, investigation, or hearing and administer oaths and receive testimony under oath relative to the matter of inquiry, investigation, or hearing, and to subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, papers, and documents pertinent to the death investigation. However, the medical examiner shall not conduct any activity pursuant to this subsection, relating to a homicide or other criminally suspicious death, without coordinating such activity with the county medical examiner, and without obtaining approval of the investigating law enforcement agency, the county attorney, or any other prosecutorial or law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction to conduct such activity.

6. To adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the duties, responsibilities, and operations of the office of the state medical examiner and to specify the duties, responsibilities, and operations of the county medical examiner in relationship to the office of the state medical examiner.

7. To perform an autopsy or order that an autopsy be performed if required or authorized by section 331.802 or by rule. If the state medical examiner assumes jurisdiction over a body for purposes of performing an autopsy required or authorized by section 331.802 or by rule under this section, the body or its effects shall not be disturbed, withheld from the custody of the state medical examiner, or removed from the custody of the state medical examiner without authorization from the state medical examiner.

8. To retain tissues, organs, and bodily fluids as necessary to determine the cause and manner

of death or as deemed advisable by the state medical examiner for medical or public health investigation, teaching, or research. Tissues, organs, and bodily fluids shall be properly disposed of by following procedures and precautions for handling biologic material and blood-borne pathogens as established by rule.

9. To collect and retain fees for medical examiner facility expenses and services related to tissue recovery. Fees collected and retained under this subsection are appropriated to the state medical examiner for purposes of supporting the state medical examiner's office and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, or otherwise encumbered. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any fees collected by the state medical examiner shall not revert to the general fund of the state or any other fund.

10. To provide staffing and support for the child death review team and any child fatality review committee under section 135.43.

2009 Acts, ch 182, §112
NEW subsection 10

691.6C State medical examiner advisory council.

A state medical examiner advisory council is established to advise and consult with the state medical examiner on a range of issues affecting the organization and functions of the office of the state medical examiner and the effectiveness of the medical examiner system in the state. Membership of the state medical examiner advisory council shall be determined by the state medical examiner, in consultation with the director of public health, and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, representatives from the office of the attorney general, the Iowa county attorneys association, the Iowa medical society, the Iowa association of pathologists, the Iowa association of county medical examiners, the departments of public safety and public health, the statewide emergency medical system, and the Iowa funeral directors association. The advisory council shall meet on a regular basis, and shall be organized and function as established by the state medical examiner by rule.

2009 Acts, ch 56, §11
Section amended

CHAPTER 692

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND INTELLIGENCE DATA

692.17 Exclusions — purposes.

1. Criminal history data in a computer data storage system shall not include arrest or disposition data or custody or adjudication data after the person has been acquitted or the charges dismissed, except that records of acquittals or dis-

missals by reason of insanity and records of adjudications of mental incompetence to stand trial in cases in which physical or mental injury or an attempt to commit physical or mental injury to another was alleged may be included. Criminal history data shall not include custody or adjudication

data, except as necessary for the purpose of administering chapter 692A, after the juvenile has reached twenty-one years of age, unless the juvenile was convicted of or pled guilty to a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony between age eighteen and age twenty-one.

2. For the purposes of this section, “*criminal history data*” includes the following:

a. In the case of an adult, information maintained by any criminal justice agency if the information otherwise meets the definition of criminal history data in section 692.1, except that source documents shall be retained.

b. In the case of a juvenile, information maintained by any criminal or juvenile justice agency if the information otherwise meets the definition of criminal history data in section 692.1. In the case of a juvenile, criminal history data and source documents, other than fingerprint records, shall not be retained.

3. Fingerprint cards received that are used to

establish a criminal history data record shall be retained in the automated fingerprint identification system when the criminal history data record is expunged.

4. Criminal history data may be collected for management or research purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 24, §4
Section amended

692.18 Public records.

1. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the public from examining and copying the public records of any public body or agency as authorized by chapter 22.

2. Intelligence data in the possession of a criminal or juvenile justice agency, state or federal regulatory agency, or peace officer, or disseminated by such agency or peace officer, are confidential records under section 22.7, subsection 55.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §174
Section amended

CHAPTER 692A

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

692A.1 through 692A.16 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 119, § 31.

692A.101 Definitions.

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

1. *a.* “*Aggravated offense*” means a conviction for any of the following offenses:

(1) Sexual abuse in the first degree in violation of section 709.2.

(2) Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3.

(3) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 1.

(4) Lascivious acts with a child in violation of section 709.8, subsection 1 or 2.

(5) Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse in violation of section 709.11.

(6) Burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.3, subsection 1, paragraph “*d*”.

(7) Kidnapping, if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the commission of the offense.

(8) Murder in violation of section 707.2 or 707.3, if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the offense.

(9) Criminal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus in violation of section 709C.1, subsection 1, paragraph “*a*”.

b. Any conviction for an offense specified in the laws of another jurisdiction or any conviction for an offense prosecuted in federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense listed

in paragraph “*a*” shall be considered an aggravated offense for purposes of registering under this chapter.

2. “*Aggravated offense against a minor*” means a conviction for any of the following offenses, if such offense was committed against a minor, or otherwise involves a minor:

a. Sexual abuse in the first degree in violation of section 709.2.

b. Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3.

c. Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, except for a violation of section 709.4, subsection 2, paragraph “*c*”, subparagraph (4).

3. “*Appearance*” means to appear in person at a sheriff’s office.

4. “*Business day*” means every day except Saturday, Sunday, or any paid holiday for county employees in the applicable county.

5. “*Change*” means to add, begin, or terminate.

6. “*Child care facility*” means the same as defined in section 237A.1.

7. “*Convicted*” means found guilty of, pleads guilty to, or is sentenced or adjudicated delinquent for an act which is an indictable offense in this state or in another jurisdiction including in a federal, military, tribal, or foreign court, including but not limited to a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent, but whose juvenile court records have been sealed under section 232.150, and a person who has received a deferred sentence or a deferred judgment or has been acquitted by reason

of insanity. “*Conviction*” includes the conviction of a juvenile prosecuted as an adult. “*Convicted*” also includes a conviction for an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense. “*Convicted*” does not mean a plea, sentence, adjudication, deferred sentence, or deferred judgment which has been reversed or otherwise set aside.

8. “*Criminal or juvenile justice agency*” means an agency or department of any level of government or an entity wholly owned, financed, or controlled by one or more such agencies or departments which performs as its principal function the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, incarceration, or rehabilitation of criminal or juvenile offenders.

9. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.

10. “*Employee*” means an offender who is self-employed, employed by another, and includes a person working under contract, or acting or serving as a volunteer, regardless of whether the self-employment, employment by another, or volunteerism is performed for compensation.

11. “*Employment*” means acting as an employee.

12. “*Foreign court*” means a court of a foreign nation that is recognized by the United States department of state that enforces the right to a fair trial during the period in which a conviction occurred.

13. “*Habitually lives*” means living in a place with some regularity, and with reference to where the sex offender actually lives, which could be some place other than a mailing address or primary address but would entail a place where the sex offender lives on an intermittent basis.

14. “*Incarcerated*” means to be imprisoned by placing a person in a jail, prison, penitentiary, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility or a place or condition of confinement or forcible restraint regardless of the nature of the institution in which the person serves a sentence for a conviction.

15. “*Internet identifier*” means an electronic mail address, instant message address or identifier, or any other designation or moniker used for self-identification during internet communication or posting, including all designations used for the purpose of routing or self-identification in internet communications or postings.

16. “*Jurisdiction*” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

17. “*Loiter*” means remaining in a place or circulating around a place under circumstances that would warrant a reasonable person to believe that the purpose or effect of the behavior is to enable a sex offender to become familiar with a location where a potential victim may be found, or to satis-

fy an unlawful sexual desire, or to locate, lure, or harass a potential victim.

18. “*Military offense*” means a sex offense specified by the secretary of defense under 10 U.S.C. § 951.

19. “*Minor*” means a person under eighteen years of age.

20. “*Principal residence*” for a sex offender means:

a. The residence of the offender, if the offender has only one residence in this state.

b. The residence at which the offender resides, sleeps, or habitually lives for more days per year than another residence in this state, if the offender has more than one residence in this state.

c. The place of employment or attendance as a student, or both, if the sex offender does not have a residence in this state.

21. “*Professional licensing information*” means the name or other description, number, if applicable, and issuing authority or agency of any license, certification, or registration required by law to engage in a profession or occupation held by a sex offender who is required at the time of the initial requirement to register under this chapter, or any such license, certification, or registration that was issued to an offender within the five-year period prior to conviction for a sex offense that requires registration under this chapter, or any such license, certification, or registration that is issued to an offender at any time during the duration of the registration requirement.

22. “*Public library*” means any library that receives financial support from a city or county pursuant to section 256.69.

23. a. “*Relevant information*” means the following information with respect to a sex offender:

(1) Criminal history, including warrants, articles, status of parole, probation, or supervised release, date of arrest, date of conviction, and registration status.

(2) Date of birth.

(3) Passport and immigration documents.

(4) Government issued driver’s license or identification card.

(5) DNA sample.

(6) Educational institutions attended as a student, including the name and address of such institutions.

(7) Employment information including name and address of employer.

(8) Fingerprints.

(9) Internet identifiers.

(10) Names, nicknames, aliases, or ethnic or tribal names, and if applicable, the real names of an offender protected under 18 U.S.C. § 3521.

(11) Palm prints.

(12) Photographs.

(13) Physical description, including scars, marks, or tattoos.

(14) Professional licensing information.

(15) Residence.

(16) Social security number.

(17) Telephone numbers, including any land-line or wireless numbers.

(18) Temporary lodging information, including dates when residing in temporary lodging.

(19) Statutory citation and text of offense committed that requires registration under this chapter.

(20) Vehicle information for a vehicle owned or operated by an offender including license plate number, registration number, or other identifying number, vehicle description, and the permanent or frequent locations where the vehicle is parked, docked, or otherwise kept.

(21) The name, gender, and date of birth of each person residing in the residence.

b. “*Relevant information*” does not include relevant information in paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (1) and (19), when a sex offender is required to provide relevant information pursuant to this chapter.

24. “*Residence*” means each dwelling or other place where a sex offender resides, sleeps, or habitually lives, or will reside, sleep, or habitually live, including a shelter or group home. If a sex offender does not reside, sleep, or habitually live in a fixed place, “*residence*” means a description of the locations where the offender is stationed regularly, including any mobile or transitory living quarters. “*Residence*” shall be construed to refer to the places where a sex offender resides, sleeps, habitually lives, or is stationed with regularity, regardless of whether the offender declares or characterizes such place as the residence of the offender.

25. “*Sex act*” means as defined in section 702.17.

26. “*Sex offender*” means a person who is required to be registered under this chapter.

27. “*Sex offense*” means an indictable offense for which a conviction has been entered that has an element involving a sexual act, sexual contact, or sexual conduct, and which is enumerated in section 692A.102, and means any comparable offense for which a conviction has been entered under prior law, or any comparable offense for which a conviction has been entered in a federal, military, or foreign court, or another jurisdiction.

28. “*Sex offense against a minor*” means an offense for which a conviction has been entered for a sex offense classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offense under this chapter if such offense was committed against a minor, or otherwise involves a minor.

29. “*Sexually violent offense*” means an offense for which a conviction has been entered for any of the following indictable offenses:

a. Sexual abuse as defined under section 709.1.

b. Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse in violation of section 709.11.

c. Sexual misconduct with offenders and juve-

niles in violation of section 709.16.

d. Any of the following offenses, if the offense involves sexual abuse or assault with intent to commit sexual abuse: murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, burglary, or manslaughter.

e. A criminal offense committed in another jurisdiction, including a conviction in a federal, military, or foreign court, which would constitute an indictable offense under paragraphs “a” through “d” if committed in this state.

30. “*Sexually violent predator*” means a sex offender who has been convicted of an offense which would qualify the offender as a sexually violent predator under the federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14071(a)(3)(B), (C), (D), and (E).

31. “*SORNA*” means the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, which is Tit. I of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

32. “*Student*” means a sex offender who enrolls in or otherwise receives instruction at an educational institution, including a public or private elementary school, secondary school, trade or professional school, or institution of higher education. “*Student*” does not mean a sex offender who enrolls in or attends an educational institution as a correspondence student, distance learning student, or any other form of learning that occurs without physical presence on the real property of an educational institution.

33. “*Superintendent*” means the superintendent or superintendent’s designee of a public school or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school.

34. “*Vehicle*” means a vehicle owned or operated by an offender, including but not limited to a vehicle for personal or work-related use, and including a watercraft or aircraft, that is subject to registration requirements under chapter 321, 328, or 462A.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §1
NEW section

692A.102 Sex offense classifications.

1. For purposes of this chapter, all individuals required to register shall be classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offender. For purposes of this chapter, sex offenses are classified into the following tiers:

a. Tier I offenses include a conviction for the following sex offenses:

(1) Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3, subsection 2, if committed by a person under the age of fourteen.

(2) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 1, 3, or 4, if committed by a person under the age of fourteen.

(3) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 2, paragraph “a” or “b”, if committed by a person under the age of fourteen.

(4) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 2, paragraph “c”.

(5) Indecent exposure in violation of section 709.9.

(6) Harassment in violation of section 708.7, subsection 1, 2, or 3, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(7) Stalking in violation of section 708.11, except a violation of subsection 3, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(8) (a) Dissemination or exhibition of obscene material to minors in violation of section 728.2 or telephone dissemination of obscene material to minors in violation of 728.15.

(b) Rental or sale of hard-core pornography, if delivery is to a minor, in violation of section 728.4.

(9) Admitting minors to premises where obscene material is exhibited in violation of section 728.3.

(10) Receipt or possession of child pornography in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252.

(11) Material containing child pornography in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252A.

(12) Misleading domain names on the internet in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252B.

(13) Misleading words or digital images on the internet in violation of section 18 U.S.C. § 2252C.

(14) Failure to file a factual statement about an alien individual in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2424.

(15) Transmitting information about a minor to further criminal sexual conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2425.

(16) Any sex offense specified in the laws of another jurisdiction or any sex offense that may be prosecuted in federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (15).

(17) Any sex offense under the prior laws of this state or another jurisdiction, or any sex offense under prior law that was prosecuted in a federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (15).

b. Tier II offenses include a conviction for the following sex offenses:

(1) Detention in brothel in violation of section 709.7.

(2) Lascivious acts with a child in violation of section 709.8, subsection 3 or 4.

(3) Solicitation of a minor to engage in an illegal sex act in violation of section 705.1.

(4) Solicitation of a minor to engage in an illegal act under section 709.8, subsection 3, in violation of section 705.1.

(5) Solicitation of a minor to engage in an illegal act under section 709.12, in violation of section 705.1.

(6) False imprisonment of a minor in violation of section 710.7, except if committed by a parent.

(7) Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse if no injury results in violation of section 709.11.

(8) Invasion of privacy-nudity in violation of section 709.21.

(9) Stalking in violation of section 708.11, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(10) Indecent contact with a child in violation of section 709.12, if the child is thirteen years of age.

(11) Lascivious conduct with a minor in violation of section 709.14.

(12) Sexual exploitation by a counselor, therapist, or school employee in violation of section 709.15, if the victim is thirteen years of age or older.

(13) Sexual misconduct with offenders and juveniles in violation of section 709.16, if the victim is thirteen years of age or older.

(14) Kidnapping of a person who is not a minor in violation of section 710.2, 710.3, or 710.4, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(15) Solicitation of a minor to engage in an illegal act under section 725.3, subsection 2, in violation of section 705.1.

(16) Incest committed against a dependent adult as defined in section 235B.2 in violation of section 726.2.

(17) Incest committed against a minor in violation of section 726.2.

(18) Sexual exploitation of a minor in violation of section 728.12, subsection 2 or 3.

(19) Material involving the sexual exploitation of a minor in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a), except receipt or possession of child pornography.

(20) Production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for import into the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2260.

(21) Transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2421.

(22) Coercion and enticement of a minor for illegal sexual activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2422(a) or (b).

(23) Transportation of minors for illegal sexual activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423(a).

(24) Travel with the intent to engage in illegal sexual conduct with a minor in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423.

(25) Engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423(c).

(26) Video voyeurism of a minor in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1801.

(27) Any sex offense specified in the laws of another jurisdiction or any offense that may be prosecuted in a federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (26).

(28) Any sex offense under the prior laws of this state or another jurisdiction, or any sex offense under prior law that was prosecuted in a fed-

eral, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to a sex offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (26).

c. Tier III offenses include a conviction for the following sex offenses:

(1) Murder in violation of section 707.2 or 707.3 if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the commission of the offense.

(2) Murder in violation of section 707.2 or 707.3, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(3) Voluntary manslaughter in violation of section 707.4, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(4) Involuntary manslaughter in violation of section 707.5, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(5) Attempt to commit murder in violation of section 707.11, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(6) Sexual abuse in the first degree in violation of section 709.2.

(7) Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3, subsection 1 or 3.

(8) Sexual abuse in the second degree in violation of section 709.3, subsection 2, if committed by a person fourteen years of age or older.

(9) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 1, 3, or 4, if committed by a person fourteen years of age or older.

(10) Sexual abuse in the third degree in violation of section 709.4, subsection 2, paragraph "a" or "b", if committed by a person fourteen years of age or older.

(11) Lascivious acts with a child in violation of section 709.8, subsection 1 or 2.

(12) Kidnapping in violation of section 710.2 if sexual abuse as defined in section 709.1 is committed during the commission of the offense.

(13) Kidnapping of a minor in violation of section 710.2, 710.3, or 710.4, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(14) Assault with intent to commit sexual abuse resulting in serious or bodily injury in violation of section 709.11.

(15) Burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.3, subsection 1, paragraph "d".

(16) Any other burglary in the first degree offense in violation of section 713.3 that is not included in subparagraph (15), if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(17) Attempted burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.4, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(18) Burglary in the second degree in violation of section 713.5, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(19) Attempted burglary in the second degree in violation of section 713.6, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(20) Burglary in the third degree in violation of section 713.6A, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(21) Attempted burglary in the third degree in violation of section 713.6B, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(22) Criminal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus in violation of section 709C.1, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

(23) Human trafficking in violation of section 710A.2 if sexual abuse or assault with intent to commit sexual abuse is committed or sexual conduct or sexual contact is an element of the offense.

(24) Purchase or sale of an individual in violation of section 710.11 if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(25) Sexual exploitation of a minor in violation of section 728.12, subsection 1.

(26) Indecent contact with a child in violation of section 709.12 if the child is under thirteen years of age.

(27) Sexual exploitation by a counselor, therapist, or school employee in violation of section 709.15, if the child is under thirteen years of age.

(28) Sexual misconduct with offenders and juveniles in violation of section 709.16, if the child is under thirteen years of age.

(29) Child stealing in violation of section 710.5, if a determination is made that the offense was sexually motivated pursuant to section 692A.126.

(30) Enticing away a minor in violation of section 710.10, if the violation includes an intent to commit sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual contact, or sexual conduct directed towards a minor.

(31) Sex trafficking of children in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

(32) Aggravated sexual abuse in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2241.

(33) Sexual abuse in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2242.

(34) Sexual abuse of a minor or ward in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2243.

(35) Abusive sexual contact in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2244.

(36) Offenses resulting in death in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2245.

(37) Sexual exploitation of children in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2251.

(38) Selling or buying of children in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2251A.

(39) Any sex offense specified in the laws of another jurisdiction or any sex offense that may be prosecuted in federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (38).

(40) Any sex offense under the prior laws of this state or another jurisdiction, or any sex offense under prior law that was prosecuted in federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to a sex offense listed in subparagraphs (1) through (38).

2. A sex offender classified as a tier I offender shall be reclassified as a tier II offender, if it is determined the offender has one previous conviction for an offense classified as a tier I offense.

3. A sex offender classified as a tier II offender, shall be reclassified as a tier III offender, if it is determined the offender has a previous conviction for a tier II offense or has been reclassified as a tier II offender because of a previous conviction.

4. Notwithstanding the classifications of sex offenses in subsection 1, any sex offense which would qualify a sex offender as a sexually violent predator shall be classified as a tier III offense.

5. An offense classified as a tier II offense if committed against a person under thirteen years of age shall be reclassified as a tier III offense.

6. Convictions of more than one sex offense which require registration under this chapter but which are prosecuted within a single indictment shall be considered as a single offense for purposes of registration.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §2
NEW section

692A.103 Offenders required to register.

1. A person who has been convicted of any sex offense classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offense, or an offender required to register in another jurisdiction under the other jurisdiction's sex offender registry, shall register as a sex offender as provided in this chapter if the offender resides, is employed, or attends school in this state. A sex offender shall, upon a first or subsequent conviction, register in compliance with the procedures specified in this chapter, for the duration of time specified in this chapter, commencing as follows:

- a. From the date of placement on probation.
- b. From the date of release on parole or work release.
- c. From the date of release from incarceration.
- d. Except as otherwise provided in this section, from the date an adjudicated delinquent is released from placement in a juvenile facility ordered by a court pursuant to section 232.52.
- e. Except as otherwise provided in this section, from the date an adjudicated delinquent commences attendance as a student at a public or private educational institution, other than an educational institution located on the real property of a

juvenile facility if the juvenile has been ordered placed at such facility pursuant to section 232.52.

f. From the date of conviction for a sex offense requiring registration if probation, incarceration, or placement ordered pursuant to section 232.52 in a juvenile facility is not included in the sentencing, order, or decree of the court, except as otherwise provided in this section for juvenile cases.

2. A sex offender is not required to register while incarcerated. However, the running of the period of registration is tolled pursuant to section 692A.107 if a sex offender is incarcerated.

3. A juvenile adjudicated delinquent for an offense that requires registration shall be required to register as required in this chapter unless the juvenile court waives the requirement and finds that the person should not be required to register under this chapter.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 3 and 5, a juvenile fourteen years of age or older at the time the offense was committed shall be required to register if the adjudication was for an offense committed by force or the threat of serious violence, by rendering the victim unconscious, or by involuntary drugging of the victim. At the time of adjudication the judge shall make a determination as to whether the offense was committed by force or the threat of serious violence, by rendering the victim unconscious, or by involuntary drugging of the victim.

5. If a juvenile is required to register pursuant to subsection 3, the juvenile court may, upon motion of the juvenile, and after reasonable notice to the parties and hearing, modify or suspend the registration requirements if good cause is shown.

a. The motion to modify or suspend shall be made and the hearing shall occur prior to the discharge of the juvenile from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for the sex offense that requires registration.

b. If at the time of the hearing the juvenile is participating in an appropriate outpatient treatment program for juvenile sex offenders, the juvenile court may enter orders temporarily suspending the requirement that the juvenile register and may defer entry of a final order on the matter until such time that the juvenile has completed or been discharged from the outpatient treatment program.

c. Final orders shall then be entered within thirty days from the date of the juvenile's completion or discharge from outpatient treatment.

d. Any order entered pursuant to this subsection that modifies or suspends the requirement to register shall include written findings stating the reason for the modification or suspension, and shall include appropriate restrictions upon the juvenile to protect the public during any period of time the registry requirements are modified or suspended. Upon entry of an order modifying or suspending the requirement to register, the juvenile court shall notify the superintendent or the

superintendent's designee where the juvenile is enrolled of the decision.

e. This subsection does not apply to a juvenile fourteen years of age or older at the time the offense was committed if the adjudication was for a sex offense committed by force or the threat of serious violence, by rendering the victim unconscious, or by involuntary drugging of the victim.

6. If a juvenile is required to register and the court later modifies or suspends the order regarding the requirement to register, the court shall notify the department within five days of the decision.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §3
NEW section

692A.104 Registration process.

1. A sex offender shall appear in person to register with the sheriff of each county where the offender has a residence, maintains employment, or is in attendance as a student, within five business days of being required to register under section 692A.103 by providing all relevant information to the sheriff. A sheriff shall accept the registration of any person who is required to register in the county pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. A sex offender shall, within five business days of changing a residence, employment, or attendance as a student, appear in person to notify the sheriff of each county where a change has occurred.

3. A sex offender shall, within five business days of a change in relevant information, other than relevant information enumerated in subsection 2, notify the sheriff of the county where the principal residence of the offender is maintained about the change to the relevant information. The department shall establish by rule what constitutes proper notification under this subsection.

4. A sex offender who is required to verify information pursuant to the provisions of section 692A.108 is only required to appear in person in the county where the principal residence of the offender is maintained to verify such information.

5. A sex offender shall, within five business days of the establishment of a residence, employment, or attendance as a student in another jurisdiction, appear in person to notify the sheriff of the county where the principal residence of the offender is maintained, about the establishment of a residence, employment, or attendance in another jurisdiction. A sex offender shall, within five business days of establishing a new residence, employment, or attendance as a student in another jurisdiction, register with the registering agency of the other jurisdiction, if the offender is required to register under the laws of the other jurisdiction. The department shall notify the registering agency in the other jurisdiction of the sex offender's new residence, employment, or attendance as a student in the other jurisdiction.

6. A sex offender, who has multiple residences in this state, shall appear in person to notify the sheriff of each county where a residence is maintained, of the dates the offender will reside at each residence including the date when the offender will move from one residence to another residence.

7. Except as provided in subsection 8, the initial or subsequent registration and any notifications required in subsections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 shall be by appearance at the sheriff's office and completion of the initial or subsequent registration or notification shall be on a printed form, which shall be signed and dated by the sex offender. If the sheriff uses an electronic form to complete the initial registration or notification, the electronic form shall be printed upon completion and signed and dated by the sex offender. The sheriff shall transmit the registration or notification form completed by the sex offender within five business days by paper copy, or electronically, using procedures established by the department by rule.

8. The collection of relevant information by a court or releasing agency under section 692A.109 shall serve as the sex offender's initial or subsequent registration for purposes of this section. However, the sex offender shall register by appearing in person in the county of residence to verify the offender's arrival and relevant information. The court or releasing agency shall forward a copy of the registration to the department within five business days of completion of registration using procedures established by the department by rule.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §4
NEW section

692A.105 Additional registration requirements — temporary lodging.

In addition to the registration provisions specified in section 692A.104, a sex offender, within five business days of a change, shall also appear in person to notify the sheriff of the county of principal residence, of any location in which the offender is staying when away from the principal residence of the offender for more than five days, by identifying the location and the period of time the offender is staying in such location.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §5
NEW section

692A.106 Duration of registration.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 232.54, 692A.103, or 692A.128, or this section, the duration of registration required under this chapter shall be for a period of ten years. The registration period shall begin as provided in section 692A.103.

2. A sex offender who has been sentenced to a special sentence under section 903B.1 or 903B.2, shall be required to register for a period equal to the term of the special sentence, but in no case not less than the period specified in subsection 1.

3. A sex offender who is convicted of violating any of the requirements of this chapter shall register for an additional ten years, commencing from the date the offender's registration would have expired under subsection 1 or, in the case of an offender who has been sentenced to a special sentence under section 903B.1 or 903B.2, commencing from the date the offender's registration would have expired under subsection 2.

4. A sex offender shall, upon a second or subsequent conviction that requires a second registration, or upon conviction of an aggravated offense, or who has previously been convicted of one or more offenses that would have required registration under this chapter, register for life.

5. A sexually violent predator shall register for life.

6. If a sex offender ceases to maintain a residence, employment, or attendance as a student in this state, the offender shall no longer be required to register, and the offender shall be placed on inactive status and relevant information shall not be placed on the sex offender registry internet site, after the department verifies that the offender has complied with the registration requirements in another jurisdiction. If the sex offender subsequently reestablishes residence, employment, or attendance as a student in this state, the registration requirement under this chapter shall apply and the department shall remove the offender from inactive status and place any relevant information and any updated relevant information in the possession of the department on the sex offender registry internet site.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §6
NEW section

692A.107 Tolling of registration period.

1. If a sex offender is incarcerated during a period of registration, the running of the period of registration is tolled until the offender is released from incarceration for that crime.

2. If a sex offender violates any requirements of section 692A.104, 692A.105, 692A.108, 692A.112, 692A.113, 692A.114, or 692A.115, in addition to any criminal penalty prescribed for such violation, the period of registration is tolled until the offender complies with the registration provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §7
NEW section

692A.108 Verification of relevant information.

1. A sex offender shall appear in person in the county of principal residence after the offender was initially required to register, to verify residence, employment, and attendance as a student, to allow the sheriff to photograph the offender, and to verify the accuracy of other relevant informa-

tion during the following time periods after the initial registration:

a. For a sex offender classified as a tier I offender, every year.

b. For a sex offender classified as a tier II offender, every six months.

c. For a sex offender classified as a tier III offender, every three months.

2. A sheriff may require a sex offender to appear in person more frequently than provided in subsection 1 to verify relevant information if good cause is shown. The circumstances under which more frequent appearances are required shall be reasonable, documented by the sheriff, and provided to the offender and the department in writing. Any modification to such requirement shall also be provided to the sex offender and the department in writing.

3. a. At least thirty days prior to an appearance for the verification of relevant information as required by this section, the department shall mail notification of the required appearance to each reported residence of the sex offender. The department shall not be required to mail notification to any sex offender if the residence described or listed in the sex offender's relevant information is insufficient for the delivery of mail.

b. The notice shall state that the sex offender shall appear in person in the county of principal residence on or before a date specified in the notice to verify and update relevant information. The notice shall not be forwarded to another address and shall be returned to the department if the sex offender no longer resides at the address.

4. A photograph of the sex offender shall be updated, at a minimum, annually. The sheriff shall send the updated photograph to the department using procedures established by the department by rule within five business days of the photograph being taken and the department shall post the updated photograph on the sex offender registry's internet site. The sheriff may require the sex offender to submit to being photographed, fingerprinted, or palm printed, more than once per year during any required appearance to verify relevant information.

5. The sheriff may make a reasonable modification to the date requiring a sex offender to make an appearance based on exigent circumstances including man-made or natural disasters. The sheriff shall notify the department of any modification using procedures established by the department by rule.

6. A waiver of the next immediate in-person verification pursuant to this section may be granted at the discretion of the sheriff, if the sex offender appears in person at the sheriff's office because of changes to relevant information pursuant to section 692A.104 or 692A.105, and if the in-person verification pursuant to this section is within

thirty days of such in-person appearance. If a waiver is granted, the sheriff shall notify the department of granting the waiver.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §8
NEW section

692A.109 Duty to facilitate registration.

1. When a sex offender is released from incarceration from a jail, prison, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility, or when the offender is convicted but not incarcerated, the sheriff, warden, or superintendent of a facility or, in the case of release from foster care or residential treatment or conviction without incarceration, the court shall do the following prior to release or sentencing of the convicted offender:

a. Obtain all relevant information from the sex offender. Additional information for a sex offender required to register as a sexually violent predator shall include but not be limited to other identifying factors, anticipated future places of residence, offense history, and documentation of any treatment received by the person for a mental abnormality or personality disorder.

b. Inform the sex offender of the duty to register under this chapter and SORNA and ensure registration forms are completed and signed.

c. Inform the sex offender that, within five business days of changing a residence, employment, or attendance as a student, an appearance is required before the sheriff in the county where the change occurred.

d. Inform the sex offender that, within five business days of a change in relevant information other than a change of residence, employment, or attendance as a student, the sex offender shall notify, in a manner prescribed by rule, the sheriff of the county of principal residence of the change.

e. Inform the sex offender that if the offender establishes residence in another jurisdiction, or becomes employed, or becomes a student in another jurisdiction, the offender must report the offender's new residence, employment, or attendance as a student, to the sheriff's office in the county of the offender's principal residence within five business days, and that, if the other jurisdiction has a registration requirement, the offender shall also be required to register in such jurisdiction.

f. Require the sex offender to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the offender to register under this chapter has been explained and the offender understands the registration requirement. If the sex offender cannot read, is unable to write, or refuses to cooperate, the duty and the form shall be explained orally and a written record shall be maintained by the sheriff, warden, superintendent of a facility, or court explaining the duty and the form.

g. Inform the sex offender who was convicted of a sex offense against a minor of the prohibitions

established under section 692A.113 by providing the offender with a written copy of section 692A.113 and relevant definitions of section 692A.101.

h. Inform the sex offender who was convicted of an aggravated offense against a minor of the prohibitions established under section 692A.114 by providing the offender with a written copy of section 692A.114 and relevant definitions of section 692A.101.

i. Inform the sex offender that the offender must submit to being photographed by the sheriff of any county in which the offender is required to register upon initial registration and during any appearance to verify relevant information required under this chapter.

j. Inform the sex offender that any violation of this chapter may result in state or federal prosecution.

2. *a.* When a sex offender is released from incarceration from a jail, prison, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility, or when the offender is convicted but not incarcerated, the sheriff, warden, superintendent of a facility, or court shall verify that the person has completed initial or subsequent registration forms, and accept the forms on behalf of the sheriff of the county of registration. The sheriff, warden, superintendent of a facility, or the court shall send the initial or subsequent registration information to the department within five business days of completion of the registration. Probation, parole, work release, or any other form of release after conviction shall not be granted unless the offender has registered as required under this chapter.

b. If the sex offender refuses to register, the sheriff, warden, superintendent of a facility, or court shall notify within five business days the county attorney in the county in which the offender was convicted or, if the offender no longer resides in that county, in the county in which the offender resides of the refusal to register. The county attorney shall bring a contempt of court action against the sex offender in the county in which the offender was convicted or, if the offender no longer resides in that county, in the county in which the offender resides. A sex offender who refuses to register shall be held in contempt and may be incarcerated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 665 following the entry of judgment by the court on the contempt action until the offender complies with the registration requirements.

3. The sheriff, warden, or superintendent of a facility, or if the sex offender is placed on probation, the court shall forward one copy of the registration information to the department and to the sheriff of the county in which the principal residence is established within five business days after completion of the registration.

4. The court may order an appropriate law enforcement agency or the county attorney to assist

the court in performing the requirements of subsection 1 or 2.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §9
NEW section

692A.110 Registration fees and civil penalty for offenders.

1. A sex offender shall pay an annual fee in the amount of twenty-five dollars to the sheriff of the county of principal residence, beginning with the first required in-person appearance at the sheriff's office after July 1, 2009. If the sex offender has more than one principal residence in this state, the offender shall pay the annual fee in the county where the offender is first required to appear in person after July 1, 2009. The sheriff shall accept the registration. If, at the time of registration, the sex offender is unable to pay the fee, the sheriff may allow the offender time to pay the fee, permit the payment of the fee in installments, or may waive payment of the fee. Fees paid to the sheriff shall be used to defray the costs of duties related to the registration of sex offenders under this chapter.

2. In addition to any other penalty, at the time of conviction for a public offense committed on or after July 1, 1995, which requires a sex offender to register under this chapter, the offender shall be assessed a civil penalty of two hundred dollars, to be payable to the clerk of the district court as provided in section 602.8105 and distributed as provided in section 602.8108. With respect to a conviction for a public offense committed on or after July 1, 2009, which requires a sex offender to register under this chapter, the offender shall be assessed a civil penalty of two hundred fifty dollars, payable to the clerk of the district court as provided in section 602.8105 and distributed as provided in section 602.8108.

3. The fee and penalty required by this section shall not be assessed against a person who has been acquitted by reason of insanity of the offense which requires registration under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §10
NEW section

692A.111 Failure to comply — penalty.

1. A sex offender who violates any requirements of section 692A.104, 692A.105, 692A.108, 692A.112, 692A.113, 692A.114, or 692A.115 commits an aggravated misdemeanor for a first offense and a class "D" felony for a second or subsequent offense. However, a sex offender convicted of an aggravated offense against a minor, a sex offense against a minor, or a sexually violent offense committed while in violation of any of the requirements specified in section 692A.104, 692A.105, 692A.108, 692A.112, 692A.113, 692A.114, or 692A.115 is guilty of a class "C" felony, in addition to any other penalty provided by law. Any fine imposed for a second or subsequent violation shall not be suspended. Notwithstanding section 907.3,

the court shall not defer judgment or sentence for any violation of any requirements specified in this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, a violation occurs when a sex offender knows or reasonably should know of the duty to fulfill a requirement specified in this chapter as referenced in the offense charged.

2. Violations in any other jurisdiction under sex offender registry provisions that are substantially similar to those contained in this section shall be counted as previous offenses. The court shall judicially notice the statutes of other states which are substantially similar to this section.

3. A sex offender who violates any provision of this chapter may be prosecuted in any county where registration is required by the provisions of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §11
NEW section

692A.112 Knowingly providing false information.

A sex offender shall not knowingly provide false information upon registration, change of relevant information, or during an appearance to verify relevant information.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §12
NEW section

692A.113 Exclusion zones and prohibition of certain employment-related activities.

1. A sex offender who has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor shall not do any of the following:

a. Be present upon the real property of a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school without the written permission of the school administrator or school administrator's designee, unless enrolled as a student at the school.

b. Loiter within three hundred feet of the real property boundary of a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, unless enrolled as a student at the school.

c. Be present on or in any vehicle or other conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school without the written permission of the school administrator or school administrator's designee when the vehicle is in use to transport students to or from a school or school-related activities, unless enrolled as a student at the school or unless the vehicle is simultaneously made available to the public as a form of public transportation.

d. Be present upon the real property of a child care facility without the written permission of the child care facility administrator.

e. Loiter within three hundred feet of the real property boundary of a child care facility.

f. Be present upon the real property of a public library without the written permission of the library administrator.

g. Loiter within three hundred feet of the real property boundary of a public library.

h. Loiter on or within three hundred feet of the premises of any place intended primarily for the use of minors including but not limited to a playground available to the public, a children's play area available to the public, recreational or sport-related activity area when in use by a minor, a swimming or wading pool available to the public when in use by a minor, or a beach available to the public when in use by a minor.

2. A sex offender who has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor:

a. Who resides in a dwelling located within three hundred feet of the real property boundary of public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, child care facility, public library, or place intended primarily for the use of minors as specified in subsection 1, paragraph "h", shall not be in violation of subsection 1 for having an established residence within the exclusion zone.

b. Who is the parent or legal guardian of a minor shall not be in violation of subsection 1 solely during the period of time reasonably necessary to transport the offender's own minor child or ward to or from a place specified in subsection 1.

c. Who is legally entitled to vote shall not be in violation of subsection 1 solely for the period of time reasonably necessary to exercise the right to vote in a public election if the polling location of the offender is located in a place specified in subsection 1.

3. A sex offender who has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor shall not do any of the following:

a. Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at any municipal, county, or state fair or carnival when a minor is present on the premises.

b. Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer on the premises of any children's arcade, an amusement center having coin or token operated devices for entertainment, or facilities providing programs or services intended primarily for minors, when a minor is present.

c. Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, child care facility, or public library.

d. Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at any place intended primarily for use by minors including but not limited to a playground, a children's play area, recreational or sport-related activity area, a swimming or wading pool, or a beach.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §13
NEW section

692A.114 Residency restrictions — presence — child care facilities and schools.

1. As used in this section:

a. "Minor" means a person who is under eight

teen years of age or who is enrolled in a secondary school.

b. "School" means a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school.

c. "Sex offender" means a person required to be registered under this chapter who has been convicted of an aggravated offense against a minor.

2. A sex offender shall not reside within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a school or a child care facility.

3. A sex offender residing within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a school or a child care facility does not commit a violation of this section if any of the following apply:

a. The sex offender is required to serve a sentence at a jail, prison, juvenile facility, or other correctional institution or facility.

b. The sex offender is subject to an order of commitment under chapter 229A.

c. The sex offender has established a residence prior to July 1, 2002.

d. The sex offender has established a residence prior to any newly located school or child care facility being established.

e. The sex offender is a minor.

f. The sex offender is a ward in a guardianship, and a district judge or associate probate judge grants an exemption from the residency restriction.

g. The sex offender is a patient or resident at a health care facility as defined in section 135C.1 or a patient in a hospice program, and a district judge or associate probate judge grants an exemption from the residency restriction.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §14
NEW section

692A.115 Employment where dependent adults reside.

A sex offender shall not be an employee of a facility providing services for dependent adults or at events where dependent adults participate in programming and shall not loiter on the premises or grounds of a facility or at an event providing such services or programming.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §15
NEW section

692A.116 Determination of requirement to register.

1. An offender may request that the department determine whether the offense for which the offender has been convicted requires the offender to register under this chapter or whether the period of time during which the offender is required to register under this chapter has expired.

2. Application for determination shall be filed with the department and shall be made on forms provided by the department and accompanied by copies of sentencing or adjudicatory orders with respect to each offense for which the offender asks that a determination be made.

3. The department, after filing of the request and after all documentation or information requested by the department is received, shall have ninety days from the filing of the request, to determine whether the offender is required to register under this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §16
NEW section

692A.117 Registration forms and electronic registration system.

1. Registration forms and an electronic registration system shall be made available by the department.

2. Copies of blank forms shall be available upon request to any registering agency.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §17
NEW section

692A.118 Department duties — registry.

The department shall perform all of the following duties:

1. Develop an electronic system and standard forms for use in the registration of, verifying addresses of, and verifying understanding of registration requirements by sex offenders. Forms used to verify addresses of sex offenders shall contain a warning against forwarding a form to another address and of the requirement to return the form if the offender to whom the form is directed no longer resides at the address listed on the form or the mailing.

2. Maintain a central registry of information collected from sex offenders, which shall be known as the sex offender registry.

3. In consultation with the attorney general, adopt rules under chapter 17A which list specific offenses under present and former law which constitute sex offenses or sex offenses against a minor under this chapter.

4. Adopt rules under chapter 17A, as necessary, to ensure compliance with registration and verification requirements of this chapter, to provide guidelines for persons required to assist in obtaining registry information, and to provide a procedure for the dissemination of information contained in the registry. The procedure for the dissemination of information shall include but not be limited to practical guidelines for use by criminal or juvenile justice agencies in determining when public release of relevant information contained in the registry is appropriate and a requirement that if a member of the general public requests information regarding a specific individual in the manner provided in section 692A.121, the relevant information shall be released. The department, in developing the procedure, shall consult with associations which represent the interests of law enforcement officers. Rules adopted shall also include a procedure for removal of information from the registry upon the reversal or setting aside of a

conviction of an offender.

5. Submit sex offender registry data to the federal bureau of investigation for entry of the data into the national sex offender registry.

6. Perform the requirements under this chapter and under federal law in cooperation with the office of sex offender sentencing, monitoring, apprehending, registering, and tracking of the office of justice programs of the United States department of justice.

7. Enter and maintain fingerprints and palm prints of sex offenders in an automated fingerprint identification system maintained by the department and made accessible to law enforcement agencies in this state, of the federal government, or in another jurisdiction. The department or any law enforcement agency may use such prints for criminal investigative purposes, to include comparison against finger and palm prints identified or recovered as evidence in a criminal investigation.

8. Notify a jurisdiction that provided information that a sex offender has or intends to maintain a residence, employment, or attendance as a student, in this state, of the failure of the sex offender to register as required under this chapter.

9. Submit a DNA sample to the combined DNA index system, if a sample has not been submitted.

10. Submit the social security number to the national crime information center, if the number has not been submitted.

11. When the department has a reasonable basis to believe that a sex offender has changed residence to an unknown location, has become a fugitive from justice, or who has otherwise taken flight, the department shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain the whereabouts of the offender, and if such effort fails to identify the location of the offender, an appropriate notice shall be made on the sex offender registry internet site of this state and shall be transmitted to the national sex offender registry. The department shall notify other law enforcement agencies as deemed appropriate.

12. The department shall notify appropriate law enforcement agencies including the United States marshal service to investigate and verify possible violations. The department shall ensure any warrants for arrest are entered into the Iowa online warrant and articles system and the national crime information center and pursue prosecution of stated violations through state or federal court.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §18
NEW section

692A.119 Sex offender registry fund.

A sex offender registry fund is established as a separate fund within the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of moneys received as a result of the imposition of the penalty imposed under section 692A.110 and

other funds allocated for purposes of establishing and maintaining the sex offender registry, conducting research and analysis related to sex crimes and offenders, and to perform other duties required under this chapter. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys and any interest remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state, but shall remain available for expenditure in subsequent fiscal years.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §19
NEW section

692A.120 Duties of the sheriff.

The sheriff of each county shall comply with the requirements of this chapter and rules adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter. The sheriff of each county shall provide information and notices as provided in section 282.9.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §20
NEW section

692A.121 Availability of records.

1. The department shall maintain an internet site for the public and others to access relevant information about sex offenders. The internet site, at a minimum, shall be searchable by name, county, city, zip code, and geographic radius.

2. The department shall provide updated or corrected relevant information within five business days of the information being updated or corrected, from the sex offender registry to the following:

a. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, an agency of the state, a sex offender registry of another jurisdiction, or the federal government.

b. The general public through the sex offender registry internet site.

(1) The following relevant information about a sex offender shall be disclosed on the internet site:

(a) The date of birth.

(b) The name, nickname, aliases, including ethnic or tribal names.

(c) Photographs.

(d) The physical description, including scars, marks, or tattoos.

(e) The residence.

(f) The statutory citation and text of the offense committed that requires registration under this chapter.

(g) A specific reference indicating whether a particular sex offender is subject to residency restrictions pursuant to section 692A.114.

(h) A specific reference indicating whether a particular sex offender is subject to exclusion zone restrictions pursuant to section 692A.113.

(2) The following relevant information shall not be disclosed on the internet site:

(a) The relevant information about a sex offender who was under twenty years of age at the time the offender committed a violation of section

709.4, subsection 2, paragraph “c”, subparagraph (4).

(b) The employer name, address, or location where a sex offender acts as an employee in any form of employment.

(c) The address and name of any school where a student required to be on the registry attends.

(d) The real name of a sex offender protected under 18 U.S.C. § 3521.

(e) The statutory citation and text of the offense committed for an incest conviction in violation of section 726.2, however, the citation and text of an incest conviction shall be disclosed on the internet site as a conviction of section 709.4 or 709.8.

(f) Any other relevant information not described in subparagraph (1).

c. The general public through any other means, at the discretion of the department, any relevant information that is available on the internet site.

3. A criminal or juvenile justice agency may provide relevant information from the sex offender registry to the following:

a. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, an agency of the state, or a sex offender registry of another jurisdiction, or the federal government.

b. The general public, any information available to the general public in subsection 2, including public and private agencies, organizations, public places, child care facilities, religious and youth organizations, neighbors, neighborhood associations, community meetings, and employers. The relevant information available to the general public may be distributed to the public through printed materials, visual or audio press releases, radio communications, or through a criminal or juvenile justice agency’s internet site.

4. When a sex offender moves into a school district or moves within a school district, the county sheriff of the county of the offender’s new residence shall provide relevant information that is available to the general public in subsection 2 to the administrative office of the school district in which the person required to register resides, and shall also provide relevant information to any non-public school near the offender’s residence.

5. *a.* A member of the public may contact a county sheriff’s office to request relevant information from the registry regarding a specific sex offender. A person making a request for relevant information may make the request by telephone, in writing, or in person, and the request shall include the name of the person and at least one of the following identifiers pertaining to the sex offender about whom the information is sought:

(1) The date of birth of the person.

(2) The social security number of the person.

(3) The address of the person.

(4) Internet identifiers.

(5) Telephone numbers, including any land-line or wireless numbers.

b. The relevant information made available to the general public pursuant to this subsection shall include all the relevant information provided to the general public on the internet site pursuant to subsection 2, and the following additional relevant information:

(1) Educational institutions attended as a student, including the name and address of such institution.

(2) Employment information including the name and address of employer.

(3) Temporary lodging information, including the dates when residing at the temporary lodging.

(4) Vehicle information.

c. A county sheriff or police department shall not charge a fee relating to a request for relevant information.

6. A county sheriff shall also provide to a person upon request access to a list of all registrants in that county.

7. The following relevant information shall not be provided to the general public:

a. The identity of the victim.

b. Arrests not resulting in a conviction.

c. Passport and immigration documents.

d. A government issued driver's license or identification card.

e. DNA information.

f. Fingerprints.

g. Palm prints.

h. Professional licensing information.

i. Social security number.

j. Real name protected under 18 U.S.C. § 3521.

8. Notwithstanding sections 232.147 through 232.151, records concerning convictions which are committed by a minor may be released in the same manner as records of convictions of adults.

9. A person may contact the department or a county sheriff's office to verify if a particular internet identifier or telephone number is one that has been included in a registration by a sex offender.

10. The department shall include links to sex offender safety information, educational resources pertaining to the prevention of sexual assaults, and the national sex offender registry.

11. The department shall include on the sex offender registry internet site instructions and any applicable forms necessary for a person seeking correction of information that the person contends is erroneous.

12. When the department receives and approves registration data, such data shall be made available on the sex offender registry internet site within five business days.

13. The department shall maintain an automated electronic mail notification system, which shall be available by free subscription to any person, to provide notice of addition, deletion, or changes to any sex offender registration, relevant information within a postal zip code or, if selected by a subscriber, a geographic radius or, if selected by a subscriber, specific to a sex offender.

14. Sex offender registry records are confidential records not subject to examination and copying by a member of the public and shall only be released as provided in this section.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §21
NEW section

692A.122 Cooperation with registration.

An agency of state and local government that possesses information relevant to requirements that an offender register under this chapter shall provide that information to the court or the department upon request. All confidential records provided under this section shall remain confidential, unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of the records, or by another person duly authorized to release such information.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §22
NEW section

692A.123 Immunity for good faith conduct.

Criminal or juvenile justice agencies and employees of criminal or juvenile justice agencies and state agencies and their employees shall be immune from liability for acts or omissions arising from a good faith effort to comply with this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §23
NEW section

692A.124 Electronic monitoring.

1. A sex offender who is placed on probation, parole, work release, special sentence, or any other type of conditional release, may be supervised by an electronic tracking and monitoring system in addition to any other conditions of supervision.

2. The determination to use electronic tracking and monitoring to supervise a sex offender shall be based upon a validated risk assessment approved by the department of corrections, and also upon the sex offender's criminal history, progress in treatment and supervision, and other relevant factors.

3. If a sex offender is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the determination to use electronic tracking and monitoring to supervise the sex offender shall be based upon a risk assessment performed by a juvenile court officer.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §24
NEW section

692A.125 Applicability of chapter and retroactivity.

1. The registration requirements of this chapter shall apply to sex offenders convicted on or after July 1, 2009, of a sex offense classified under section 692A.102.

2. The registration requirements of this chapter shall apply to a sex offender convicted of a sex offense or a comparable offense under prior law prior to July 1, 2009, under the following circumstances:

a. Any sex offender including a juvenile of-

fender who is required to be on the sex offender registry as of June 30, 2009.

b. Any sex offender who is incarcerated on or after July 1, 2009, for conviction of a sex offense committed prior to July 1, 2009.

c. Any sex offender who is serving a special sentence pursuant to section 903B.1 or 903B.2 prior to July 1, 2009.

3. For a sex offender required to register pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, each conviction or adjudication for a sex offense requiring registration, regardless of whether such conviction or adjudication occurred prior to, on, or after July 1, 2009, shall be included in determining the tier requirements pursuant to this chapter.

4. An offender on the sex offender registry as of June 30, 2009, and who is required to be on the registry on or after July 1, 2009, shall be credited for any time on the registry prior to July 1, 2009.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §25
NEW section

692A.126 Sexually motivated offense — determination.

1. If a judge or jury makes a determination, beyond a reasonable doubt, that any of the following offenses for which a conviction has been entered are sexually motivated, the person shall be required to register as provided in this chapter:

a. Murder in the first degree in violation of section 707.2.

b. Murder in the second degree in violation of section 707.3.

c. Voluntary manslaughter in violation of section 707.4.

d. Involuntary manslaughter in violation of section 707.5.

e. Attempt to commit murder in violation of section 707.11.

f. Harassment in violation of section 708.7, subsection 1, 2, or 3.

g. Stalking in violation of section 708.11, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3).

h. Kidnapping in the first degree in violation of section 710.2.

i. Kidnapping in the second degree in violation of section 710.3.

j. Kidnapping in the third degree in violation of section 710.4.

k. Child stealing in violation of section 710.5.

l. Purchase or sale or attempted purchase or sale of an individual in violation of section 710.11.

m. Burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.3, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”.

n. Attempted burglary in the first degree in violation of section 713.4.

o. Burglary in the second degree in violation of section 713.5.

p. Attempted burglary in the second degree in violation of section 713.6.

q. Burglary in the third degree in violation of section 713.6A.

r. Attempted burglary in the third degree in violation of section 713.6B.

2. If a person is convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction, or of an offense that was prosecuted in a federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense specified in subsection 1, the person shall be required to register as provided in this chapter if the department makes a determination that the offense was sexually motivated.

3. If a juvenile is convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction, or of an offense as a juvenile in a similar juvenile court proceeding in a federal, military, or foreign court, that is comparable to an offense specified in subsection 1, the person shall be required to register as provided in this chapter if the department makes a determination that the offense was sexually motivated.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §26
NEW section

692A.127 Limitations on political subdivisions.

A political subdivision of the state shall not adopt any motion, resolution, or ordinance regulating the residency location of a sex offender or any motion, resolution, or ordinance regulating the exclusion of a sex offender from certain real property. A motion, resolution, or ordinance adopted by a political subdivision of the state in violation of this section is void and unenforceable and any enforcement activity conducted in violation of this section is void.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §27
NEW section

692A.128 Modification.

1. A sex offender who is on probation, parole, work release, special sentence, or any other type of conditional release may file an application in district court seeking to modify the registration requirements under this chapter.

2. An application shall not be granted unless all of the following apply:

a. The date of the commencement of the requirement to register occurred at least two years prior to the filing of the application for a tier I offender and five years prior to the filing of the application for a tier II or III offender.

b. The sex offender has successfully completed all sex offender treatment programs that have been required.

c. A risk assessment has been completed and the sex offender was classified as a low risk to reoffend. The risk assessment used to assess an offender as a low risk to reoffend shall be a validated risk assessment approved by the department of corrections.

d. The sex offender is not incarcerated when the application is filed.

e. The director of the judicial district department of correctional services supervising the sex offender, or the director's designee, stipulates to the modification, and a certified copy of the stipulation is attached to the application.

3. The application shall be filed in the sex offender's county of principal residence.

4. Notice of any application shall be provided to the county attorney of the county of the sex offender's principal residence, the county attorney of any county in this state where a conviction requiring the sex offender's registration occurred, and the department. The county attorney where the conviction occurred shall notify the victim of an application if the victim's address is known.

5. The court may, but is not required to, conduct a hearing on the application to hear any evidence deemed appropriate by the court. The court may modify the registration requirements under this chapter.

6. A sex offender may be granted a modification if the offender is required to be on the sex offender registry as a result of an adjudication for a sex offense, the offender is not under the supervision of the juvenile court or a judicial district judicial department of correctional services, and the department of corrections agrees to perform a risk assessment on the sex offender. However, all other

provisions of this section not in conflict with this subsection shall apply to the application prior to an application being granted except that the sex offender is not required to obtain a stipulation from the director of a judicial district department of correctional services, or the director's designee.

7. If the court modifies the registration requirements under this chapter, the court shall send a copy of the order to the department, the sheriff of the county of the sex offender's principal residence, any county attorney notified in subsection 4, and the victim, if the victim's address is known.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §28
NEW section

692A.129 Probation and parole officers.

A probation or parole officer supervising a sex offender is not precluded from imposing more restrictive exclusion zone requirements, employment prohibitions, and residency restrictions than under sections 692A.113 and 692A.114.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §29
NEW section

692A.130 Rules.

The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §30
NEW section

CHAPTER 692B

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PRIVACY COMPACT

692B.2 Crime prevention and privacy compact.

The national crime prevention and privacy compact is enacted into law and entered into by this state with any other state or jurisdiction legally joining the compact in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Definitions.* As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

a. *Attorney general.* The term "attorney general" means the attorney general of the United States.

b. *Compact officer.* The term "compact officer" means

(1) with respect to the federal government, an official so designated by the director of the FBI; and

(2) with respect to a party state, the chief administrator of the state's criminal history record repository or a designee of the chief administrator who is a regular full-time employee of the repository.

c. *Council.* The term "council" means the compact council established under article VI.

d. *Criminal history records.* The term "criminal history records"

means information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, or other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, including acquittal, sentencing, correctional supervision, or release; and

(1) means information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, or other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, including acquittal, sentencing, correctional supervision, or release; and

(2) does not include identification information such as fingerprint records if such information does not indicate involvement of the individual with the criminal justice system.

e. *Criminal history record repository.* The term "criminal history record repository" means the state agency designated by the governor or other appropriate executive official or the legislature of a state to perform centralized record-keeping functions for criminal history records and services in the state.

f. *Criminal justice.* The term "criminal justice" includes activities relating to the detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders. The administration of criminal justice includes criminal identification

activities and the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history records.

g. Criminal justice agency. The term “*criminal justice agency*”

(1) means

(a) courts; and

(b) a governmental agency or any subunit thereof that

(i) performs the administration of criminal justice pursuant to a statute or executive order; and

(ii) allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice; and

(2) includes federal and state inspectors general offices.

h. Criminal justice services. The term “*criminal justice services*” means services provided by the FBI to criminal justice agencies in response to a request for information about a particular individual or as an update to information previously provided for criminal justice purposes.

i. Criterion offense. The term “*criterion offense*” means any felony or misdemeanor offense not included on the list of nonserious offenses published periodically by the FBI.

j. Direct access. The term “*direct access*” means access to the national identification index by computer terminal or other automated means not requiring the assistance of or intervention by any other party or agency.

k. Executive order. The term “*executive order*” means an order of the president of the United States or the chief executive officer of a state that has the force of law and that is promulgated in accordance with applicable law.

l. FBI. The term “*FBI*” means the federal bureau of investigation.

m. Interstate identification index system. The term “*interstate identification index system*” or “*III system*”

(1) means the cooperative federal-state system for the exchange of criminal history records; and

(2) includes the national identification index, the national fingerprint file and, to the extent of their participation in such system, the criminal history record repositories of the states and the FBI.

n. National fingerprint file. The term “*national fingerprint file*” means a database of fingerprints, or other uniquely personal identifying information, relating to an arrested or charged individual maintained by the FBI to provide positive identification of record subjects indexed in the III system.

o. National identification index. The term “*national identification index*” means an index maintained by the FBI consisting of names, identifying numbers, and other descriptive information relating to record subjects about whom there are

criminal history records in the III system.

p. National indices. The term “*national indices*” means the national identification index and the national fingerprint file.

q. Nonparty state. The term “*nonparty state*” means a state that has not ratified this compact.

r. Noncriminal justice purposes. The term “*noncriminal justice purposes*” means uses of criminal history records for purposes authorized by federal or state law other than purposes relating to criminal justice activities, including employment suitability, licensing determinations, immigration and naturalization matters, and national security clearances.

s. Party state. The term “*party state*” means a state that has ratified this compact.

t. Positive identification. The term “*positive identification*” means a determination, based upon a comparison of fingerprints or other equally reliable biometric identification techniques, that the subject of a record search is the same person as the subject of a criminal history record or records indexed in the III system. Identifications based solely upon a comparison of subjects’ names or other nonunique identification characteristics or numbers, or combinations thereof, shall not constitute positive identification.

u. Sealed record information. The term “*sealed record information*” means

(1) with respect to adults, that portion of a record that is

(a) not available for criminal justice uses;

(b) not supported by fingerprints or other accepted means of positive identification; or

(c) subject to restrictions on dissemination for noncriminal justice purposes pursuant to a court order related to a particular subject or pursuant to a federal or state statute that requires action on a sealing petition filed by a particular record subject; and

(2) with respect to juveniles, whatever each state determines is a sealed record under its own law and procedure.

v. State. The term “*state*” means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

2. Article II—Purposes. The purposes of this compact are to

a. provide a legal framework for the establishment of a cooperative federal-state system for the interstate and federal-state exchange of criminal history records for noncriminal justice uses;

b. require the FBI to permit use of the national identification index and the national fingerprint file by each party state, and to provide, in a timely fashion, federal and state criminal history records to requesting states, in accordance with the terms of this compact and with rules, procedures, and standards established by the council under article VI;

c. require party states to provide information and records for the national identification index and the national fingerprint file and to provide criminal history records, in a timely fashion, to criminal history record repositories of other states and the federal government for noncriminal justice purposes, in accordance with the terms of this compact and with rules, procedures, and standards established by the council under article VI;

d. provide for the establishment of a council to monitor III system operations and to prescribe system rules and procedures for the effective and proper operation of the III system for noncriminal justice purposes; and

e. require the FBI and each party state to adhere to III system standards concerning record dissemination and use, response times, system security, data quality, and other duly established standards, including those that enhance the accuracy and privacy of such records.

3. *Article III — Responsibilities of compact parties.*

a. *FBI responsibilities.* The director of the FBI shall

(1) appoint an FBI compact officer who shall

(a) administer this compact within the department of justice and among federal agencies and other agencies and organizations that submit search requests to the FBI pursuant to article V, paragraph “c”;

(b) ensure that compact provisions and rules, procedures, and standards prescribed by the council under article VI are complied with by the department of justice and the federal agencies and other agencies and organizations referred to in subparagraph division (a); and

(c) regulate the use of records received by means of the III system from party states when such records are supplied by the FBI directly to other federal agencies;

(2) provide to federal agencies and to state criminal history record repositories, criminal history records maintained in its database for the noncriminal justice purposes described in article IV, including

(a) information from nonparty states; and

(b) information from party states that is available from the FBI through the III system, but is not available from the party state through the III system;

(3) provide a telecommunications network and maintain centralized facilities for the exchange of criminal history records for both criminal justice purposes and the noncriminal justice purposes described in article IV, and ensure that the exchange of such records for criminal justice purposes has priority over exchange for noncriminal justice purposes; and

(4) modify or enter into user agreements with nonparty state criminal history record repositories to require them to establish record request

procedures conforming to those prescribed in article V.

b. *State responsibilities.* Each party state shall

(1) appoint a compact officer who shall

(a) administer this compact within that state;

(b) ensure that compact provisions and rules, procedures, and standards established by the council under article VI are complied with in the state; and

(c) regulate the in-state use of records received by means of the III system from the FBI or from other party states;

(2) establish and maintain a criminal history record repository, which shall provide

(a) information and records for the national identification index and the national fingerprint file; and

(b) the state’s III system-indexed criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes described in Article IV;

(3) participate in the national fingerprint file; and

(4) provide and maintain telecommunications links and related equipment necessary to support the services set forth in this compact.

c. *Compliance with III system standards.* In carrying out their responsibilities under this compact, the FBI and each party state shall comply with III system rules, procedures, and standards duly established by the council concerning record dissemination and use, response times, data quality, system security, accuracy, privacy protection, and other aspects of III system operation.

d. *Maintenance of record services.*

(1) Use of the III system for noncriminal justice purposes authorized in this compact shall be managed so as not to diminish the level of services provided in support of criminal justice purposes.

(2) Administration of compact provisions shall not reduce the level of service available to authorized noncriminal justice users on the effective date of this compact.*

4. *Article IV — Authorized record disclosures.*

a. *State criminal history record repositories.*

To the extent authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 552a, commonly known as the Privacy Act of 1974, the FBI shall provide on request criminal history records (excluding sealed records) to state criminal history record repositories for noncriminal justice purposes allowed by federal statute, federal executive order, or a state statute that has been approved by the attorney general and that authorizes national indices checks.

b. *Criminal justice agencies and other governmental or nongovernmental agencies.* The FBI, to the extent authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 552a, commonly known as the Privacy Act of 1974, and state criminal history record repositories shall provide criminal history records (excluding sealed records) to criminal justice agencies and other gov-

ernmental or nongovernmental agencies for non-criminal justice purposes allowed by federal statute, federal executive order, or a state statute that has been approved by the attorney general, that authorizes national indices checks.

c. Procedures. Any record obtained under this compact may be used only for the official purposes for which the record was requested. Each compact officer shall establish procedures, consistent with this compact and with rules, procedures, and standards established by the council under article VI, which procedures shall protect the accuracy and privacy of the records, and shall

(1) ensure that records obtained under this compact are used only by authorized officials for authorized purposes;

(2) require that subsequent record checks are requested to obtain current information whenever a new need arises; and

(3) ensure that record entries that may not legally be used for a particular noncriminal justice purpose are deleted from the response and, if no information authorized for release remains, an appropriate “no record” response is communicated to the requesting official.

5. *Article V — Record request procedures.*

a. Positive identification. Subject fingerprints or other approved forms of positive identification shall be submitted with all requests for criminal history record checks for noncriminal justice purposes.

b. Submission of state requests. Each request for a criminal history record check utilizing the national indices made under any approved state statute shall be submitted through that state’s criminal history record repository. A state criminal history record repository shall process an interstate request for noncriminal justice purposes through the national indices only if such request is transmitted through another state criminal history record repository or the FBI.

c. Submission of federal requests. Each request for criminal history record checks utilizing the national indices made under federal authority shall be submitted through the FBI or, if the state criminal history record repository consents to process fingerprint submissions, through the criminal history record repository in the state in which such request originated. Direct access to the national identification index by entities other than the FBI and state criminal history records repositories shall not be permitted for noncriminal justice purposes.

d. Fees. A state criminal history record repository or the FBI

(1) may charge a fee, in accordance with applicable law, for handling a request involving fingerprint processing for noncriminal justice purposes; and

(2) may not charge a fee for providing criminal history records in response to an electronic re-

quest for a record that does not involve a request to process fingerprints.

e. Additional search.

(1) If a state criminal history record repository cannot positively identify the subject of a record request made for noncriminal justice purposes, the request, together with fingerprints or other approved identifying information, shall be forwarded to the FBI for a search of the national indices.

(2) If, with respect to a request forwarded by a state criminal history record repository under subparagraph (1), the FBI positively identifies the subject as having a III system indexed record or records

(a) the FBI shall so advise the state criminal history record repository; and

(b) the state criminal history record repository shall be entitled to obtain the additional criminal history record information from the FBI or other state criminal history record repositories.

6. *Article VI — Establishment of compact council.*

a. Establishment.

(1) *In general.* There is established a council to be known as the compact council, which shall have the authority to promulgate rules and procedures governing the use of the III system for non-criminal justice purposes, not to conflict with FBI administration of the III system for criminal justice purposes.

(2) *Organization.* The council shall

(a) continue in existence as long as this compact remains in effect;

(b) be located, for administrative purposes, within the FBI; and

(c) be organized and hold its first meeting as soon as practicable after the effective date of this compact.*

b. Membership. The council shall be composed of fifteen members, each of whom shall be appointed by the attorney general, as follows:

(1) Nine members, each of whom shall serve a two-year term, who shall be selected from among the compact officers of party states based on the recommendation of the compact officers of all party states, except that, in the absence of the requisite number of compact officers available to serve, the chief administrators of the criminal history record repositories of nonparty states shall be eligible to serve on an interim basis.

(2) Two at-large members, nominated by the director of the FBI, each of whom shall serve a three-year term, of whom

(a) One shall be a representative of the criminal justice agencies of the federal government and may not be an employee of the FBI; and

(b) One shall be a representative of the non-criminal justice agencies of the federal government.

(3) Two at-large members, nominated by the

chairperson of the council, once the chairperson is elected pursuant to paragraph "c", each of whom shall serve a three-year term, of whom

(a) One shall be a representative of state or local criminal justice agencies; and

(b) One shall be a representative of state or local noncriminal justice agencies.

(4) One member, who shall serve a three-year term, and who shall simultaneously be a member of the FBI's advisory policy board on criminal justice information services, nominated by the membership of that policy board.

(5) One member, nominated by the director of the FBI, who shall serve a three-year term, and who shall be an employee of the FBI.

c. Chairperson and vice chairperson.

(1) *In general.* From its membership, the council shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson of the council, respectively. Both the chairperson and vice chairperson of the council

(a) shall be a compact officer, unless there is no compact officer on the council who is willing to serve, in which case the chairperson may be an at-large member; and

(b) shall serve a two-year term and may be re-elected to only one additional two-year term.

(2) *Duties of vice chairperson.* The vice chairperson of the council shall serve as the chairperson of the council in the absence of the chairperson.

d. Meetings.

(1) *In general.* The council shall meet at least once each year at the call of the chairperson. Each meeting of the council shall be open to the public. The council shall provide prior public notice in the federal register of each meeting of the council, including the matters to be addressed at such meeting.

(2) *Quorum.* A majority of the council or any committee of the council shall constitute a quorum of the council or of such committee, respectively, for the conduct of business. A lesser number may meet to hold hearings, take testimony, or conduct any business not requiring a vote.

e. Rules, procedures, and standards. The council shall make available for public inspection and copying at the council office within the FBI, and shall publish in the federal register, any rules, procedures, or standards established by the council.

f. Assistance from FBI. The council may request from the FBI such reports, studies, statistics, or other information or materials as the council determines to be necessary to enable the council to perform its duties under this compact. The FBI, to the extent authorized by law, may provide such assistance or information upon such a request.

g. Committees. The chairperson may establish committees as necessary to carry out this compact and may prescribe their membership, responsibilities, and duration.

7. Article VII—Ratification of compact. This

compact shall take effect upon being entered into by two or more states as between those states and the federal government. Upon subsequent entering into this compact by additional states, it shall become effective among those states and the federal government and each party state that has previously ratified it. When ratified, this compact shall have the full force and effect of law within the ratifying jurisdictions. The form of ratification shall be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

8. Article VIII—Miscellaneous provisions.

a. Relation of compact to certain FBI activities. Administration of this compact shall not interfere with the management and control of the director of the FBI over the FBI's collection and dissemination of criminal history records and the advisory function of the FBI's advisory policy board chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., for all purposes other than noncriminal justice.

b. No authority for nonappropriated expenditures. Nothing in this compact shall require the FBI to obligate or expend funds beyond those appropriated to the FBI.

c. Relating to Pub. L. No. 92-544. Nothing in this compact shall diminish or lessen the obligations, responsibilities, and authorities of any state, whether a party state or a nonparty state, or of any criminal history record repository or other subdivision or component thereof, under the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973, Pub. L. No. 92-544, or regulations and guidelines promulgated thereunder, including the rules and procedures promulgated by the council under article VI, paragraph "a", regarding the use and dissemination of criminal history records and information.

9. Article IX—Renunciation.

a. In general. This compact shall bind each party state until renounced by the party state.

b. Effect. Any renunciation of this compact by a party state shall

(1) be effected in the same manner by which the party state ratified this compact; and

(2) become effective one hundred eighty days after written notice of renunciation is provided by the party state to each other party state and to the federal government.

10. Article X—Severability. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state, or to the Constitution of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If a portion of this compact is held contrary to the constitution of any party

state, all other portions of this compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the party state affected, as to all other provisions.

11. *Article XI — Adjudication of disputes.*

a. In general. The council shall

(1) have initial authority to make determinations with respect to any dispute regarding

(a) interpretation of this compact;

(b) any rule or standard established by the council pursuant to article VI; and

(c) any dispute or controversy between any parties to this compact; and

(2) hold a hearing concerning any dispute described in subparagraph (1) at a regularly scheduled meeting of the council and only render a decision based upon a majority vote of the members of the council. Such decision shall be published pursuant to the requirements of article VI, paragraph “e”.

b. Duties of FBI. The FBI shall exercise immediate and necessary action to preserve the integrity of the III system, maintain system policy and standards, protect the accuracy and privacy of records, and to prevent abuses, until the council holds a hearing on such matters.

c. Right of appeal. The FBI or a party state may appeal any decision of the council to the attorney general, and thereafter may file suit in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have original jurisdiction of all cases or controversies arising under this compact. Any suit arising under this compact and initiated in a state court shall be removed to the appropriate district court of the United States in the manner provided by 28 U.S.C. § 1446, or other statutory authority.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

*Legislation enacting compact is effective July 1, 2000; 2000 Acts, ch 1065, §1 – 3

Internal reference change applied pursuant to Code editor directive

CHAPTER 707

HOMICIDE AND RELATED CRIMES

707.2 Murder in the first degree.

A person commits murder in the first degree when the person commits murder under any of the following circumstances:

1. The person willfully, deliberately, and with premeditation kills another person.

2. The person kills another person while participating in a forcible felony.

3. The person kills another person while escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody.

4. The person intentionally kills a peace officer, correctional officer, public employee, or hostage while the person is imprisoned in a correctional institution under the jurisdiction of the Iowa department of corrections, or in a city or county jail.

5. The person kills a child while committing child endangerment under section 726.6, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, or while committing assault under section 708.1 upon the child, and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

6. The person kills another person while participating in an act of terrorism as defined in section 708A.1.

Murder in the first degree is a class “A” felony.

For purposes of determining whether a person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §48

Definition of forcible felony, see §702.11

NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

707.3 Murder in the second degree.

A person commits murder in the second degree when the person commits murder which is not murder in the first degree.

Murder in the second degree is a class “B” felony. However, notwithstanding section 902.9, subsection 2, the maximum sentence for a person convicted under this section shall be a period of confinement of not more than fifty years.

For purposes of determining whether a person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §49

Definition of forcible felony, §702.11

Eligibility for deferred judgment, deferred sentence, suspended sentence, §907.3

NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

707.4 Voluntary manslaughter.

A person commits voluntary manslaughter when that person causes the death of another person, under circumstances which would otherwise be murder, if the person causing the death acts solely as the result of sudden, violent, and irresistible passion resulting from serious provocation sufficient to excite such passion in a person and there is not an interval between the provocation and the killing in which a person of ordinary reason and temperament would regain control and suppress the impulse to kill.

Voluntary manslaughter is an included offense under an indictment for murder in the first or second degree.

Voluntary manslaughter is a class “C” felony.

For purposes of determining whether a person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §50
NEW unnumbered paragraph 4

707.5 Involuntary manslaughter.

1. A person commits a class “D” felony when the person unintentionally causes the death of another person by the commission of a public offense other than a forcible felony or escape.

2. A person commits an aggravated misdemeanor when the person unintentionally causes the death of another person by the commission of an act in a manner likely to cause death or serious injury.

Involuntary manslaughter as defined in this section is an included offense under an indictment for murder in the first or second degree or voluntary manslaughter.

For purposes of determining whether a person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §51
Definition of forcible felony, §702.11
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

707.7 Feticide.

1. Any person who intentionally terminates a human pregnancy, with the knowledge and voluntary consent of the pregnant person, after the end of the second trimester of the pregnancy where death of the fetus results commits feticide. Feticide is a class “C” felony.

2. Any person who attempts to intentionally terminate a human pregnancy, with the knowledge and voluntary consent of the pregnant person, after the end of the second trimester of the pregnancy where death of the fetus does not result

commits attempted feticide. Attempted feticide is a class “D” felony.

3. Any person who terminates a human pregnancy, with the knowledge and voluntary consent of the pregnant person, who is not a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery under the provisions of chapter 148, commits a class “C” felony.

4. This section shall not apply to the termination of a human pregnancy performed by a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine or surgery or osteopathic medicine or surgery when in the best clinical judgment of the physician the termination is performed to preserve the life or health of the pregnant person or of the fetus and every reasonable medical effort not inconsistent with preserving the life of the pregnant person is made to preserve the life of a viable fetus.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §175
Definition of “viability”, §702.20
Section amended

707.11 Attempt to commit murder.

A person commits a class “B” felony when, with the intent to cause the death of another person and not under circumstances which would justify the person’s actions, the person does any act by which the person expects to set in motion a force or chain of events which will cause or result in the death of the other person.

It is not a defense to an indictment for attempt to commit murder that the acts proved could not have caused the death of any person, provided that the actor intended to cause the death of some person by so acting, and the actor’s expectations were not unreasonable in the light of the facts known to the actor.

For purposes of determining whether the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §52
NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

CHAPTER 708

ASSAULT

708.7 Harassment.

1. *a.* A person commits harassment when, with intent to intimidate, annoy, or alarm another person, the person does any of the following:

(1) Communicates with another by telephone, telegraph, writing, or via electronic communication without legitimate purpose and in a manner likely to cause the other person annoyance or harm.

(2) Places a simulated explosive or simulated incendiary device in or near a building, vehicle,

airplane, railroad engine or railroad car, or boat occupied by another person.

(3) Orders merchandise or services in the name of another, or to be delivered to another, without the other person’s knowledge or consent.

(4) Reports or causes to be reported false information to a law enforcement authority implicating another in some criminal activity, knowing that the information is false, or reports the alleged occurrence of a criminal act, knowing the act did not occur.

b. A person commits harassment when the person, purposefully and without legitimate purpose, has personal contact with another person, with the intent to threaten, intimidate, or alarm that other person. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*personal contact*” means an encounter in which two or more people are in visual or physical proximity to each other. “*Personal contact*” does not require a physical touching or oral communication, although it may include these types of contacts.

2. a. A person commits harassment in the first degree when the person commits harassment involving a threat to commit a forcible felony, or commits harassment and has previously been convicted of harassment three or more times under this section or any similar statute during the preceding ten years.

b. Harassment in the first degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

3. a. A person commits harassment in the second degree when the person commits harassment involving a threat to commit bodily injury, or commits harassment and has previously been convicted of harassment two times under this section or any similar statute during the preceding ten years.

b. Harassment in the second degree is a serious misdemeanor.

4. a. Any other act of harassment is harassment in the third degree.

b. Harassment in the third degree is a simple misdemeanor.

5. For purposes of determining whether or not the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §53

Harassment with intent to interfere with official judicial acts, see §720.7
Unnumbered paragraphs in subsections 2 and 3 editorially designated as lettered paragraphs

Subsection 4 editorially divided into lettered paragraphs

NEW subsection 5

708.11 Stalking.

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

a. “*Accompanying offense*” means any public offense committed as part of the course of conduct engaged in while committing the offense of stalking.

b. “*Course of conduct*” means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person without legitimate purpose or repeatedly conveying oral or written threats, threats implied by conduct, or a combination thereof, directed at or toward a person.

c. “*Immediate family member*” means a spouse, parent, child, sibling, or any other person who regularly resides in the household of a specific person, or who within the prior six months regu-

larly resided in the household of a specific person.

d. “*Repeatedly*” means on two or more occasions.

2. A person commits stalking when all of the following occur:

a. The person purposefully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person’s immediate family.

b. The person has knowledge or should have knowledge that the specific person will be placed in reasonable fear of bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person’s immediate family by the course of conduct.

c. The person’s course of conduct induces fear in the specific person of bodily injury to, or the death of, the specific person or a member of the specific person’s immediate family.

3. a. A person who commits stalking in violation of this section commits a class “C” felony for a third or subsequent offense.

b. A person who commits stalking in violation of this section commits a class “D” felony if any of the following apply:

(1) The person commits stalking while subject to restrictions contained in a criminal or civil protective order or injunction, or any other court order which prohibits contact between the person and the victim, or while subject to restrictions contained in a criminal or civil protective order or injunction or other court order which prohibits contact between the person and another person against whom the person has committed a public offense.

(2) The person commits stalking while in possession of a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 702.7.

(3) The person commits stalking by directing a course of conduct at a specific person who is under eighteen years of age.

(4) The offense is a second offense.

c. A person who commits stalking in violation of this section commits an aggravated misdemeanor if the offense is a first offense which is not included in paragraph “b”.

4. Violations of this section and accompanying offenses shall be considered prior offenses for the purpose of determining whether an offense is a second or subsequent offense. A conviction for, deferred judgment for, or plea of guilty to a violation of this section or an accompanying offense which occurred at any time prior to the date of the violation charged shall be considered in determining that the violation charged is a second or subsequent offense. Deferred judgments pursuant to section 907.3 for violations of this section or accompanying offenses and convictions or the equivalent of deferred judgments for violations in any other states under statutes substantially corre-

sponding to this section or accompanying offenses shall be counted as previous offenses. The courts shall judicially notice the statutes of other states which define offenses substantially equivalent to the offenses defined in this section and its accompanying offenses and can therefore be considered corresponding statutes. Each previous violation of this section or an accompanying offense on which conviction or deferral of judgment was entered prior to the date of the violation charged shall be considered and counted as a separate previous offense. In addition, however, accompanying offenses committed as part of the course of conduct engaged in while committing the violation of stalking charged shall be considered prior offenses for the purpose of that violation, even though the accompanying offenses occurred at approximately the same time. An offense shall be considered a second or subsequent offense regardless of whether it was committed upon the same person who was the victim of any other previous offense.

5. Notwithstanding section 804.1, rule of criminal procedure 2.7, Iowa court rules, or any other provision of law to the contrary, upon the filing of

a complaint and a finding of probable cause to believe an offense has been committed in violation of this section, or after the filing of an indictment or information alleging a violation of this section, the court shall issue an arrest warrant, rather than a citation or summons. A peace officer shall not issue a citation in lieu of arrest for a violation of this section. Notwithstanding section 804.21 or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person arrested for stalking shall be immediately taken into custody and shall not be released pursuant to pre-trial release guidelines, a bond schedule, or any similar device, until after the initial appearance before a magistrate. In establishing the conditions of release, the magistrate may consider the defendant's prior criminal history, in addition to the other factors provided in section 811.2.

6. For purposes of determining whether or not the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §54
NEW subsection 6

CHAPTER 709

SEXUAL ABUSE

709.22 Prevention of further sexual assault — notification of rights.

1. If a peace officer has reason to believe that a sexual assault as defined in section 915.40 has occurred, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further violence including but not limited to the following:

a. If requested, remaining on the scene of the alleged sexual assault as long as there is a danger to the victim's physical safety without the presence of a peace officer, including but not limited to staying in the dwelling unit or residence when it is the scene of the alleged sexual assault, or if unable to remain on the scene, assisting the victim in leaving the scene.

b. Assisting a victim in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the sexual assault, including providing assistance to the victim in obtaining transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital.

c. Providing a victim with immediate and adequate notice of the victim's rights. The notice shall consist of handing the victim a document that includes the telephone numbers of shelters, support groups, and crisis lines operating in the area and contains a copy of the following statement written in English and Spanish; asking the victim to read the statement; and asking whether the victim understands the rights:

"(1) You have the right to ask the court for help with any of the following on a temporary basis:

(a) Keeping your attacker away from you, your home, and your place of work.

(b) The right to stay at your home without interference from your attacker.

(c) The right to seek a no-contact order under section 664A.3 or 915.22, if your attacker is arrested for sexual assault.

(2) You have the right to register as a victim with the county attorney under section 915.12.

(3) You have the right to file a complaint for threats, assaults, or other related crimes.

(4) You have the right to seek restitution against your attacker for harm to you or your property.

(5) You have the right to apply for victim compensation.

(6) You have the right to contact the county attorney or local law enforcement to determine the status of your case.

(7) If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer present assist you in obtaining transportation to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.

(8) You have the right to a sexual assault examination performed at state expense.

(9) You have the right to request the presence of a victim counselor, as defined in section

915.20A, at any proceeding related to an assault including a medical examination.

(10) If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer present remain at the scene until you and other affected parties can leave or until safety is otherwise ensured.”

2. A peace officer is not civilly or criminally liable for actions taken in good faith pursuant to this section

2009 Acts, ch 133, §176, 177
Subsection 1, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended and unnumbered paragraph 2 editorially internally redesignated
Subsection 1, paragraph d stricken

CHAPTER 710

KIDNAPPING AND RELATED OFFENSES

710.2 Kidnapping in the first degree.

Kidnapping is kidnapping in the first degree when the person kidnapped, as a consequence of the kidnapping, suffers serious injury, or is intentionally subjected to torture or sexual abuse.

Kidnapping in the first degree is a class “A” felony.

For purposes of determining whether the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §55
Definition of forcible felony, §702.11
NEW unnumbered paragraph 3

710.3 Kidnapping in the second degree.

Kidnapping where the purpose is to hold the victim for ransom or where the kidnapper is armed with a dangerous weapon is kidnapping in the second degree. Kidnapping in the second degree is a class “B” felony.

For purposes of determining whether the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §56
Definition of forcible felony, §702.11
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

710.4 Kidnapping in the third degree.

All other kidnappings are kidnappings in the third degree. Kidnapping in the third degree is a class “C” felony.

For purposes of determining whether the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §57
Definition of forcible felony, §702.11
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

710.5 Child stealing.

A person commits a class “C” felony when, knowing that the person has no authority to do so, the person forcibly or fraudulently takes, decoys, or entices away any child with intent to detain or conceal such child from its parents or guardian, or other persons or institution having the lawful custody of such child, unless the person is a relative of such child, and the person’s sole purpose is to assume custody of such child.

For purposes of determining whether the person should register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of chapter 692A, the fact finder shall make a determination as provided in section 692A.126.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §58
NEW unnumbered paragraph 2

CHAPTER 710A

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

710A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Commercial sexual activity*” means any sex act or sexually explicit performance for which anything of value is given, promised to, or received by any person and includes, but is not limited to, prostitution, participation in the production of pornography, and performance in strip clubs.

2. “*Debt bondage*” means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge of the debtor’s personal services or a person under the control

of a debtor’s personal services as a security for debt if the reasonable value of such services is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

3. “*Forced labor or services*” means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and that are obtained or maintained through any of the following:

a. Causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to any person.

b. Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person.

c. Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process.

d. Knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person.

4. “*Human trafficking*” means participating in a venture to recruit, harbor, transport, supply provisions, or obtain a person for any of the following purposes:

a. Forced labor or service that results in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

b. Commercial sexual activity through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, except that if the trafficked person is under the age of eighteen, the commercial sexual activity need not involve force, fraud, or coercion.

5. “*Involuntary servitude*” means a condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint or the threatened abuse of legal process.

6. “*Labor*” means work of economic or financial value.

7. “*Maintain*” means, in relation to labor and services, to secure continued performance thereof, regardless of any initial agreement on the part of the victim to perform such type of services.

8. “*Obtain*” means, in relation to labor or services, to secure performance thereof.

9. “*Peonage*” means a status or condition of involuntary servitude based upon real or alleged indebtedness.

10. “*Services*” means an ongoing relationship between a person and the actor in which the person performs activities under the supervision of or for the benefit of the actor, including commercial sexual activity and sexually explicit performances.

11. “*Sexually explicit performance*” means a live or public act or show intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest of patrons.

12. “*Venture*” means any group of two or more persons associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.

13. “*Victim*” means a person subjected to human trafficking.

2009 Acts, ch 19, §1
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 714

THEFT, FRAUD, AND RELATED OFFENSES

714.8 Fraudulent practices defined.

A person who does any of the following acts is guilty of a fraudulent practice:

1. Makes, tenders or keeps for sale any warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or any other instrument purporting to represent any right to goods, with knowledge that the goods represented by such instrument do not exist.

2. Knowingly attaches or alters any label to any goods offered or kept for sale so as to materially misrepresent the quality or quantity of such goods, or the maker or source of such goods.

3. Knowingly executes or tenders a false certification under penalty of perjury, false affidavit, or false certificate, if the certification, affidavit, or certificate is required by law or given in support of a claim for compensation, indemnification, restitution, or other payment.

4. Makes any entry in or alteration of any public records, or any records of any corporation, partnership, or other business enterprise or nonprofit enterprise, knowing the same to be false.

5. Removes, alters or defaces any serial or other identification number, or any owners' identifi-

cation mark, from any property not the person's own.

6. For the purpose of soliciting assistance, contributions, or other thing of value, falsely represents oneself to be a veteran of the armed forces of the United States, or a member of any fraternal, religious, charitable, or veterans organization, or any pretended organization of a similar nature, or to be acting on behalf of such person or organization.

7. Manufactures, sells, or keeps for sale any token or device suitable for the operation of a coin-operated device or vending machine, with the intent that such token or device may be so used, or with the representation that they can be so used; provided, that the owner or operator of any coin-operated device or vending machine may sell slugs or tokens for use in the person's own devices.

8. Manufactures or possesses any false or counterfeit label, with the intent that it be placed on merchandise to falsely identify its origin or quality, or who sells any such false or counterfeit label with the representation that it may be so used.

9. Alters or renders inoperative or inaccurate any meter or measuring device used in determining the value of or compensation for the purchase, use or enjoyment of property, with the intent to defraud any person.

10. Does any act expressly declared to be a fraudulent practice by any other section of the Code.

11. Removes, defaces, covers, alters, or destroys any component part number as defined in section 321.1, vehicle identification number as defined in section 321.1, or product identification number as defined in section 321.1, for the purpose of concealing or misrepresenting the identity or year of manufacture of the component part or vehicle.

12. Knowingly transfers or assigns a legal or equitable interest in property, as defined in section 702.14, for less than fair consideration, with the intent to obtain public assistance under chapters 16, 35B, 35D, and 347B, or Title VI, subtitles 2 through 6, or accepts a transfer of or an assignment of a legal or equitable interest in property, as defined in section 702.14, for less than fair consideration, with the intent of enabling the party transferring the property to obtain public assistance under chapters 16, 35B, 35D, and 347B, or Title VI, subtitles 2 through 6. A transfer or assignment of property for less than fair consideration within one year prior to an application for public assistance benefits shall be evidence of intent to transfer or assign the property in order to obtain public assistance for which a person is not eligible by reason of the amount of the person's assets. If a person is found guilty of a fraudulent practice in the transfer or assignment of property under this subsection the maximum sentence shall be the penalty established for a serious misdemeanor and sections 714.9, 714.10, and 714.11 shall not apply.

13. *Fraudulent practices in connection with targeted small business programs.*

a. (1) Knowingly transfers or assigns assets, ownership, or equitable interest in property of a business to a woman or minority person primarily for the purpose of obtaining benefits under targeted small business programs if the transferor would otherwise not be qualified for such programs.

(2) Solicits and is awarded a state contract on behalf of a targeted small business for the purpose of transferring the contract to another for a percentage if the person transferring or intending to transfer the work had no intention of performing the work.

(3) Knowingly falsifying information on an application for the purpose of obtaining benefits under targeted small business programs.

b. A violation under this subsection is grounds for decertification of the targeted small business connected with the violation. Decertification shall

be in addition to any penalty otherwise authorized by this section.

14. a. Makes payment pursuant to an agreement with a dealer or market agency for livestock held by the dealer or market agency by use of a financial instrument which is a check, share draft, draft, or written order on any financial institution, as defined in section 203C.1, if after seven days from the date that possession of the livestock is transferred pursuant to the purchase, the financial institution refuses payment on the instrument because of insufficient funds in the maker's account.

b. This subsection is not applicable if the maker pays the holder of the instrument the amount due on the instrument within one business day from a receipt of notice by certified mail from the holder that payment has been refused by the financial institution.

c. As used in this subsection, "dealer" means a person engaged in the business of buying or selling livestock, either on the person's own account, or as an employee or agent of a vendor or purchaser. "Market agency" means a person engaged in the business of buying or selling livestock on a commission basis.

15. Obtains or attempts to obtain the transfer of possession, control, or ownership, of the property of another by deception through communications conducted primarily by telephone and involving direct or implied claims that the other person contacted has won or is about to win a prize, or involving direct or implied claims that the other person contacted may be able to recover any losses suffered by such other person in connection with a prize promotion.

16. Knowingly provides false information to the treasurer of state when claiming, pursuant to section 556.19, an interest in unclaimed property held by the state, or knowingly provides false information to a person or fails to disclose the nature, value, and location of unclaimed property prior to entering into a contract to receive compensation to recover or assist in the recovery of property reported as unclaimed pursuant to section 556.11.

17. A packer who includes a confidentiality provision in a contract with a livestock seller in violation of section 202A.4.

18. a. Manufactures, creates, reproduces, alters, possesses, uses, transfers, or otherwise knowingly contributes to the production or use of a fraudulent retail sales receipt or universal product code label with intent to defraud another person engaged in the business of retailing.

b. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "Retail sales receipt" means a document intended to evidence payment for goods or services.

(2) "Universal product code label" means the unique ten-digit bar code placed on the packaging of an item that may be used for purposes including

but not limited to tracking inventory, maintaining price information in a computerized database, and serving as proof of purchase of a particular item.

19. A contractor who enforces a provision in a production contract that provides that information contained in the production contract is confidential as provided in section 202.3.

20. A contract seller who intentionally provides inaccurate information with regard to any matter required to be disclosed under section 558.70, subsection 1, or section 558A.4.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §178
Subsections 13 and 14 editorially redesignated internally
Subsection 18 amended

714.16 Consumer frauds.

1. Definitions:

a. The term “advertisement” includes the attempt by publication, dissemination, solicitation, or circulation to induce directly or indirectly any person to enter into any obligation or acquire any title or interest in any merchandise.

b. “Buyer”, as used in subsection 2, paragraph “h”, means the person to whom the water system is being sold, leased, or rented.

c. “Consumer information pamphlet” means a publication which explains water quality, health effects, quality expectations for drinking water, and the effectiveness of water treatment systems.

d. “Consummation of sale” means completion of the act of selling, leasing, or renting.

e. “Contaminant” means any particulate, chemical, microbiological, or radiological substance in water which has a potentially adverse health effect and for which a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or treatment technique requirement or an action level established in lieu of a maximum contaminant level (MCL), has been specified in the national primary drinking water regulations.

f. “Deception” means an act or practice which has the tendency or capacity to mislead a substantial number of consumers as to a material fact or facts.

g. “Label”, as used in subsection 2, paragraph “h”, means the written, printed, or graphic matter permanently affixed or attached to or printed on the water treatment system.

h. “Manufacturer’s performance data sheet” means a booklet, document, or other printed material containing, at a minimum, the information required pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “h”.

i. The term “merchandise” includes any objects, wares, goods, commodities, intangibles, securities, bonds, debentures, stocks, real estate or services.

j. The term “person” includes any natural person or the person’s legal representative, partnership, corporation (domestic and foreign), company, trust, business entity or association, and any agent, employee, salesperson, partner, officer, di-

rector, member, stockholder, associate, trustee or cestui que trust thereof.

k. The term “sale” includes any sale, offer for sale, or attempt to sell any merchandise for cash or on credit.

l. “Seller”, as used in subsection 2, paragraph “h”, means the person offering the water treatment system for sale, lease, or rent.

m. The term “subdivided lands” refers to improved or unimproved land or lands divided or proposed to be divided for the purpose of sale or lease, whether immediate or future, into five or more lots or parcels; provided, however, it does not apply to the leasing of apartments, offices, stores or similar space within an apartment building, industrial building or commercial building unless an undivided interest in the land is granted as a condition precedent to occupying space in said structure.

n. “Unfair practice” means an act or practice which causes substantial, unavoidable injury to consumers that is not outweighed by any consumer or competitive benefits which the practice produces.

o. “Water treatment system” means a device or assembly for which a claim is made that it will improve the quality of drinking water by reducing one or more contaminants through mechanical, physical, chemical, or biological processes or combinations of the processes. As used in this paragraph and in subsection 2, paragraph “h”, each model of a water treatment system shall be deemed a distinct water treatment system.

2. a. The act, use or employment by a person of an unfair practice, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression, or omission, in connection with the lease, sale, or advertisement of any merchandise or the solicitation of contributions for charitable purposes, whether or not a person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged, is an unlawful practice.

It is deceptive advertising within the meaning of this section for a person to represent in connection with the lease, sale, or advertisement of any merchandise that the advertised merchandise has certain performance characteristics, accessories, uses, or benefits or that certain services are performed on behalf of clients or customers of that person if, at the time of the representation, no reasonable basis for the claim existed. The burden is on the person making the representation to demonstrate that a reasonable basis for the claim existed.

A retailer who uses advertising for a product, other than a drug or other product claiming to have a health related benefit or use, prepared by a supplier shall not be liable under this section unless the retailer participated in the preparation of the advertisement; knew or should have known

that the advertisement was deceptive, false, or misleading; refused to withdraw the product from sales upon the request of the attorney general pending a determination of whether the advertisement was deceptive, false, or misleading; refused upon the request of the attorney general to provide the name and address of the supplier; or refused to cooperate with the attorney general in an action brought against the supplier under this section.

“*Material fact*” as used in this subsection does not include repairs of damage to or adjustments on or replacements of parts with new parts of otherwise new merchandise if the repairs, adjustments or replacements are made to achieve compliance with factory specifications and are made before sale of the merchandise at retail and the actual cost of any labor and parts charged to or performed by a retailer for any such repairs, adjustments and parts does not exceed three hundred dollars or ten percent of the actual cost to a retailer including freight of the merchandise, whichever is less, providing that the seller posts in a conspicuous place notice that repairs, adjustments or replacements will be disclosed upon request. The exemption provided in this paragraph does not apply to the concealment, suppression or omission of a material fact if the purchaser requests disclosure of any repair, adjustment or replacement.

b. The advertisement for sale, lease or rent, or the actual sale, lease, or rental of any merchandise at a price or with a rebate or payment or other consideration to the purchaser which is contingent upon the procurement of prospective customers provided by the purchaser, or the procurement of sales, leases, or rentals to persons suggested by the purchaser, is declared to be an unlawful practice rendering any obligation incurred by the buyer in connection therewith, completely void and a nullity. The rights and obligations of any contract relating to such contingent price, rebate, or payment shall be interdependent and inseparable from the rights and obligations relating to the sale, lease, or rental.

c. It is an unlawful practice for any person to advertise the sale of merchandise at reduced rates due to the cessation of business operations and after the date of the first such advertisement remain in business under the same or substantially the same ownership, or under the same or substantially the same trade name, or to continue to offer for sale the same type of merchandise at the same location for more than one hundred twenty days. As used in this paragraph “*person*” includes a person who acquires an ownership interest in the business either within sixty days before the initial advertisement of the sale or at any time after the initial advertisement of the sale. In addition, a person acquiring an ownership interest shall comply with paragraph “*g*” if the person adds additional merchandise to the sale.

d. (1) No person shall offer or advertise within this state for sale or lease, any subdivided lands

without first filing with the real estate commission true and accurate copies of all road plans, plats, field notes, and diagrams of water, sewage, and electric power lines as they exist at the time of the filing, however, this filing is not required for a subdivision subject to section 306.21 or chapter 354. A filing shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars for each subdivision included, payable to the real estate commission.

(2) False or misleading statements filed pursuant to subparagraph (1) or section 306.21 or chapter 354, and advertising, offers to sell, or contracts not in substantial conformity with the filings made pursuant to section 306.21 or chapter 354 are unlawful.

e. Any violations of chapter 123 or any other provisions of law by a manufacturer, distiller, vintner, importer, or any other person participating in the distribution of alcoholic liquor or beer as defined in chapter 123.

f. A violation of a provision of sections 535C.1 through 535C.10 is an unlawful practice.

g. It is an unlawful practice for a person to acquire directly or indirectly an interest in a business which has either gone out of business or is going out of business and conduct or continue a going-out-of-business sale where additional merchandise has been added to the merchandise of the liquidating business for the purposes of the sale, unless the person provides a clear and conspicuous notice in all advertisements that merchandise has been added. The advertisement shall also state the customary retail price of the merchandise that has been added or brought in for the sale. The person acquiring the interest shall obtain a permit to hold the sale before commencing the sale. If the sale is to be held in a city which has an ordinance regulating going-out-of-business sales, then the permit shall be obtained from the city. If the sale is to be located outside of a city or in a city which does not have an ordinance regulating going-out-of-business sales, then the permit shall be obtained from the county in which the proposed sale is to be held. The county board of supervisors shall prescribe the procedures necessary to obtain the permit. The permit shall state the percentage of merchandise for sale that was obtained from the liquidating business and the percentage of merchandise for sale that was added from other sources. The permit or an accurate reproduction of the permit shall be clearly and conspicuously posted at all entrances to the site of the sale and at all locations where sales are consummated. A person who violates this paragraph, including any misrepresentation of the presence and the percentage of additional merchandise that had been added to that of the liquidating company, is liable for a civil penalty of not to exceed one thousand dollars for each day of each violation. The civil penalties collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the political entity which prosecutes the violation. The civil penalty is in addition to and not in lieu of

any criminal penalty. A political entity enforcing this paragraph may obtain a preliminary injunction without posting a bond to enjoin a violation of paragraph “c” and this paragraph pending a hearing.

This paragraph does not prohibit a city or county from adopting an ordinance prohibiting the conducting of a going-out-of-business sale in which additional merchandise is added to the merchandise of the liquidating business for the purposes of the sale.

h. It is an unlawful practice for a person to sell, lease, rent, or advertise the sale, lease, or rental of a water treatment system in this state, for which claims or representations of removing health-related contaminants are made, unless the water treatment system:

(1) Has been performance tested by a third-party testing agency that has been authorized by the Iowa department of public health. Alternatively, in lieu of third-party performance testing of the manufacturer’s water treatment system, the manufacturer may rely upon the manufacturer’s own test data after approval of the data by an accepted third-party evaluator as provided in this subparagraph. The Iowa department of public health shall review the qualifications of a third-party evaluator proposed by the manufacturer. The department may accept or reject a proposed third-party evaluator based upon the required review. If a third-party evaluator, accepted by the Iowa department of public health, finds that the manufacturer’s test data is reliable, adequate, and fairly presented, the manufacturer may rely upon that data to satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph after filing a copy of the test data and the report of the third-party evaluator with the Iowa department of public health. The testing agency shall use, or the evaluator shall review for the use of, approved methods of performance testing determined to be appropriate by the state hygienic laboratory.

(2) Has met the performance testing requirements specified in the testing protocol.

(3) Bears a conspicuous and legible label stating, “*IMPORTANT NOTICE — Read the Manufacturer’s Performance Data Sheet*” and is accompanied by a manufacturer’s performance data sheet.

The manufacturer’s performance data sheet shall be given to the buyer and shall be signed and dated by the buyer and the seller prior to the consummation of the sale of the water treatment system. The manufacturer’s performance data sheet shall contain information including, but not limited to:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the seller.

(b) The name, brand, or trademark under which the unit is sold, and its model number.

(c) Performance and test data including, but not limited to, the list of contaminants certified to

be reduced by the water treatment system; the test influent concentration level of each contaminant or surrogate for that contaminant; the percentage reduction or effluent concentration of each contaminant or surrogate; where applicable, the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or a treatment technique requirement or an action level established in lieu of a maximum contaminant level (MCL) specified in the national primary drinking water regulations; where applicable, the approximate capacity in gallons; where applicable, the period of time during which the unit is effective in reducing contaminants based upon the contaminant or surrogate influent concentrations used for the performance tests; where applicable, the flow rate, pressure, and operational temperature of the water during the performance tests.

(d) Installation instructions.

(e) The recommended operational procedures and requirements necessary for the proper operation of the unit including, but not limited to, electrical requirements; maximum and minimum pressure; flow rate; temperature limitations; maintenance requirements; and where applicable, replacement frequencies.

(f) The seller’s limited warranty.

(4) Is accompanied by the consumer information pamphlet compiled by the Iowa department of public health.

The consumer information pamphlet provided to the buyer of a water treatment system shall be compiled by the Iowa department of public health, reviewed annually, and updated as necessary. The consumer information pamphlet shall be distributed to persons selling water treatment systems and the costs of the consumer information pamphlet shall be borne by persons selling water treatment systems. The Iowa department of public health shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and charge all fees necessary to administer this section.

i. It is an unlawful practice for a person to sell, lease, rent, or advertise the sale, lease, or rental of a water treatment system in this state for which false or deceptive claims or representations of removing health-related contaminants are made.

j. It is an unlawful practice for a person to make any representation or claim that the seller’s water treatment system has been approved or endorsed by any agency of the state.

k. It is an unlawful practice for a supplier to commit a deceptive act or practice under chapter 537B.

l. It is an unlawful practice for a repair facility or manufacturer or distributor of aftermarket crash parts, as defined in section 537B.4, to commit a deceptive act or practice under chapter 537B.

m. It is an unlawful practice for a person to advertise the sale of wood products without disclosing information which may affect the price of the product.

An advertisement for all plywood and dimension lumber products shall include the grade and species, in accordance with federal products standards 1 and 20, and the measure. The products advertised shall also be labeled according to the federal products standards.

An advertisement for any other wood product shall include the grade and species, according to the applicable federal product standards, and the measure. These products need not be labeled.

An advertisement for any wood products must also include the following:

(1) The condition of the wood product, including but not limited to the following designations:

- (a) Green.
- (b) Kiln-dried.
- (c) Air-dried or partially air-dried.

(2) Whether the wood product consists of seconds, culls, shop grade, or ungraded material.

Use of any contrived or unrecognized grading standard is prohibited, and any factors affecting the final delivered price of the products shall be disclosed and displayed in a conspicuous place.

This paragraph applies only to persons who offer wood products for sale in the ordinary course of business, except that this paragraph does not apply to any person who produces rough-sawed lumber, commonly referred to as native lumber, in this state. For purposes of this paragraph:

“*Dimension lumber*” means softwood lumber nominally referred to as “*two inch by four inch*” or greater.

“*Labeling*” means all labels and other written, printed, branded, or graphic matter upon any building material.

“*Plywood*” means a structural material consisting of sheets or chips of wood glued or cemented together.

“*Wood products*” means any wood products derived from trees as a result of any work or manufacturing process upon the wood, and intended primarily for use as a building material.

n. (1) It is an unlawful practice for a person to misrepresent the geographic location of a supplier of a service or product by listing a fictitious business name or an assumed business name in a local telephone directory or directory assistance database if all of the following apply:

(a) The name purportedly represents the geographic location of the supplier.

(b) The listing does not identify the address, including the city and state, of the supplier.

(c) Calls made to a local telephone number are routinely forwarded to or otherwise transferred to a business location that is outside the local calling area covered by the local telephone directory or directory assistance database.

(2) A telephone company, provider of directory assistance, publisher of a local telephone directory, or officer, employee, or agent of such company, provider, or publisher shall not be liable in a civil action under this section for publishing in any di-

rectory or directory assistance database the listing of a fictitious or assumed business name of a person in violation of subparagraph (1) unless the telephone company, directory assistance provider, directory publisher, or officer, employee, or agent of the company, provider, or publisher is the person committing such violation.

(3) For purposes of this paragraph:

(a) “*Local telephone directory*” means a telephone classified advertising directory or the business section of a telephone directory that is distributed free of charge to some or all telephone subscribers in a local area.

(b) “*Local telephone number*” means a telephone number that has a three-number prefix used by the provider of telephone service for telephone customers physically located within the area covered by the local telephone directory in which the number is listed. The term does not include long distance numbers or 800, 888, or 900 exchange numbers listed in the telephone directory.

3. When it appears to the attorney general that a person has engaged in, is engaging in, or is about to engage in any practice declared to be unlawful by this section or when the attorney general believes it to be in the public interest that an investigation should be made to ascertain whether a person in fact has engaged in, is engaging in or is about to engage in, any such practice, the attorney general may:

a. Require such person to file on such forms as the attorney general may prescribe a statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the sale or advertisement of merchandise by such person, and such other data and information as the attorney general may deem necessary;

b. Examine under oath any person in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise;

c. Examine any merchandise or sample thereof, record, book, document, account or paper as the attorney general may deem necessary; and

d. Pursuant to an order of a district court impound any record, book, document, account, paper, or sample of merchandise that is produced in accordance with this section, and retain the same in the attorney general’s possession until the completion of all proceedings in connection with which the same are produced.

4. a. To accomplish the objectives and to carry out the duties prescribed by this section, the attorney general, in addition to other powers conferred upon the attorney general by this section, may issue subpoenas to any person, administer an oath or affirmation to any person, conduct hearings in aid of any investigation or inquiry, prescribe such forms and promulgate such rules as may be necessary, which rules shall have the force of law.

b. Subject to paragraph “c”, information, documents, testimony, or other evidence provided to the attorney general by a person pursuant to para-

graph “a” or subsection 3, or provided by a person as evidence in any civil action brought pursuant to this section, shall not be admitted in evidence, or used in any manner whatsoever, in any criminal prosecution or forfeiture proceeding against that person. If a criminal prosecution or forfeiture proceeding is initiated in a state court against a person who has provided information pursuant to paragraph “a” or subsection 3, the state shall have the burden of proof that the information provided was not used in any manner to further the criminal investigation, prosecution, or forfeiture proceeding.

c. Paragraph “b” does not apply unless the person has first asserted a right against self-incrimination and the attorney general has elected to provide the person with a written statement that the information, documents, testimony, or other evidence at issue are subject to paragraph “b”. After a person has been provided with such a written statement by the attorney general, a claim of privilege against self-incrimination is not a defense to any action or proceeding to obtain the information, documents, testimony, or other evidence. The limitation on the use of evidence in a criminal proceeding contained in this section does not apply to any prosecution or proceeding for perjury or contempt of court committed in the course of the giving or production of the information, documents, testimony, or other evidence.

5. Service by the attorney general of any notice requiring a person to file a statement or report, or of a subpoena upon any person, shall be made personally within this state, but if such cannot be obtained, substituted service therefor may be made in the following manner:

a. Personal service thereof without this state; or

b. The mailing thereof by registered mail to the last known place of business, residence or abode within or without this state of such person for whom the same is intended; or

c. As to any person other than a natural person, in the manner provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure as if a petition had been filed; or

d. Such service as a district court may direct in lieu of personal service within this state.

6. If a person fails or refuses to file a statement or report, or obey any subpoena issued by the attorney general, the attorney general may, after notice, apply to the Polk county district court or the district court for the county in which the person resides or is located and, after hearing, request an order:

a. Granting injunctive relief, restraining the sale or advertisement of any merchandise by such persons.

b. Dissolving a corporation created by or under the laws of this state or revoking or suspending the certificate of authority to do business in this state of a foreign corporation or revoking or suspending any other licenses, permits, or certificates issued

pursuant to law to such person which are used to further the allegedly unlawful practice.

c. Granting such other relief as may be required until the person files the statement or report, or obeys the subpoena.

7. A civil action pursuant to this section shall be by equitable proceedings. If it appears to the attorney general that a person has engaged in, is engaging in, or is about to engage in a practice declared to be unlawful by this section, the attorney general may seek and obtain in an action in a district court a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction prohibiting the person from continuing the practice or engaging in the practice or doing an act in furtherance of the practice. The court may make orders or judgments as necessary to prevent the use or employment by a person of any prohibited practices, or which are necessary to restore to any person in interest any moneys or property, real or personal, which have been acquired by means of a practice declared to be unlawful by this section, including the appointment of a receiver in cases of substantial and willful violation of this section. If a person has acquired moneys or property by any means declared to be unlawful by this section and if the cost of administering reimbursement outweighs the benefit to consumers or consumers entitled to the reimbursement cannot be located through reasonable efforts, the court may order disgorgement of moneys or property acquired by the person by awarding the moneys or property to the state to be used by the attorney general for the administration and implementation of this section. Except in an action for the concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact with intent that others rely upon it, it is not necessary in an action for reimbursement or an injunction, to allege or to prove reliance, damages, intent to deceive, or that the person who engaged in an unlawful act had knowledge of the falsity of the claim or ignorance of the truth. A claim for reimbursement may be proved by any competent evidence, including evidence that would be appropriate in a class action.

In addition to the remedies otherwise provided for in this subsection, the attorney general may request and the court may impose a civil penalty not to exceed forty thousand dollars per violation against a person found by the court to have engaged in a method, act, or practice declared unlawful under this section; provided, however, a course of conduct shall not be considered to be separate and different violations merely because the conduct is repeated to more than one person. In addition, on the motion of the attorney general or its own motion, the court may impose a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each day of intentional violation of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction issued under authority of this section. A penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection is in

addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to section 537.6113. Civil penalties ordered pursuant to this subsection shall be paid to the treasurer of state to be deposited in the general fund of the state.

8. When a receiver is appointed by the court pursuant to this section, the receiver shall have the power to sue for, collect, receive and take into possession all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, lands and tenements, books, records, documents, papers, choses in action, bills, notes and property of every description, derived by means of any practice declared to be illegal and prohibited by this section, including property with which such property has been mingled if it cannot be identified in kind because of such commingling, and to sell, convey, and assign the same and hold and dispose of the proceeds thereof under the direction of the court. Any person who has suffered damages as a result of the use or employment of any unlawful practices and submits proof to the satisfaction of the court that the person has in fact been damaged, may participate with general creditors in the distribution of the assets to the extent the person has sustained out-of-pocket losses. In the case of a partnership or business entity, the receiver shall settle the estate and distribute the assets under the direction of the court. The court shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising in such proceedings and may make such orders and judgments therein as may be required.

9. Subject to an order of the court terminating the business affairs of any person after receivership proceedings held pursuant to this section, the provisions of this section shall not bar any claim against any person who has acquired any moneys or property, real or personal, by means of any practice herein declared to be unlawful.

10. A civil action pursuant to this section may be commenced in the county in which the person against whom it is brought resides, has a principal place of business, or is doing business, or in the county where the transaction or any substantial portion of the transaction occurred, or where one or more of the victims reside.

11. In an action brought under this section, the attorney general is entitled to recover costs of the court action and any investigation which may have been conducted, including reasonable attorneys' fees, for the use of this state.

12. If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions of applications of the section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

13. The attorney general or the designee of the attorney general is deemed to be a regulatory agency under chapter 692 for the purpose of re-

ceiving criminal intelligence data relating to violations of this section.

14. This section does not apply to the newspaper, magazine, publication, or other print media in which the advertisement appears, or to the radio station, television station, or other electronic media which disseminates the advertisement if the newspaper, magazine, publication, radio station, television station, or other print or electronic media has no knowledge of the fraudulent intent, design, or purpose of the advertiser at the time the advertisement is accepted; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any advertisement which complies with the rules and regulations of, and the statutes administered by the federal trade commission.

15. The attorney general may bring an action on behalf of the residents of this state, or as *parens patriae*, under the federal Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, Pub. L. No. 103-297, and pursue any and all enforcement options available under that Act. Subsequent amendments to that Act which do not substantially alter its structure and purpose shall not be construed to affect the authority of the attorney general to pursue an action pursuant to this section, except to the extent the amendments specifically restrict the authority of the attorney general.

See also §9D.4, 13C.2, 13C.8, 123.19, 126.5, 321.69, 322G.10, 516D.9, 516E.10, 516E.15, 523A.807, 523G.9, 523I.205, 535C.10, 537.2403, 543D.18A, 551A.10, 552.13, 552A.5, 554.3513, 555A.6, 557A.16, 557B.14, 714.21A, 714A.5, 714B.7, 714D.7, 714E.6, 714F.9, 714G.11, 715A.8, 715C.2, and 716A.6

Section not amended; footnote revised

714.18 Evidence of financial responsibility.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, every person, firm, association, or corporation maintaining or conducting in Iowa any such course of instruction by classroom instruction or by correspondence or other distance delivery method, or soliciting in Iowa the sale of such course, shall file with the college student aid commission the following:

a. A continuous corporate surety bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of all contracts and agreements with students made by such person, firm, association, or corporation, or their salespersons; but the aggregate liability of the surety for all breaches of the conditions of the bond shall not exceed the sum of the bond. The surety on the bond may cancel the bond upon giving thirty days' written notice to the college student aid commission and thereafter shall be relieved of liability for any breach of condition occurring after the effective date of the cancellation.

b. A statement designating a resident agent for the purpose of receiving service in civil actions. In the absence of such designation, service may be had upon the secretary of state if service cannot

otherwise be made in this state.

c. A copy of any catalog, prospectus, brochure, or other advertising material intended for distribution in Iowa. Such material shall state the cost of the course offered, the schedule of refunds for portions of the course not completed, and if no refunds are to be paid, the material shall so state. Any contract induced by advertising materials not previously filed as provided in this chapter shall be voidable on the part of the pupil or any person liable for the tuition provided for in the contract.

2. A school licensed under the provisions of section 157.8 or 158.7 shall file with the college student aid commission the following:

a. (1) A continuous corporate surety bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of fifty thousand dollars or ten percent of the total annual tuition collected, whichever is less, conditioned for the faithful performance of all contracts and agreements with students made by such school. A school desiring to file a surety bond based on a percentage of annual tuition shall provide to the college student aid commission, in the form prescribed by the commission, a notarized statement attesting to the total amount of tuition collected in the preceding twelve-month period. The commission shall determine the sufficiency of the statement and the amount of the bond. Tuition information submitted pursuant to this subparagraph shall be kept confidential.

(2) If the school has filed a performance bond with an agency of the United States government pursuant to federal law, the college student aid commission shall reduce the bond required by this paragraph "a" by an amount equal to the amount of the federal bond.

(3) The aggregate liability of the surety for all breaches of the conditions of the bond shall not exceed the sum of the bond. The surety on the bond may cancel the bond upon giving thirty days' written notice to the college student aid commission and thereafter shall be relieved of liability for any breach of condition occurring after the effective date of the cancellation.

(4) The college student aid commission may accept a letter of credit from a bank in lieu of the

corporate surety bond required by this paragraph "a".

b. The statement required in subsection 1, paragraph "b".

c. The materials required in subsection 1, paragraph "c".

2009 Acts, ch 12, §15
Section amended

714.21A Civil enforcement.

A violation of chapter 261B, or section 714.17, 714.18, 714.20, 714.23, or 714.25 constitutes an unlawful practice pursuant to section 714.16.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §16
NEW section

714.22 Trade and vocational schools — exemption — conditions.

The provisions of sections 714.17 through 714.21 shall not apply to trade or vocational schools if they meet either of the following conditions:

1. File a bond or a bond is filed on their behalf by a parent corporation with the college student aid commission as required by section 714.18.

2. File an annual sworn statement, or such statement is filed on their behalf by a parent corporation, certified by a certified public accountant, showing all assets and liabilities of the trade or vocational school and the assets of any parent corporation. The statement shall show the trade or vocational school's net worth, or the net worth of the parent corporation, to be not less than five times the amount of the bond required by section 714.18. If a parent corporation files the statement or its net worth is included in the statement to comply with this subsection, the parent corporation shall appoint a registered agent and otherwise is subject to section 714.18, subsection 1, paragraph "b", and is liable for the breach of any contract or agreement with students as well as liable for any fraud in connection with the contract or agreement or for any violation of section 714.16 by the trade or vocational school or any of its agents or salespersons.

2009 Acts, ch 12, §17
Subsections 1 and 2 amended

CHAPTER 714E

FORECLOSURE CONSULTANTS

714E.1 Definitions.

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

1. "*Business day*" means any calendar day except Saturday, Sunday, or a public holiday including a holiday observed on a Monday.

2. "*Contract*" means an agreement, or a term in an agreement, between a foreclosure consultant

and an owner for the rendition of a service.

3. a. "*Foreclosure consultant*" means a person who, directly or indirectly, makes a solicitation, representation, or offer to an owner to perform for compensation or who, for compensation, performs a service which the person in any manner represents will do any of the following:

(1) Stop or postpone a foreclosure, foreclosure

sale, forfeiture, sheriff's sale, or tax sale.

(2) Obtain a forbearance, modification, or repayment plan for a beneficiary or mortgagee.

(3) Assist the owner to exercise the right of redemption, cure the mortgage default, cure the real estate contract default, or redeem the property from a tax sale.

(4) Obtain an extension of the period within which the owner may reinstate the owner's obligation.

(5) Obtain a waiver of an acceleration clause contained in a promissory note or contract secured by a mortgage on a residence in foreclosure or contained in the mortgage.

(6) Assist the owner in foreclosure, foreclosure sale, forfeiture, sheriff's sale, tax sale, or loan default to obtain a loan or advance of funds.

(7) Avoid or ameliorate the impairment of the owner's credit resulting from the recording of a notice of default or the conduct of a foreclosure sale or a forfeiture of a real estate contract.

(8) Save the owner's residence from foreclosure, foreclosure sale, forfeiture, sheriff's sale, or tax sale.

(9) Negotiate or obtain a mortgage loan or real estate contract modification, forbearance, repayment plan, or other loss mitigation for the consumer.

b. "*Foreclosure consultant*" does not include any of the following:

(1) A person licensed to practice law in this state when the person renders service in the course of the person's practice as an attorney at law.

(2) A person licensed to engage in the business of debt management under chapter 533A, when the person is engaged in the business of debt management.

(3) A person licensed as a real estate broker or salesperson under chapter 543B, when the person engages in acts whose performance requires licensure under that chapter unless the person is engaged in offering services designed to, or purportedly designed to, enable the owner to retain possession of the residence in foreclosure.

(4) A person licensed as an accountant under chapter 542 when the person is acting in any capacity for which the person is licensed under those provisions.

(5) A person or the person's authorized agent acting under the express authority or written approval of the United States department of housing and urban development or other department or agency of the United States or this state to provide services.

(6) A person who holds or is owed an obligation secured by a lien on a residence in foreclosure when the person performs services in connection with the obligation or lien if the obligation or lien did not arise as the result of or as part of a proposed foreclosure reconveyance.

(7) A person or entity doing business under

any law of this state, or of the United States, relating to banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, industrial loan and thrift companies, regulated lenders, credit unions, insurance companies, or a mortgagee approved by the United States department of housing and urban development, and a subsidiary or affiliate of these persons or entities, and an agent or employee of these persons or entities while engaged in the business of such persons or entities.

(8) A person licensed as a mortgage broker or mortgage banker pursuant to chapter 535B, when acting under the authority of that license.

(9) A person registered as a mortgage broker or mortgage banker or originator pursuant to chapter 535B, when acting under the authority of that registration.

(10) A nonprofit agency or organization that offers counseling or advice to an owner of a residence in foreclosure or loan default if the nonprofit agency or organization does not contract for services with for-profit lenders or foreclosure purchasers.

(11) A judgment creditor of the owner, to the extent that the judgment creditor's claim accrued prior to the personal service of the foreclosure notice required by section 654.2D, but excluding a person who purchased the claim after such personal service.

(12) A foreclosure purchaser as defined in section 714F.1.

4. "*Foreclosure reconveyance*" means a transaction involving all of the following:

a. The transfer of title to real property by an owner during a foreclosure proceeding, forfeiture proceeding, or tax sale, either by transfer of interest from the owner or by creation of a mortgage or other lien or encumbrance during the foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale process that allows the acquirer to obtain title to the property by redeeming the property as a junior lienholder.

b. The subsequent conveyance, or promise of a subsequent conveyance, of an interest back to the owner by the acquirer or a person acting in participation with the acquirer that allows the owner to possess either the residence in foreclosure or any other real property, which interest includes but is not limited to an interest in a contract for deed, purchase agreement, option to purchase, or lease.

5. "*Owner*" means the record owner or holder of an equitable interest through contract of the residence in foreclosure at the time the notice of pendency was recorded, or at the time the default notice was served.

6. "*Person*" means the same as defined in section 4.1.

7. "*Residence in foreclosure*" or "*affected residence*" means residential real property consisting of one to four family dwelling units, one of which the owner occupies as the owner's principal place of residence, where a delinquency or default on any loan payment or debt is secured by or attached

to the residential real property including but not limited to contract for deed payments, real estate contracts, or real estate taxes.

8. “Service” includes but is not limited to any of the following:

a. Debt, budget, or financial counseling of any type.

b. Receiving money for the purpose of distributing the money to creditors in payment or partial payment of an obligation secured by a lien on a residence in foreclosure.

c. Contacting creditors on behalf of an owner of a residence in foreclosure.

d. Arranging or attempting to arrange for an extension of the period within which the owner of a residence in foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale may cure the owner’s default and reinstate the owner’s obligation.

e. Arranging or attempting to arrange for a delay or postponement of the time of sale of the residence in foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale.

f. Advising the filing of a document or assisting in any manner in the preparation of a document for filing with a bankruptcy court.

g. Giving advice, explanation, or instruction to an owner of a residence in foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale which in any manner relates to the cure of a default in or the reinstatement of an obligation secured by a lien on the affected residence, the full satisfaction of that obligation, or the postponement or avoidance of a sale or loss of the affected residence, pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §179

Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended

714E.4 Violations.

It is a violation of this chapter for a foreclosure consultant to do any of the following:

1. Claim, demand, charge, collect, or receive compensation until after the foreclosure consultant has fully performed each and every service the foreclosure consultant contracted to perform

or represented the foreclosure consultant would perform.

2. Claim, demand, charge, collect, or receive a fee, interest, or other compensation for any reason which exceeds eight percent per annum of the amount of any loan which the foreclosure consultant may make to the owner. Such a loan must not, as provided in subsection 3, be secured by the residence in foreclosure or any other real or personal property.

3. Take a wage assignment, a lien of any type on real or personal property, or other security to secure the payment of compensation. Any such security is void and unenforceable.

4. Receive consideration from any third party in connection with services rendered to an owner unless the consideration is first fully disclosed to the owner.

5. Acquire an interest, directly or indirectly, or by means of a subsidiary or affiliate in a residence in foreclosure from an owner with whom the foreclosure consultant has contracted.

6. Take a power of attorney from an owner for any purpose, except to inspect documents as provided by law.

7. Induce or attempt to induce an owner to enter into a contract which does not comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter.

8. Claim, demand, charge, collect, or receive a fee, interest, or other compensation for promising to negotiate a mortgage loan or real estate contract modification, forbearance, repayment plan, or other loss mitigation for the consumer and fail to successfully negotiate such a modification, forbearance, repayment plan, or other loss mitigation.

9. Prohibit the borrower from contacting any lender, servicer, government entity, attorney, counselor, individual, or company that may seek to help the consumer. Any such provision is void and unenforceable.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §180

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

CHAPTER 714F

FORECLOSURE RECONVEYANCES

714F.1 Definitions.

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

1. “Business day” means any calendar day except Saturday, Sunday, or a public holiday including a holiday observed on a Monday.

2. “Foreclosed homeowner” means an owner of residential real property, including a condominium, that is the primary residence of the owner and whose mortgage on the real property is or was in foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale.

3. a. “Foreclosure purchaser” means a person

that has acted as the acquirer in a foreclosure reconveyance. “Foreclosure purchaser” includes a person that has acted in joint venture or joint enterprise with one or more acquirers in a foreclosure reconveyance.

b. “Foreclosure purchaser” does not include any of the following:

(1) A natural person who shows that the natural person is not in the business of foreclosure purchasing and has a prior personal relationship with the foreclosed homeowner.

(2) A person or entity doing business under

any law of this state, or of the United States, relating to banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, industrial loan and thrift companies, regulated lenders, credit unions, insurance companies, or a mortgagee or mortgage servicer approved by the United States department of housing and urban development or any other nationally recognized government-sponsored enterprise, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such persons or entities, and any agent or employee of such persons or entities while engaged in the business of such persons or entities.

4. “*Foreclosure reconveyance*” means a transaction involving both of the following:

a. The transfer of title to real property by a foreclosed homeowner during a foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale, either by transfer of interest from the foreclosed homeowner or by creation of a mortgage or other lien or encumbrance during the process that allows the acquirer to obtain title to the property by redeeming the property as a junior lienholder.

b. The subsequent conveyance, or promise of a subsequent conveyance, of an interest back to the foreclosed homeowner by the acquirer or a person acting in participation with the acquirer that allows the foreclosed homeowner to possess either the affected residence or other real property, which interest includes but is not limited to an interest in a contract for deed, purchase agreement, option to purchase, or lease.

5. “*Resale*” means a bona fide market sale of the property subject to the foreclosure reconveyance by the foreclosure purchaser to an unaffiliated third party.

6. “*Resale price*” means the gross sale price of the property on resale.

7. “*Residence in foreclosure*” or “*affected residence*” means residential real property consisting of one to four family dwelling units, one of which the foreclosed homeowner occupies as the foreclosed homeowner’s principal place of residence, where a delinquency or default on any loan payment or debt is secured by or attached to the residential real property, including but not limited to contract for deed payments, real estate contracts, or real estate taxes.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §166

Subsection 4, paragraphs a and b amended

714F.3 Contract terms.

1. A contract required by section 714F.2 must contain the entire agreement of the parties and shall include all the following terms:

a. The real name, business address, and the telephone number of the foreclosure purchaser.

b. The address of the residence in foreclosure.

c. The total consideration to be given by the foreclosure purchaser in connection with or incident to the sale.

d. A complete description of the terms of payment or other consideration including but not lim-

ited to any services of any nature that the foreclosure purchaser represents the foreclosure purchaser will perform for the foreclosed homeowner before or after the sale.

e. The time at which possession is to be transferred to the foreclosure purchaser.

f. A complete description of the terms of any related agreement designed to allow the foreclosed homeowner to remain in the home including but not limited to a rental agreement, repurchase agreement, contract for deed, or lease with option to buy.

g. A notice of cancellation as provided in section 714F.5.

h. The following notice in at least fourteen point boldface type, if the contract is printed or in capital letters if the contract is typed, and completed with the name of the foreclosure purchaser, immediately above the statement required by section 714F.5:

NOTICE REQUIRED BY IOWA LAW

Until your right to cancel this contract has ended, (name) or anyone working for (name) CANNOT ask you to sign or have you sign any deed or any other document.

2. The contract required by section 714F.2 survives delivery of any instrument of conveyance of the residence in foreclosure, but has no effect on persons other than the parties to the contract.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §181
Subsection 2 amended

714F.4 Contract cancellation.

1. In addition to any other right of rescission, the foreclosed homeowner has the right to cancel any contract with a foreclosure purchaser until midnight of the third business day following the day on which the foreclosed homeowner signs a contract that complies with this chapter or until 8:00 a.m. on the last day of the period during which the foreclosed homeowner has a right of redemption, whichever occurs first.

2. Cancellation occurs when the foreclosed homeowner delivers, by any means, written notice of cancellation, provided that, at a minimum, the contract and the notice of cancellation contains a physical address to which notice of cancellation may be mailed or otherwise delivered. A post office box does not constitute a physical address. A post office box may be designated for delivery by mail only if it is accompanied by a physical address at which the notice could be delivered by a method other than mail. An electronic mail address may be provided in addition to the physical address. If cancellation is mailed, delivery is effective upon mailing. If electronically mailed, cancellation is effective upon transmission.

3. A notice of cancellation given by the foreclosed homeowner need not take the particular

form as provided with the contract.

4. Within ten days following receipt of a notice of cancellation given in accordance with this section, the foreclosure purchaser shall return without condition any original contract and any other documents signed by the foreclosed homeowner.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §167
Subsection 2 amended

714F.6 Waiver.

A waiver of the provisions of this chapter is void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy, except a consumer may waive the three-day right to cancel provided in section 714F.4 if the property is subject to a foreclosure sale, tax sale, or contract forfeiture within the three business days and the shortened cancellation period was not caused by the foreclosure purchaser or an agent of the foreclosure purchaser. A waiver of a foreclosed homeowner's right to cancel shall be in a handwritten statement signed by all parties holding title to the foreclosed property.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §182
Section amended

714F.8 Prohibited practices.

A foreclosure purchaser shall not do any of the following:

1. Enter into, or attempt to enter into, a foreclosure reconveyance with a foreclosed homeowner unless all of the following apply:

a. The foreclosure purchaser verifies and can demonstrate that the foreclosed homeowner has a reasonable ability to pay for the subsequent conveyance of an interest back to the foreclosed homeowner. In the case of a lease with an option to purchase, payment ability also includes the reasonable ability to make the lease payments and purchase the property within the term of the option to purchase. A rebuttable presumption arises that a foreclosed homeowner is reasonably able to pay for the subsequent conveyance if the foreclosed homeowner's payments for primary housing expenses and regular principal and interest payments on other personal debt, on a monthly basis, do not exceed sixty percent of the foreclosed homeowner's monthly gross income. For the purposes of this section, "*primary housing expenses*" means the sum of payments for regular principal, interest, rent, utilities, hazard insurance, real estate taxes, and association dues. A rebuttable presumption arises that the foreclosure purchaser has not verified reasonable payment ability if the foreclosure purchaser has not obtained documents other than a statement by the foreclosed homeowner of assets, liabilities, and income.

b. The foreclosure purchaser and the foreclosed homeowner complete a closing for any foreclosure reconveyance in which the foreclosure purchaser obtains a deed or mortgage from a fore-

closed homeowner. For purposes of this section, "*closing*" means an in-person meeting to complete final documents incident to the sale of the real property or the creation of a mortgage on the real property conducted by a closing agent, who is not employed by or an affiliate of the foreclosure purchaser, or employed by such an affiliate, and who does not have a business or personal relationship with the foreclosure purchaser other than the provision of real estate settlement services.

c. The foreclosure purchaser obtains the written consent of the foreclosed homeowner to a grant by the foreclosure purchaser of any interest in the property during such times as the foreclosed homeowner maintains any interest in the property.

d. The foreclosure purchaser complies with the requirements for disclosure, loan terms, and conduct in the federal Home Ownership Equity Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1639, for any foreclosure reconveyance in which the foreclosed homeowner obtains a vendee interest in a contract for deed, regardless of whether the terms of the contract for deed meet the annual percentage rate or points and fees requirements for a covered loan in 12 C.F.R. § 226.32(a) and (b).

2. Enter into a foreclosure reconveyance unless the foreclosure purchaser notifies all existing mortgage lien holders of the foreclosure purchaser's intent to accept conveyance of any interest in the property from the foreclosed homeowner, and fully complies with all terms and conditions contained in the mortgage lien documents including but not limited to due-on-sale provisions or meeting all qualification requirements for assuming the repayment of the mortgage.

3. Fail to do any of the following:

a. Ensure that title to the subject dwelling has been reconveyed to the foreclosed homeowner.

b. (1) Make a payment to the foreclosed homeowner such that the foreclosed homeowner has received consideration in an amount of at least eighty-two percent of the fair market value of the property, as the property was when the foreclosed homeowner vacated the property, within ninety days of either the eviction or voluntary relinquishment of possession of the property by the foreclosed homeowner. The foreclosure purchaser shall make a detailed accounting of the basis for the payment amount, or a detailed accounting of the reasons for failure to make a payment, including providing written documentation of expenses, within this ninety-day period. The accounting shall be on a form prescribed by the attorney general, in consultation with the superintendent of the banking division of the department of commerce without being subject to the rulemaking procedures of chapter 17A.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph "b", all of the following shall apply:

(a) A rebuttable presumption arises that an appraisal by a person licensed or certified by an agency of the federal government or this state to appraise real estate constitutes the fair market value of the property.

(b) The time for determining the fair market value amount shall be determined in the foreclosure reconveyance contract as either at the time of the execution of the foreclosure reconveyance contract or at resale. If the contract states that the fair market value shall be determined at the time of resale, the fair market value shall be the resale price if it is sold within sixty days of the eviction or voluntary relinquishment of the property by the foreclosed homeowner. If the contract states that the fair market value shall be determined at the time of resale, and the resale is not completed within sixty days of the eviction or voluntary relinquishment of the property by the foreclosed homeowner, but the fair market value shall be recalculated as the resale price on resale and an additional payment amount, if appropriate, based on the resale price, shall be made to the foreclosed homeowner within fifteen days of resale, and a detailed accounting of the basis for the payment amount, or a detailed accounting of the reasons for failure to make additional payment, shall be made within fifteen days of resale, including providing written documentation of expenses. The accounting shall be on a form prescribed by the attorney general, in consultation with the superintendent of the banking division of the department of commerce, without being subject to the rulemaking procedures of chapter 17A.

(c) “*Consideration*” means any payment or thing of value provided to the foreclosed homeowner, including payment of unpaid rent or contract for deed payments owed by the foreclosed homeowner prior to the date of eviction or voluntary relinquishment of the property, reasonable costs paid to third parties necessary to complete the foreclosure reconveyance transaction, payment of money to satisfy a debt or legal obligation of the foreclosed homeowner that creates a lien against the affected residence, or the payment of reasonable cost of repairs for damage to the dwelling caused by the foreclosed homeowner; or a payment of a penalty imposed by a court for the filing of a frivolous claim under section 714F.9, subsection 6, but “*consideration*” shall not include amounts imputed as a down payment or fee to the foreclosure purchaser, or a person acting in participation with the foreclosure purchaser, incident to a contract for deed, lease, or option to purchase entered into as part of the foreclosure reconveyance, except for reasonable costs paid to third parties

necessary to complete the foreclosure reconveyance.

4. Enter into repurchase or lease terms as part of the subsequent conveyance that are unfair or commercially unreasonable, or engage in any other unfair conduct.

5. Represent, directly or indirectly, any of the following:

a. The foreclosure purchaser is acting as an advisor or a consultant, or in any other manner represents that the foreclosure purchaser is acting on behalf of the foreclosed homeowner.

b. The foreclosure purchaser has a qualification, certification, or licensure that the foreclosure purchaser does not have, or that the foreclosure purchaser is not a member of a licensed profession if that is untrue.

c. The foreclosure purchaser is assisting the foreclosed homeowner to “save the house” or a substantially similar phrase.

d. The foreclosure purchaser is assisting the foreclosed homeowner in preventing a completed foreclosure, forfeiture, or tax sale if the result of the transaction is that the foreclosed homeowner will not complete a redemption of the property.

6. Make any other statements, directly or by implication, or engage in any other conduct that is false, deceptive, or misleading, or that has the likelihood to cause confusion or misunderstanding, including but not limited to statements regarding the value of the residence in foreclosure, the amount of proceeds the foreclosed homeowner will receive after a foreclosure sale, any contract term, or the foreclosed homeowner’s rights or obligations incident to or arising out of the foreclosure reconveyance.

7. Do any of the following until the time during which the foreclosed homeowner may cancel the transaction has fully elapsed:

a. Accept from a foreclosed homeowner an execution of, or induce a foreclosed homeowner to execute, an instrument of conveyance of any interest in the residence in foreclosure.

b. Record with the county recorder or file with the registrar of titles any document including but not limited to an instrument of conveyance, signed by the foreclosed homeowner.

c. Transfer or encumber or purport to transfer or encumber any interest in the residence in foreclosure to any third party.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §168
Subsection 3, paragraph b, subparagraph division (c) amended

714F.9 Enforcement.

1. *Remedies.* A violation of this chapter is an unlawful practice pursuant to section 714.16, and all the remedies of section 714.16 are available for such an action. A private cause of action brought under this chapter by a foreclosed homeowner is in the public interest. A foreclosed homeowner may

bring an action for a violation of this chapter. If the court finds a violation of this chapter, the court shall award to the foreclosed homeowner actual damages, appropriate equitable relief, and the costs of the action, and shall award reasonable fees to the foreclosed homeowner's attorney. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an action shall not be brought on the basis of a violation of this chapter except by a foreclosed homeowner against whom the violation was committed or by the attorney general. This limitation does not apply to administrative action by the superintendent of the banking division of the department of commerce.

2. *Exemplary damages.* In a private right of action for a violation of this chapter, the court may award exemplary damages. If the court determines that an award of exemplary damages is appropriate, the amount of exemplary damages awarded shall not be less than one and one-half times the foreclosed homeowner's actual damages. Any claim for exemplary damages brought pursuant to this section must be commenced within four years after the date of the alleged violation.

3. *Remedies cumulative.* The remedies provided in this section are cumulative and do not restrict any remedy that is otherwise available. The provisions of this chapter are not exclusive and are in addition to any other requirements, rights, remedies, and penalties provided by law. No action under this section shall affect the rights in the foreclosed property held by a good faith purchaser for value.

4. *Criminal penalty.* A foreclosure purchaser who engages in a practice which would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a foreclosed homeowner is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. Prosecution or conviction for any one of the violations does not bar prosecution or conviction for any other offenses.

5. *Failure of transaction.* Failure of the parties to complete the reconveyance transaction, in the absence of additional misconduct, shall not subject a foreclosure purchaser to the criminal penalties under this chapter.

6. *Stay of eviction action.*

a. A court hearing an eviction action against a foreclosed homeowner must issue an automatic stay, without imposition of a bond, if the foreclosed homeowner makes a prima facie showing that all of the following apply:

(1) The foreclosed homeowner has done any of the following:

(a) Commenced an action concerning a foreclosure reconveyance.

(b) Asserts a defense that the property that is the subject of the eviction action is also the subject of a foreclosure reconveyance in violation of this chapter.

(c) Asserts a claim or affirmative defense of fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement, or deceptive practice, in connection with a foreclosure reconveyance.

(2) The foreclosed homeowner owned the residence in foreclosure.

(3) The foreclosed homeowner conveyed title to the residence in foreclosure to a third party upon a promise that the foreclosed homeowner would be allowed to occupy the residence in foreclosure or other real property in which the foreclosure purchaser or a person acting in participation with the foreclosure purchaser has an interest and that the residence in foreclosure or other real property would be the subject of a foreclosure reconveyance.

(4) Since the conveyance, the foreclosed homeowner has continuously occupied the residence in foreclosure or other real property in which the foreclosure purchaser or a person acting in participation with the foreclosure purchaser has an interest.

b. For purposes of this subsection, notarized affidavits are acceptable means of proof to meet the foreclosed homeowner's burden. Upon good cause shown, a foreclosed homeowner may request and the court may grant up to an additional two weeks to produce evidence required to make the prima facie showing.

c. A court may award to a plaintiff a penalty of up to five hundred dollars upon a showing that the foreclosed homeowner filed a frivolous claim or asserted a frivolous defense.

d. The automatic stay expires upon the later of any of the following:

(1) The failure of the foreclosed homeowner to commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction in connection with a foreclosed reconveyance transaction within ninety days after the issuance of the stay.

(2) The issuance of an order lifting the stay by a court hearing claims related to the foreclosure reconveyance.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §183
Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 714H

CONSUMER FRAUD — PRIVATE ACTIONS

Chapter applies to causes of actions accruing on or after
July 1, 2009; 2009 Acts, ch 167, §9

714H.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Private Right of Action for Consumer Frauds Act*”.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §1, 9
Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;
2009 Acts, ch 167, §9
NEW section

714H.2 Definitions.

1. “*Actual damages*” means all compensatory damages proximately caused by the prohibited practice or act that are reasonably ascertainable in amount. “*Actual damages*” does not include damages for bodily injury, pain and suffering, mental distress, or loss of consortium, loss of life, or loss of enjoyment of life.

2. “*Advertisement*” means the same as defined in section 714.16.

3. “*Consumer*” means a natural person or the person’s legal representative.

4. “*Consumer merchandise*” means merchandise offered for sale or lease, or sold or leased, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

5. “*Deception*” means an act or practice that is likely to mislead a substantial number of consumers as to a material fact or facts.

6. “*Merchandise*” means the same as defined in section 714.16.

7. “*Person*” means the same as defined in section 714.16.

8. “*Sale*” means any sale or offer for sale of consumer merchandise for cash or credit.

9. “*Unfair practice*” means the same as defined in section 714.16.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §2, 9
Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;
2009 Acts, ch 167, §9
NEW section

714H.3 Prohibited practices and acts.

1. A person shall not engage in a practice or act the person knows or reasonably should know is an unfair practice, deception, fraud, false pretense, or false promise, or the misrepresentation, concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact, with the intent that others rely upon the unfair practice, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, concealment, suppression, or omission in connection with the advertisement, sale, or lease of consumer merchandise, or the solicitation of contributions for charitable purposes. For the purposes of this chapter, a claimant alleging an unfair practice, deception,

fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation must prove that the prohibited practice related to a material fact or facts. “*Solicitations of contributions for charitable purposes*” does not include solicitations made on behalf of a political organization as defined in section 13C.1, solicitations made on behalf of a religious organization as defined in section 13C.1, solicitations made on behalf of a state, regionally, or nationally accredited college or university, or solicitations made on behalf of a nonprofit foundation benefiting a state, regionally, or nationally accredited college or university subject to section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

2. A person shall not engage in any practice or act that is in violation of any of the following:

- a. Section 321.69.
- b. Chapter 516D.
- c. Section 516E.5, 516E.9, or 516E.10.
- d. Chapter 555A.
- e. Section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraphs “b” through “n”.
- f. Chapter 714A.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §3, 9
Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;
2009 Acts, ch 167, §9
NEW section

714H.4 Exclusions.

1. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

a. Merchandise offered or provided by any of the following persons, including business entities organized under Title XII by those persons and the officers, directors, employees, and agents of those persons or business entities, pursuant to a profession or business for which they are licensed or registered:

- (1) Insurance companies subject to Title XIII.
- (2) Attorneys licensed to practice law in this state.

(3) Financial institutions which includes any bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, any savings and loan association or savings bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, and any credit union organized under the provisions of any state or federal law, and any affiliate or subsidiary of a bank, savings and loan association, savings bank, or credit union.

(4) Persons or facilities licensed, certified, or registered under chapters 135B, 135C, 135J, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152A, 152B, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 155A, 156, 169, 522B, 542, 542B, 543B, 544A, or 544B.

b. Advertising by a retailer for a product, other than a drug or other product claiming to have a health-related benefit or use, if the advertising is prepared by a supplier, unless the retailer participated in the preparation of the advertisement or knew or should have known that the advertisement was deceptive, false, or misleading.

c. In connection with an advertisement that violates this chapter, the newspaper, magazine, publication, or other print media in which the advertisement appears, including the publisher of the newspaper, magazine, publication, or other print media in which the advertisement appears, or the radio station, television station, or other electronic media which disseminates the advertisement, including an employee, agent, or representative of the publisher, newspaper, magazine, publication or other print media, or the radio station, television station, or other electronic media.

d. The provision of local exchange carrier telephone service pursuant to a certificate issued under section 476.29.

e. Public utilities as defined in section 476.1 that furnish gas by a piped distribution system or electricity to the public for compensation.

f. Any advertisement that complies with the statutes, rules, and regulations of the federal trade commission.

g. Conduct that is required or permitted by the orders or rules of, or a statute administered by, a federal, state, or local governmental agency.

h. An affirmative act that violates this chapter but is specifically required by other applicable law, to the extent that the actor could not reasonably avoid a violation of this chapter.

i. In any action relating to a charitable solicitation, an individual who has engaged in the charitable solicitation as an unpaid, uncompensated volunteer and who does not receive monetary gain of any sort from engaging in the solicitation.

j. The provision of cable television service or video service pursuant to a franchise under section 364.2 or 477A.2.

k. A corporation holding one or more industrial loan licenses pursuant to chapter 536A and employing fewer than sixty full-time employees or a corporation holding one or more regulated loan licenses pursuant to chapter 536 and employing fewer than sixty full-time employees. For purposes of this paragraph, "corporation" means the same as defined in section 536A.2.

2. "Material fact" as used in this chapter does not include repairs of damage to, adjustments on, or replacements of parts with new parts of otherwise new merchandise if the repairs, adjustments, or replacements are made to achieve compliance with factory specifications and are made before sale of the merchandise at retail and the actual cost of any labor and parts charged to or performed by a retailer for any such repairs, adjustments,

and parts does not exceed three hundred dollars or ten percent of the actual cost to a retailer including freight of the merchandise, whichever is less, provided that the seller posts in a conspicuous place notice that repairs, adjustments, or replacements will be disclosed upon request. The exclusion provided in this subsection does not apply to the concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact if the purchaser requests disclosure of any repair, adjustment, or replacement.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §4, 9
Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;
2009 Acts, ch 167, §9
NEW section

714H.5 Private right of action.

1. A consumer who suffers an ascertainable loss of money or property as the result of a prohibited practice or act in violation of this chapter may bring an action at law to recover actual damages. The court may order such equitable relief as it deems necessary to protect the public from further violations, including temporary and permanent injunctive relief.

2. If the court finds that a person has violated this chapter and the consumer is awarded actual damages, the court shall award to the consumer the costs of the action and to the consumer's attorney reasonable fees. Reasonable attorney fees shall be determined by the value of the time reasonably expended by the attorney including but not limited to consideration of the following factors:

- a. The time and labor required.
- b. The novelty and difficulty of the issues in the case.
- c. The skills required to perform the legal services properly.
- d. The preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to the attorney's acceptance of the case.
- e. The customary fee.
- f. Whether the fee is fixed or contingent.
- g. The time limitations imposed by the client or the circumstances of the case.
- h. The amount of money involved in the case and the results obtained.
- i. The experience, reputation, and ability of the attorney.
- j. The undesirability of the case.
- k. The nature and length of the professional relationship between the attorney and the client.
- l. Attorney fee awards in similar cases.

3. In order to recover damages, a claim under this section shall be proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

4. If the finder of fact finds by a preponderance of clear, convincing, and satisfactory evidence that a prohibited practice or act in violation of this chapter constitutes willful and wanton disregard for the rights or safety of another, in addition to an

award of actual damages, statutory damages up to three times the amount of actual damages may be awarded to a prevailing consumer.

5. An action pursuant to this chapter must be brought within two years of the occurrence of the last event giving rise to the cause of action under this chapter or within two years of the discovery of the violation of this chapter by the person bringing the action, whichever is later.

6. This section shall not affect a consumer's right to seek relief under any other theory of law.

7. A person shall not be held liable in any action brought under this section for a violation of this chapter if the person shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation was not intentional and resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §5, 9

Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;

2009 Acts, ch 167, §9

NEW section

714H.6 Attorney general notification.

1. A party filing a petition, counterclaim, cross-petition, or pleading, or any count thereof, in intervention alleging a violation under this chapter, within seven days following the date of filing such pleading, shall provide a copy to the attorney general and, within seven days following entry of any final judgment in the action, shall provide a copy of the judgment to the attorney general.

2. A party appealing to district court a small claims order or judgment involving an issue raised under this chapter, within seven days of providing notice of the appeal, shall notify the attorney general in writing and provide a copy of the pleading raising the issue and a copy of the small claims court order or judgment.

3. A party appealing an order or judgment involving an issue raised under this chapter, within seven days following the date such notice of appeal is filed with the court, shall notify the attorney general in writing and provide a copy of the pleading raising the issue and a copy of the court order or judgment being appealed.

4. Upon timely application to the court in which an action involving an issue raised under

this chapter is pending, the attorney general may intervene as a party at any time or may be heard at any time. The attorney general's failure to intervene shall not preclude the attorney general from bringing a separate enforcement action.

5. All copies of pleadings, orders, judgments, and notices required by this section to be sent to the attorney general shall be sent by certified mail unless the attorney general has previously been provided such copies of pleadings, orders, judgments, or notices in the same action by certified mail, in which case subsequent mailings may be made by regular mail. Failure to provide the required mailings to the attorney general shall not be grounds for dismissal of an action under this chapter, but shall be grounds for a subsequent action by the attorney general to vacate or modify the judgment.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §6, 9

Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;

2009 Acts, ch 167, §9

NEW section

714H.7 Class actions.

A class action lawsuit alleging a violation of this chapter shall not be filed with a court unless it has been approved by the attorney general. The attorney general shall approve the filing of a class action lawsuit alleging a violation of this chapter unless the attorney general determines that the lawsuit is frivolous. This section shall not affect the requirements of any other law or of the Iowa rules of civil procedure relating to class action lawsuits.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §7, 9

Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;

2009 Acts, ch 167, §9

NEW section

714H.8 Severability clause.

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

2009 Acts, ch 167, §8, 9

Section applies to causes of actions accruing on or after July 1, 2009;

2009 Acts, ch 167, §9

NEW section

CHAPTER 716

DAMAGE AND TRESPASS TO PROPERTY

716.5 Criminal mischief in the third degree.

1. Criminal mischief is criminal mischief in the third degree if any of the following apply:

a. The cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the property that is damaged, defaced, altered, or

destroyed exceeds five hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand dollars.

b. The property is a deed, will, commercial paper or any civil or criminal process or other instrument having legal effect.

c. The act consists of rendering substantially

less effective than before any light, signal, obstruction, barricade, or guard which has been placed or erected for the purpose of enclosing any unsafe or dangerous place or of alerting persons to an unsafe or dangerous condition.

d. The person intentionally disinters human remains from a burial site without lawful authority.

e. The person intentionally disinters human remains that have state and national significance from an historical or scientific standpoint for the inspiration and benefit of the United States without the permission of the state archaeologist.

2. Criminal mischief in the third degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §169
Section amended

716.6 Criminal mischief in the fourth and fifth degrees.

1. Criminal mischief is criminal mischief in the fourth degree if the cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the property so damaged, defaced, altered, or destroyed exceeds two hundred dollars, but does not exceed five hundred dollars. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree is a serious misdemeanor.

2. All criminal mischief which is not criminal mischief in the first degree, second degree, third degree, or fourth degree is criminal mischief in the fifth degree. Criminal mischief in the fifth degree is a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §260
Section amended

CHAPTER 720

INTERFERENCE WITH JUDICIAL PROCESS

720.7 Interference with judicial acts — penalty.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Court employee*” means the same as defined in section 602.1101.

b. “*Family member*” means a spouse, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

c. “*Judicial officer*” means the same as defined in section 602.1101.

2. A person who harasses a judicial officer, court employee, or a family member of a judicial officer or a court employee in violation of section 708.7, with the intent to interfere with or improperly influence, or in retaliation for, the official acts of a judicial officer or court employee, commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 77, §1
NEW section

CHAPTER 724

WEAPONS

724.6 Professional permit to carry weapons.

1. A person may be issued a permit to carry weapons when the person’s employment in a private investigation business or private security business licensed under chapter 80A, or a person’s employment as a peace officer, correctional officer, security guard, bank messenger or other person transporting property of a value requiring security, or in police work, reasonably justifies that person going armed. The permit shall be on a form prescribed and published by the commissioner of public safety, shall identify the holder, and shall state the nature of the employment requiring the holder to go armed. A permit so issued, other than to a peace officer, shall authorize the person to

whom it is issued to go armed anywhere in the state, only while engaged in the employment, and while going to and from the place of the employment. A permit issued to a certified peace officer shall authorize that peace officer to go armed anywhere in the state at all times. Permits shall expire twelve months after the date when issued except that permits issued to peace officers and correctional officers are valid through the officer’s period of employment unless otherwise canceled. When the employment is terminated, the holder of the permit shall surrender it to the issuing officer for cancellation.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, fire fighters, as defined in section 411.1, subsection 10, airport fire fighters included under section 97B.49B,

emergency rescue technicians, and emergency medical care providers, as defined in section 147A.1, shall not, as a condition of employment, be required to obtain a permit under this section. However, the provisions of this subsection shall

not apply to a person designated as an arson investigator by the chief fire officer of a political subdivision.

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

CHAPTER 725

VICE

725.19 Gambling by underage persons.

1. Any person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a gambling wager, except as permitted under chapter 99B. A person who violates this subsection commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph “a”.

2. A person who knowingly permits a person under the age of twenty-one years to make or attempt to make a gambling wager, except as permitted under chapter 99B, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §4
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 726

PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY AND DEPENDENT PERSONS

726.6 Child endangerment.

1. A person who is the parent, guardian, or person having custody or control over a child or a minor under the age of eighteen with a mental or physical disability, or a person who is a member of the household in which a child or such a minor resides, commits child endangerment when the person does any of the following:

a. Knowingly acts in a manner that creates a substantial risk to a child or minor’s physical, mental or emotional health or safety.

b. By an intentional act or series of intentional acts, uses unreasonable force, torture or cruelty that results in bodily injury, or that is intended to cause serious injury.

c. By an intentional act or series of intentional acts, evidences unreasonable force, torture or cruelty which causes substantial mental or emotional harm to a child or minor.

d. Willfully deprives a child or minor of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care or supervision appropriate to the child or minor’s age, when the person is reasonably able to make the necessary provisions and which deprivation substantially harms the child or minor’s physical, mental or emotional health. For purposes of this paragraph, the failure to provide specific medical treatment shall not for that reason alone be considered willful deprivation of health care if the person can show that such treatment would conflict with the tenets and practice of a recognized religious denomination of which the person is an adherent or member. This exception does not in any manner restrict the right of an interested party to petition

the court on behalf of the best interest of the child or minor.

e. Knowingly permits the continuing physical or sexual abuse of a child or minor. However, it is an affirmative defense to this subsection if the person had a reasonable apprehension that any action to stop the continuing abuse would result in substantial bodily harm to the person or the child or minor.

f. Abandons the child or minor to fend for the child or minor’s self, knowing that the child or minor is unable to do so.

g. Knowingly permits a child or minor to be present at a location where amphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, or methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, is manufactured in violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, or where a product is possessed in violation of section 124.401, subsection 4.

h. Knowingly allows a person custody or control of, or unsupervised access to a child or a minor after knowing the person is required to register or is on the sex offender registry as a sex offender under chapter 692A. However, this paragraph does not apply to a person who is a parent or guardian of a child or a minor, who is required to register as a sex offender, or to a person who is married to and living with a person required to register as a sex offender.

2. A parent or person authorized by the parent shall not be prosecuted for a violation of subsection 1, paragraph “f”, relating to abandonment, if the parent or person authorized by the parent has voluntarily released custody of a newborn infant

in accordance with section 233.2.

3. For the purposes of subsection 1, “*person having control over a child or a minor*” means any of the following:

a. A person who has accepted, undertaken, or assumed supervision of a child or such a minor from the parent or guardian of the child or minor.

b. A person who has undertaken or assumed temporary supervision of a child or such a minor without explicit consent from the parent or guardian of the child or minor.

c. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a child or such a minor present in the vehicle.

4. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in the death of a child or minor is guilty of a class “B” felony. Notwithstanding section 902.9, subsection 2, a person convicted of a viola-

tion of this subsection shall be confined for no more than fifty years.

5. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in serious injury to a child or minor is guilty of a class “C” felony.

6. A person who commits child endangerment resulting in bodily injury to a child or minor or child endangerment in violation of subsection 1, paragraph “g”, that does not result in a serious injury, is guilty of a class “D” felony.

7. A person who commits child endangerment that is not subject to penalty under subsection 4, 5, or 6 is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §65
Definition of forcible felony; §702.11
Subsection 1, paragraph h amended

CHAPTER 728

OBSCENITY

728.15 Telephone dissemination of obscene material to minors.

1. a. As used in this section, “*person*” excludes any information-access service provider that merely provides transmission capacity without control over the content of the transmission.

b. A person shall not knowingly disseminate obscene material by the use of telephones or telephone facilities to a minor.

2. It shall be a defense in any prosecution for a violation of subsection 1 by a person accused of knowingly disseminating obscene material by the use of telephones or telephone facilities to a minor that the person accused has taken either of the following measures to restrict access to the obscene material:

a. The person accused has done all of the following:

(1) Required the person receiving the obscene material to use an authorized access or identification code, as provided by the information provider, before transmission of the obscene material begins.

(2) Previously issued the code by mailing it to

the applicant after taking reasonable measures to ascertain that the applicant was eighteen years of age or older.

(3) Established a procedure to immediately cancel the code of any person after receiving notice, in writing or by telephone, that the code has been lost, stolen, or used by persons under the age of eighteen years or that the code is no longer desired.

b. The person accused has required payment by credit card before transmission of the obscene material.

3. Any list of applicants or recipients compiled or maintained by an information-access service provider for purposes of compliance with subsection 2 is confidential and shall not be sold or otherwise disseminated except upon order of the court.

4. a. A violation of subsection 1 is an aggravated misdemeanor.

b. A violation of subsection 1 by a person who has been previously convicted of a violation of subsection 1 is a class “D” felony.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §184
Section amended

CHAPTER 805

CITATIONS IN LIEU OF ARREST

805.6 Uniform citation and complaint.

1. a. (1) The commissioner of public safety, the director of transportation, and the director of the department of natural resources, acting jointly, shall adopt a uniform, combined citation and complaint which shall be used for charging all traf-

fic violations in Iowa under state law or local regulation or ordinance, and which shall be used for charging all other violations which are designated by sections 805.8A, 805.8B, and 805.8C to be scheduled violations. The filing fees and court costs in cases of parking meter and overtime park-

ing violations which are denied are as stated in section 602.8106, subsection 1. The court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is not required are as stated in section 602.8106, subsection 1. The court costs in scheduled violation cases where a court appearance is required are as stated in section 602.8106, subsection 1. This subsection does not prevent the charging of any of those violations by information, by private complaint filed under chapter 804, or by a simple notice of fine where permitted by section 321.236, subsection 1. Each uniform citation and complaint shall be serially numbered and shall be in quintuplicate, and the officer shall deliver the original and a copy to the court where the defendant is to appear, two copies to the defendant, and a copy to the law enforcement agency of the officer. If the uniform citation and complaint is created electronically, the issuing agency shall cause the uniform citation and complaint to be transmitted to the court, and the officer shall deliver a document to the defendant which contains a section for the defendant and a section which may be sent to the court. The court shall forward an abstract of the uniform citation and complaint in accordance with section 321.491 when applicable.

(2) The uniform citation and complaint shall contain spaces for the parties' names; the address of the alleged offender; the registration number of the offender's vehicle; the information required by section 805.2, a warning which states, "I hereby swear and affirm that the information provided by me on this citation is true under penalty of providing false information"; and a statement that providing false information is a violation of section 719.3; a list of the scheduled fines prescribed by sections 805.8A, 805.8B, and 805.8C, either separately or by group, and a statement of the court costs payable in scheduled violation cases, whether or not a court appearance is required or is demanded; a brief explanation of sections 805.9 and 805.10; and a space where the defendant may sign an admission of the violation when permitted by section 805.9; and the uniform citation and complaint shall require that the defendant appear before a court at a specified time and place. The uniform citation and complaint also may contain a space for the imprint of a credit card, and may contain any other information which the commissioner of public safety, the director of transportation, and the director of the department of natural resources may determine.

(3) Notwithstanding other contrary requirements of this section, a uniform citation and complaint may be originated from a computerized device. The officer issuing the citation through a computerized device shall electronically sign and date the citation or complaint and shall obtain electronically the signature of the person cited as provided in section 805.3 and shall give two copies of the citation to the person cited and shall provide a record of the citation to the court where the per-

son cited is to appear and to the law enforcement agency of the officer by an electronic process which accurately reproduces or forms a durable medium for accurately and legibly reproducing an unaltered image or copy of the citation.

b. The uniform citation and complaint shall contain the following:

(1) A promise to appear as provided in section 805.3.

(2) The following statement:

I hereby give my unsecured appearance bond in the amount of dollars and enter my written appearance. I agree that if I fail to appear in person or by counsel to defend against the offense charged in this citation the court is authorized to enter a conviction and render judgment against me for the amount of my appearance bond in satisfaction of the penalty plus court costs.

(3) A space immediately below the items in subparagraphs (1) and (2) for the signature of the person being charged which shall serve for each of the items in subparagraphs (1) and (2).

c. Unless the officer issuing the citation arrests the alleged offender, or permits admission or requires submission of bail as provided in section 805.9, subsection 3, the officer shall enter in the blank contained in the statement required by paragraph "b" one of the following amounts and shall require the person to sign the written appearance:

(1) If the offense is one to which an assessment of a minimum fine is applicable and the entry is otherwise not prohibited by this section, an amount equal to one and one-half times the minimum fine plus court costs.

(2) If the offense is one to which a scheduled fine is applicable, an amount equal to one and one-half times the scheduled fine plus court costs.

(3) If the violation is for any offense for which a court appearance is mandatory, and an assessment of a minimum fine is not applicable, the amount of one hundred dollars plus court costs.

d. The written appearance defined in paragraph "b" shall not be used for any offense other than a simple misdemeanor.

2. In addition to those violations which are required by subsection 1 to be charged upon a uniform citation and complaint, a violation of chapter 321 which is punishable as a simple, serious, or aggravated misdemeanor may be charged upon a uniform citation and complaint, whether or not the alleged offender is arrested by the officer making the charge.

3. The uniform citation and complaint shall contain a place for citing a person in violation of section 453A.2, subsection 2.

4. Supplies of the uniform citation and complaint for municipal corporations and county agencies shall be paid for out of the budget of the municipal corporation or county receiving the fine resulting from use of the citation and complaint.

Supplies of the uniform citation and complaint form used by other agencies shall be paid for out of the budget of the agency concerned and not out of the budget of the judicial branch.

5. The uniform citation and complaint shall contain a place for the verification of the officer issuing the complaint. The complaint may be verified before the chief officer of the law enforcement agency, or the chief officer's designee. The chief officer of each law enforcement agency of the state may designate specific individuals to administer oaths and certify verifications.

6. The commissioner of public safety and the director of the department of natural resources, acting jointly, shall design and publish a compendium of scheduled violations and scheduled fines, containing other information which they deem appropriate, and shall distribute copies to all courts and law enforcement officers and agencies of the state upon request. The cost of the publication shall be paid out of the budget of the department of public safety and out of the budget of the department of natural resources, each budget being liable for half of those costs. Copies shall be made available to individuals upon request, and a charge may be collected which does not exceed the cost of printing.

7. Supplies of uniform citation and complaint forms existing or on order on July 1, 1995, may be used until exhausted.

2009 Acts, ch 130, §16, 42
Scheduled fine for purposes of calculating unsecured appearance bond, see §805.8A, subsection 1, paragraph a
Subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraphs (1) and (2) amended
Subsection 1, paragraph d amended

805.8A Motor vehicle and transportation scheduled violations.

1. Parking violations.

a. For parking violations under sections 321.236, 321.239, 321.358, 321.360, and 321.361, the scheduled fine is five dollars, except if the local authority has established the fine by ordinance. The scheduled fine for a parking violation pursuant to section 321.236 increases by five dollars, if authorized by ordinance and if the parking violation is not paid within thirty days of the date upon which the violation occurred. For purposes of calculating the unsecured appearance bond required under section 805.6, the scheduled fine shall be five dollars, or if the amount of the fine is greater than five dollars, the unsecured appearance bond shall be the amount of the fine established by the local authority. However, violations charged by a city or county upon simple notice of a fine instead of a uniform citation and complaint required by section 321.236, subsection 1, paragraph "b", are not scheduled violations, and this section shall not apply to any offense charged in that manner. For a parking violation under section 321.362 or 461A.38, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For a parking violation under section

321L.2A, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

c. For violations under section 321L.2A, subsection 3, sections 321L.3, 321L.4, subsection 2, and section 321L.7, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

2. Title or registration violations.

a. For violations under sections 321.32, 321.34, 321.37, 321.38, and 321.41, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For violations under sections 321.17, 321.47, 321.55, 321.98, 321.115, and 321.115A, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.25, 321.45, 321.46, 321.48, 321.52, 321.57, 321.62, 321.67, and 321.104, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

d. For a violation under section 321.99, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

3. Equipment violations.

a. For violations under sections 321.317, 321.386, 321.387, 321.388, 321.389, 321.390, 321.392, 321.393, 321.422, 321.432, 321.436, 321.439, 321.440, 321.441, 321.442, and 321.444, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For improperly used or nonused, or defective or improper equipment, other than brakes, driving lights and brake lights, under section 321.437, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.382, 321.404A, and 321.438, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

d. For violations of sections 321.383, 321.384, 321.385, 321.398, 321.402, 321.403, 321.404, 321.409, 321.415, 321.419, 321.420, 321.421, 321.423, and 321.433, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

e. For a violation of section 321.430, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

f. For violations under sections 321.234A, 321.247, 321.381, and 321.381A, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

4. Driver's license violations.

a. For violations under sections 321.174A, 321.180, 321.180B, 321.193, and 321.194, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

b. For a violation of section 321.216, the scheduled fine is seventy-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.174, 321.216B, 321.216C, 321.219, and 321.220, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

5. Speed violations.

a. For excessive speed violations in excess of the limit under section 321.236, subsections 5 and 11, sections 321.285, and 461A.36, the scheduled fine shall be the following:

(1) Ten dollars for speed not more than five miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(2) Twenty dollars for speed greater than five but not more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(3) Thirty dollars for speed greater than ten but not more than fifteen miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(4) Forty dollars for speed greater than fifteen but not more than twenty miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(5) Forty dollars plus two dollars for each mile per hour of excessive speed over twenty miles per hour over the limit.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “a”, for excessive speed violations in speed zones greater than fifty-five miles per hour, the scheduled fine shall be:

(1) Twenty dollars for speed not more than five miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(2) Forty dollars for speed greater than five but not more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(3) Sixty dollars for speed greater than ten but not more than fifteen miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(4) Eighty dollars for speed greater than fifteen but not more than twenty miles per hour in excess of the limit.

(5) Ninety dollars plus five dollars for each mile per hour of excessive speed over twenty miles per hour over the limit.

c. Excessive speed in whatever amount by a school bus is not a scheduled violation under any section listed in this subsection.

d. Excessive speed in conjunction with a violation of section 321.278 is not a scheduled violation, whatever the amount of excess speed.

e. For a violation under section 321.295, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

6. *Operating violations.*

a. For a violation under section 321.236, subsections 3, 4, 9, and 12, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

b. For violations under section 321.275, subsections 1 through 7, sections 321.277A, 321.315, 321.316, 321.318, 321.363, and 321.365, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.288, 321.297, 321.299, 321.303, 321.304, subsections 1 and 2, sections 321.305, 321.306, 321.311, 321.312, 321.314, 321.323, 321.340, 321.353, 321.354, and 321.395, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

d. For violations under sections 321.302 and 321.366, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

7. *Failure to yield or obey violations.*

a. For a violation by an operator of a motor vehicle under section 321.257, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. For violations under sections 321.298, 321.307, 321.308, 321.313, 321.319, 321.320, 321.321, 321.327, 321.329, and 321.333, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

8. *Traffic sign or signal violations.* For violations under section 321.236, subsections 2 and 6,

sections 321.256, 321.294, 321.304, subsection 3, and section 321.322, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

9. *Bicycle or pedestrian violations.* For violations by a pedestrian or a bicyclist under section 321.234, subsections 3 and 4, section 321.236, subsection 10, section 321.257, subsection 2, section 321.275, subsection 8, section 321.325, 321.326, 321.328, 321.331, 321.332, 321.397, or 321.434, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

9A. *Electric personal assistive mobility device violations.* For violations under section 321.235A, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

10. *School bus violations.*

a. For violations by an operator of a school bus under sections 321.285 and 321.372, subsections 1 and 2, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars. However, an excessive speed violation by a school bus of more than ten miles per hour in excess of the limit is not a scheduled violation.

b. For a violation under section 321.372, subsection 3, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

11. *Emergency vehicle violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.231, 321.367, and 321.368, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. For a violation under section 321.323A or 321.324, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

12. *Restrictions on vehicles.*

a. For violations under sections 321.309, 321.310, 321.394, 321.461, and 321.462, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

b. For violations under section 321.437, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For height, length, width, and load violations under sections 321.454, 321.455, 321.456, 321.457, and 321.458, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

d. For violations under section 321.466, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars for each two thousand pounds or fraction thereof of overweight.

e. (1) Violations of the schedule of axle and tandem axle and gross or group of axle weight violations in section 321.463 shall be scheduled violations subject to the provisions, procedures, and exceptions contained in sections 805.6 through 805.11, irrespective of the amount of the fine under that schedule.

(a) Violations of the schedule of weight violations shall be chargeable, where the fine charged does not exceed one thousand dollars, only by uniform citation and complaint.

(b) Violations of the schedule of weight violations, where the fine charged exceeds one thousand dollars shall, when the violation is admitted and section 805.9 applies, be chargeable upon uniform citation and complaint, indictment, or county attorney’s information, but otherwise shall be chargeable only upon indictment or county attorney’s information.

(2) In all cases of charges under the schedule of weight violations, the charge shall specify the amount of fine charged under the schedule. Where a defendant is convicted and the fine under the foregoing schedule of weight violations exceeds one thousand dollars, the conviction shall be of an indictable offense although section 805.9 is employed and whether the violation is charged upon uniform citation and complaint, indictment, or county attorney's information.

f. For a violation under section 321E.16, other than the provisions relating to weight, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

13. *Motor carrier violations.*

a. For violations under sections 321.54, 326.22, and 326.23, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

b. For a violation under section 321.449, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

c. For violations under sections 321.364, 321.450, 321.460, and 452A.52, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

d. For violations of section 325A.3, subsection 5, or section 325A.8, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

e. For violations of chapter 325A, other than a violation of section 325A.3, subsection 5, or section 325A.8, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

f. For failure to have proper carrier identification markings under section 327B.1, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

g. For failure to have proper evidence of interstate authority carried or displayed under section 327B.1, and for failure to register, carry, or display evidence that interstate authority is not required under section 327B.1, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

14. *Miscellaneous violations.*

a. Failure to obey a peace officer. For a violation under section 321.229, the scheduled fine is thirty-five dollars.

b. Abandoning a motor vehicle. For a violation under section 321.91, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

c. Seat belt or restraint violations. For violations under sections 321.445 and 321.446, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

d. Litter and debris violations. For violations under sections 321.369 and 321.370, the scheduled fine is seventy dollars.

e. Open container violations. For violations under sections 321.284 and 321.284A, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

f. Proof of financial responsibility. If, in connection with a motor vehicle accident, a person is charged and found guilty of a violation of section 321.20B, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars; otherwise, the scheduled fine for a violation of section 321.20B, subsection 1, is two

hundred fifty dollars. Notwithstanding section 805.12, fines collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be submitted to the state court administrator and distributed fifty percent to the victim compensation fund established in section 915.94, twenty-five percent to the county in which such fine is imposed, and twenty-five percent to the general fund of the state.

g. Radar-jamming devices. For a violation under section 321.232, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

h. Railroad crossing violations.

(1) For violations under sections 321.341, 321.342, 321.343, and 321.344, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) For a violation under section 321.344B, the scheduled fine is two hundred dollars.

i. Road work zone violations. The scheduled fine for any moving traffic violation under chapter 321, as provided in this section, shall be doubled if the violation occurs within any road work zone, as defined in section 321.1. However, notwithstanding subsection 5, the scheduled fine for violating the speed limit in a road work zone is as follows:

(1) One hundred fifty dollars for speed not more than ten miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

(2) Three hundred dollars for speed greater than ten but not more than twenty miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

(3) Five hundred dollars for speed greater than twenty but not more than twenty-five miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

(4) One thousand dollars for speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

j. Vehicle component parts records violations. For violations under section 321.95, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

2008 Acts, ch 1044, §7, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 21, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §261; 2009 Acts, ch 130, §43; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §226

For additional penalties applicable to certain motor vehicle violations causing serious injury or death, see §321.482A

2008 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph b, takes effect July 1, 2009; 2008 Acts, ch 1044, §8

See Code editor's note to chapter 7K
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended
Subsection 12, paragraph e amended
Subsection 14, NEW paragraph j

805.8B Navigation, recreation, hunting, and fishing scheduled violations.

1. *Navigation violations.*

a. For violations of registration, inspections, identification, and record provisions under sections 462A.5, 462A.35, and 462A.37, and for unused or improper or defective lights and warning devices under section 462A.9, subsections 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For violations of registration, identification, and record provisions under sections 462A.4 and 462A.10, and for unused or improper or defective

equipment under section 462A.9, subsections 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14, and section 462A.11, and for operation violations under sections 462A.26, 462A.31, and 462A.33, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

c. For operating violations under sections 462A.12, 462A.15, subsection 1, sections 462A.24, and 462A.34, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars. However, a violation of section 462A.12, subsection 2, is not a scheduled violation.

d. For violations of use, location, and storage of vessels, devices, and structures under sections 462A.27, 462A.28, and 462A.32, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

e. For violations of all subdivision ordinances under section 462A.17, subsection 2, except those relating to matters subject to regulation by authority of section 462A.31, subsection 5, the scheduled fine is the same as prescribed for similar violations of state law. For violations of subdivision ordinances for which there is no comparable state law, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

2. *Snowmobile violations.*

a. For registration or user permit violations under section 321G.3, subsections 1 and 2, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

b. (1) For operating violations under section 321G.9, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(2) For operating violations under sections 321G.11 and 321G.13, subsection 1, paragraph "d", the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

(3) For operating violations under section 321G.13, subsection 1, paragraphs "a", "b", "e", "f", "g", and "h", and subsections 2 and 3, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

c. For improper or defective equipment under section 321G.12, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

d. For violations of section 321G.19, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

e. For decal violations under section 321G.5, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

f. For stop signal violations under section 321G.17, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

g. For violations of section 321G.20 and for safety certificate violations under section 321G.24, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

h. For violations of section 321G.21, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

2A. *All-terrain vehicle violations.*

a. For registration or user permit violations under section 321I.3, subsections 1 and 2, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

b. (1) For operating violations under sections 321I.12 and 321I.14, subsection 1, paragraph "d", the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

(2) For operating violations under section 321I.10, subsections 1 and 4, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(3) For operating violations under section 321I.14, subsection 1, paragraphs "a", "e", "f", "g", and "h", and subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

c. For improper or defective equipment under section 321I.13, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

d. For violations of section 321I.20, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

e. For decal violations under section 321I.6, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

f. For stop signal violations under section 321I.18, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

g. For violations of section 321I.21 and for safety certificate violations under section 321I.26, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

h. For violations of section 321I.22, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

3. *Hunting and fishing violations.*

a. For violations of section 484A.2, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For violations of sections 481A.54, 481A.69, 481A.71, 481A.72, 482.6, 483A.3, 483A.6, 483A.19, and 483A.27, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

c. For violations of sections 481A.6, 481A.21, 481A.22, 481A.26, 481A.50, 481A.56, 481A.60 through 481A.62, 481A.83, 481A.84, 481A.92, 481A.123, 481A.145, subsection 3, sections 483A.7, 483A.8, 483A.23, 483A.24, and 483A.28, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

d. For violations of sections 481A.7, 481A.24, 481A.47, 481A.52, 481A.53, 481A.55, 481A.58, 481A.76, 481A.90, 481A.91, 481A.97, 481A.122, 481A.126, 481A.142, 481A.145, subsection 2, sections 482.5, 482.7, 482.8, 482.10, and 483A.37, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

e. For violations of sections 481A.57, 481A.85, 481A.93, 481A.95, 481A.120, 481A.137, 481B.5, 482.3, 482.9, 482.15, and 483A.42, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

f. For violations of section 481A.38 relating to the taking, pursuing, killing, trapping or ensnaring, buying, selling, possessing, or transporting any game, protected nongame animals, fur-bearing animals, or fur or skin of the animals, mussels, frogs, or fish or part of them, the scheduled fines are as follows:

(1) For deer or turkey, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) For protected nongame, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(3) For mussels, frogs, spawn, or fish, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(4) For other game, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(5) For fur-bearing animals, the scheduled fine is seventy-five dollars.

g. For violations of section 481A.38 relating to an attempt to take, pursue, kill, trap, buy, sell, pos-

sess, or transport any game, protected nongame animals, fur-bearing animals, or fur or skin of the animals, mussels, frogs, or fish or part of them, the scheduled fines are as follows:

(1) For game or fur-bearing animals, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(2) For protected nongame, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(3) For mussels, frogs, spawn, or fish, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

h. For violations of section 481A.48 relating to restrictions on game birds and animals, the scheduled fines are as follows:

(1) Out-of-season, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) Over limit, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(3) Attempt to take, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(4) General waterfowl restrictions, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(a) No federal stamp, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(b) Unplugged shotgun, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

(c) Possession of other than steel shot, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(d) Early or late shooting, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(5) Possession of a prohibited pistol or revolver while hunting deer, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

i. For violations of section 481A.67 relating to general violations of fishing laws, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(1) For over limit catch, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

(2) For under minimum length or weight, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

(3) For out-of-season fishing, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

j. For violations of section 481A.73 relating to trotlines and throwlines:

(1) For trotline or throwline violations in legal waters, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(2) For trotline or throwline violations in illegal waters, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

k. For violations of section 481A.144, subsection 4, or section 481A.145, subsections 4, 5, and 6, relating to minnows:

(1) For general minnow violations, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(2) For commercial purposes, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

l. For violations of section 481A.87 relating to the taking or possessing of fur-bearing animals out of season:

(1) For red fox, gray fox, or mink, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) For all other furbearers, the scheduled fine

is fifty dollars.

m. For violations of section 482.4 relating to gear tags:

(1) For commercial license violations, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) For no gear tags, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

n. For violations of section 482.11, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

o. For violations of section 483A.1 relating to licenses and permits, the scheduled fines are as follows:

(1) For a license or permit costing ten dollars or less, the scheduled fine is twenty dollars.

(2) For a license or permit costing more than ten dollars but not more than twenty dollars, the scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

(3) For a license or permit costing more than twenty dollars but not more than forty dollars, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(4) For a license or permit costing more than forty dollars but not more than fifty dollars, the scheduled fine is seventy dollars.

(5) For a license or permit costing more than fifty dollars but less than one hundred dollars, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(6) For a license or permit costing one hundred dollars or more, the scheduled fine is two times the cost of the original license or permit.

p. For violations of section 483A.26 relating to false claims for licenses:

(1) For making a false claim for a license by a resident, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

(2) For making a false claim for a license by a nonresident, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

q. For violations of section 483A.36 relating to the conveyance of guns:

(1) For conveying an assembled, unloaded gun, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

(2) For conveying a loaded gun, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

4. *Ginseng violations.* For a violation of section 456A.24, subsection 11, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

5. *Aquatic invasive species violations.* For violations of section 456A.37, subsection 5, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars.

6. *Misuse of parks and preserves.*

a. For violations under sections 461A.39, 461A.45, and 461A.50, the scheduled fine is ten dollars.

b. For violations under sections 461A.40, 461A.46, and 461A.49, the scheduled fine is fifteen dollars.

c. For violations of section 461A.44, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

d. For violations of section 461A.48, the scheduled fine is twenty-five dollars.

e. For violations under section 461A.43, the

scheduled fine is thirty dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §185, 186; 2009 Acts, ch 144, §45 – 47
 Subsection 2, paragraph e amended
 Subsection 2A, paragraph e amended
 Subsection 3, paragraphs c, d, and n amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph o stricken and former paragraphs p – r redesignated as o – q
 Subsection 3, paragraph o, subparagraph (5) amended
 Subsection 3, paragraph o, NEW subparagraph (6)

805.8C Miscellaneous scheduled violations.

1. *Energy emergency violations.* For violations of an executive order issued by the governor under the provisions of section 473.8, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars.

2. *Alcoholic beverage violations.* For violations of section 123.49, subsection 2, paragraph “h”, the scheduled fine for a licensee or permittee is one thousand five hundred dollars, and the scheduled fine for a person who is employed by a licensee or permittee is five hundred dollars.

3. *Smoking violations.*

a. For violations described in section 142D.9, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is fifty dollars, and is a civil penalty, and the criminal penalty surcharge under section 911.1 shall not be added to the penalty, and the court costs pursuant to section 805.9, subsection 6, shall not be imposed. If the civil penalty assessed for a violation described in section 142D.9, subsection 1, is not paid in a timely manner, a citation shall be issued for the violation in the manner provided in section 804.1. However, a person under age eighteen shall not be detained in a secure facility for failure to pay the civil penalty. The complainant shall not be charged a filing fee.

b. For violations of section 453A.2, subsection 1, by an employee of a retailer, the scheduled fine is as follows:

(1) If the violation is a first offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(2) If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

(3) If the violation is a third or subsequent offense, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars.

c. For violations of section 453A.2, subsection 2, the scheduled fine is as follows and is a civil penalty, and the criminal penalty surcharge under section 911.1 shall not be added to the penalty, and the court costs pursuant to section 805.9, subsection 6, shall not be imposed:

(1) If the violation is a first offense, the sched-

uled fine is fifty dollars.

(2) If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

(3) If the violation is a third or subsequent offense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

4. *Electrical and mechanical amusement device violations.*

a. For violations of legal age for operating an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “f”, pursuant to section 99B.10C, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars. Failure to pay the fine by a person under the age of eighteen shall not result in the person being detained in a secure facility.

b. For first offense violations concerning electrical and mechanical amusement devices as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 3, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

5. *Gambling violations.*

a. For violations of legal age for gambling wagering under section 99D.11, subsection 7, section 99F.9, subsection 5, and section 725.19, subsection 1, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars. Failure to pay the fine by a person under the age of eighteen shall not result in the person being detained in a secure facility.

b. For legal age violations for entering or attempting to enter a facility under section 99F.9, subsection 6, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars. Failure to pay the fine by a person under the age of eighteen shall not result in the person being detained in a secure facility.

6. *Pseudoephedrine sales violations.* For violations of section 126.23A, subsection 1, by an employee of a retailer, or for violations of section 126.23A, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, by a purchaser, the scheduled fine is as follows:

a. If the violation is a first offense, the scheduled fine is one hundred dollars.

b. If the violation is a second offense, the scheduled fine is two hundred fifty dollars.

c. If the violation is a third or subsequent offense, the scheduled fine is five hundred dollars.

7. *Alcoholic beverage violations by persons under legal age.* For first offense violations of section 123.47, subsection 3, the scheduled fine is two hundred dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §5
 Subsection 5 amended

CHAPTER 808B

INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

808B.1 Definitions.

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

1. “*Aggrieved person*” means a person who was a party to an intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication or a person against whom the in-

terception was directed.

2. “*Contents*”, when used with respect to a wire, oral, or electronic communication, includes any information concerning the identity of the parties to the communication or the existence, substance, purpose, or meaning of that communication.

3. “*Court*” means a district court in this state.

4. “*Electronic communication*” means any transfer of signals, signs, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photooptical system that affects intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce, but excludes the following:

a. Wire or oral communication.

b. Communication made through a tone-only paging device.

c. Communication from a tracking device.

d. Electronic funds transfer information stored by a financial institution in a communication system used for the electronic storage and transfer of funds.

5. “*Electronic, mechanical, or other device*” means a device or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication other than either of the following:

a. A telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment, or facility, or any component of it which is either of the following:

(1) Furnished to the subscriber or user by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of the subscriber’s or user’s business.

(2) Being used by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business, or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of the officer’s duties.

b. A hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal hearing.

6. “*Intercept*” or “*interception*” means the aural acquisition of the contents of a wire, oral, or electronic communication through the use of an electronic, mechanical, or other device.

7. “*Investigative or law enforcement officer*” means a peace officer of this state or one of its political subdivisions or of the United States who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for criminal offenses, the attorney general, or a county attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of criminal offenses.

8. “*Oral communication*” means an oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that the communication is not subject to interception, under circumstances justifying that expectation. An “*oral communication*” does not include an electronic communication.

9. “*Pen register*” means a device or process

which records or decodes dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information, but not the contents of the communication, transmitted by an instrument or facility from which a wire or electronic communication is transmitted. “*Pen register*” does not include any device or process used by a provider or customer of a wire or electronic communication service for billing, or recording as an incident to billing, for communications services provided by such provider or any device or process used by a provider or customer of a wire communication service for cost accounting or other like purposes in the ordinary course of its business.

10. “*Special state agent*” means a sworn peace officer member of the department of public safety.

11. “*Trap and trace device*” means a device or process which captures the incoming electronic or other impulses which identify the originating number or other dialing, routing, addressing, and signaling information reasonably likely to identify the source of a wire or electronic communication, but does not capture the contents of any communication.

12. “*Wire communication*” means any aural transfer made in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the point of origin and the point of reception, including the use of such connection in a switching station, furnished or operated by any person engaged in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission of interstate or foreign communications or communications affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §6 – 8

Subsection 4, NEW paragraph d

Subsection 8 amended

Subsections 9, 11, and 12 stricken and rewritten

808B.3 Court order for interception by special agents.

The attorney general shall authorize and prepare any application for an order authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. The attorney general may apply to any district court of this state, or request that the county attorney in the district where application is to be made deliver the application of the attorney general, for an order authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, and the court may grant, subject to this chapter, an order authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications by special state agents having responsibility for the investigation of the offense as to which application is made, when the interception may provide or has provided evidence of the following:

1. A felony offense involving dealing in controlled substances, as defined in section 124.101.

2. A forcible felony as defined in section 702.11.

3. A felony offense involving ongoing criminal

conduct in violation of chapter 706A.

4. A felony offense involving money laundering in violation of chapter 706B.

5. A felony fugitive warrant issued in the state or involving an individual who is reasonably believed to be located within the state.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §9

NEW subsections 2, 3, and 5, and former subsection 2 renumbered as 4

808B.5 Application and order.

1. An application for an order authorizing or approving the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a court and shall state the applicant's authority to make the application. An application shall include the following information:

a. The identity of the special state agent requesting the application, the supervisory officer reviewing and approving the request, and the approval of the administrator of a division of the department of public safety under whose command the special state agent making the application is operating or the administrator's designee.

b. A full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief that an order should be issued, including details as to the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed, a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which or the place where the communication is to be intercepted, a particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted, and the identity of the person, if known, committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted.

c. A full and complete statement as to whether other investigative procedures have been tried and failed or why they reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

d. A statement of the period of time for which the interception is required to be maintained. If the nature of the investigation is such that the authorization for interception should not automatically terminate when the described type of communication has been first obtained, a particular description of facts establishing probable cause to believe that additional communications of the same type will subsequently occur.

e. A full and complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications known to the individuals authorizing and making the application, made to any court for authorization to intercept, or for approval of interceptions of, wire, oral, or electronic communications involving any of the same persons, facilities, or places specified in the application, and the action taken by the court on those applications.

f. If the application is for the extension of an order, a statement setting forth the results thus far obtained from the interception, or a reasonable

explanation of the failure to obtain results.

2. The court may require the applicant to furnish additional testimony or documentary evidence in support of the application.

3. Upon application the court may enter an ex parte order, as requested or as modified, authorizing interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court, if the court finds on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant all of the following:

a. There is probable cause for belief that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a felony offense involving dealing in controlled substances, as defined in section 124.101, subsection 5.

b. There is probable cause for belief that particular communications concerning the offense will be obtained through the interception.

c. Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

d. There is probable cause for belief that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, oral, or electronic communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

4. Each order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication shall specify all of the following:

a. The identity of the person, if known, whose communications are to be intercepted.

b. The nature and location of the communications facilities as to which, or the place where, authority to intercept is granted.

c. A particular description of the type of communication sought to be intercepted, and a statement of the particular offense to which the communication relates.

d. The identity of the agency authorized to intercept the communications, and of the person requesting the application.

e. The period of time during which interception is authorized, including a statement as to whether the interception shall automatically terminate when the described communication has been first obtained.

5. Each order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication shall, upon request of the applicant, direct that a communications common carrier, landlord, custodian, or other person shall furnish to the applicant all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the interception inconspicuously and with a minimum of interference with the services that the carrier, landlord, custodian, or person is giving to the person whose communications are to be intercepted. Any communications common carrier, landlord, custodian, or

other person furnishing facilities or technical assistance shall be compensated by the applicant at the prevailing rates.

6. An order entered under this section shall not authorize the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication for a period longer than is necessary to achieve the objective of the authorized interception, or in any event longer than thirty days. The thirty-day period shall commence on the date specified in the order upon which the commencement of the interception is authorized or ten days after the order is entered, whichever is earlier. An extension of an order may be granted, but only upon application for an extension made in accordance with subsection 1 and the court making the findings required by subsection 3. The period of extension shall be no longer than the authorizing court deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event longer than thirty days. Every order and its extension shall contain a provision that the authorization to intercept shall be executed as soon as practicable, shall be conducted in such a way as to minimize the interception of communications not otherwise subject to interception under this section and sections 808B.1 through 808B.4, 808B.6, and 808B.7, and shall terminate upon attainment of the authorized objective, or in any event in thirty days.

7. If an order authorizing interception is entered pursuant to this chapter, the order may require reports to be made to the court which issued the order showing what progress has been made toward achievement of the authorized objective and the need for continued interception. The reports shall be made at intervals as the court requires.

8. *a.* The contents of a wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepted by a means authorized by this chapter shall, if possible, be recorded on tape or wire or other comparable device. The recording of the contents of a wire, oral, or electronic communication under this subsection shall be done in a way which will protect the recording from editing or other alterations. Immediately upon the expiration of the period of the order, or extensions of it, the recordings shall be made available to the court issuing the order and shall be sealed under the court's directions. Custody of the recordings shall be in accordance with the court order. Recordings shall be kept for five years and shall then be destroyed unless it is necessary to keep the recordings due to a continued legal process or court order, but the recordings shall not be kept for longer than ten years. Duplicate recordings may be made for disclosure or use pursuant to section 808B.4, subsections 1 and 2. The presence of a seal, or a satisfactory explanation for its absence, is a prerequisite for the disclosure or use of the contents of a wire, oral, or electronic commu-

nication or evidence derived from a communication under section 808B.4, subsection 3.

b. Applications made and orders granted under this chapter shall be sealed by the court. Custody of the applications and orders shall be in accordance with the directives of the court. The applications and orders shall be disclosed only upon a showing of good cause before a court and shall be kept for five years and shall then be destroyed unless it is necessary to keep the applications or orders due to a continued legal process or court order, but the applications and orders shall not be kept for longer than ten years.

c. A violation of this subsection may be punished as contempt of court.

9. *a.* Within a reasonable time, but not longer than ninety days, after the termination of the period of an order or its extensions, the court shall cause a notice to be served on all persons named in the order or the application which includes the following:

(1) The names of other parties to intercepted communications if the court determines disclosure of the names to be in the interest of justice.

(2) An inventory which shall include all of the following:

(*a.*) The date of the application.

(*b.*) The date of the entry of the court order and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved interception, or the denial of the application.

(*c.*) Whether, during the period, wire, oral, or electronic communications were or were not intercepted.

b. The court, upon the filing of a motion by a person whose communications were intercepted, shall make available to the person or the person's attorney for inspection the intercepted communications, applications, and orders. On an ex parte showing of good cause to a court, the service of the inventory required by this subsection may be postponed.

10. The contents of an intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication or evidence derived from the wire, oral, or electronic communication shall not be received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in a trial, hearing, or other proceeding in a federal or state court unless each party, not less than ten days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding, has been furnished with a copy of the court order, and accompanying application, under which the interception was authorized. This ten-day period may be waived by the court if it finds that it was not possible to furnish the party with the above information ten days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the party will not be prejudiced by the delay in receiving the information. If the ten-day period is waived by the court, the court may grant a continuance or enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

11. An aggrieved person in a trial, hearing, or proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or other authority of this state, may move to suppress the contents of an intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication, or evidence derived from the wire, oral, or electronic communication, on the grounds that the communication was unlawfully intercepted, the order of authorization under which it was intercepted was insufficient on its face, or the interception was not made in conformity with the order of authorization. The motion shall be made before the trial, hearing, or proceeding unless there was no opportunity to make the motion or the person was not aware of the grounds of the motion. If the motion is granted, the contents of the intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication, or evidence derived from the wire, oral, or electronic communication, shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of this chapter.

12. A special state agent may make application to a judicial officer for the issuance of a search warrant to authorize the placement, tracking, or monitoring of a global positioning device, supported by a peace officer's oath or affirmation, which includes facts, information, and circumstances tending to establish sufficient grounds for granting the special state agent's application, and probable cause for believing the grounds exist. Upon a finding of probable cause to issue such a warrant, the judicial officer shall issue a warrant, signed by the judicial officer with the judicial officer's name of office, directed to any peace officer, commanding that the peace officer place, track, or monitor the global positioning device.

13. Upon the request of an investigative or law enforcement officer, a judge may issue a subpoena or other court order in order to obtain information and supporting documentation regarding contemporaneous or prospective wire or electronic communications based upon a finding that a prosecuting attorney is engaged in a criminal investigation of an offense listed in section 808B.3.

14. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the request of an investigative or law enforcement officer, a judge may authorize the capture of a wire or oral communication by a pen register or trap and trace device, if a judge finds that there is probable cause to believe that a wire or oral communication relevant to a valid search warrant will occur at any point while the warrant is in effect.

15. An appeal by the attorney general from an order granting a motion to suppress or from the denial of an application for an order of approval shall be pursuant to section 814.5, subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §10

Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 3 editorially designated as paragraphs a – c

Subsection 9, unnumbered paragraph 1, paragraphs a, b, subparagraphs (1) – (3), and unnumbered paragraph 2, editorially redesignated as paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1, subparagraphs (1), (2), subparagraph divisions (a) – (c), and paragraph b

NEW subsections 12 – 14 and former subsection 12 renumbered as 15

808B.10 Restrictions on use and installation of a pen register or a trap and trace device.

1. Except for emergency situations pursuant to section 808B.12, a person shall not install or use a pen register or a trap and trace device without first obtaining a search warrant or court order pursuant to either section 808B.11 or 808B.12. However, a pen register or a trap and trace device may be used or installed without court order if any of the following apply:

a. It relates to the operation, maintenance, and testing of a wire or electronic communication service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of the service, or to the protection of users of the service from abuse of the service or unlawful use of the service.

b. If a wire or electronic communication was initiated or completed in order to protect the provider of the wire or electronic communication service, another provider furnishing service toward the completion of the wire or electronic communication, or a user of the service, from fraudulent, unlawful, or abusive use of the service.

c. If consent was obtained from the user of the electronic or wire communication service.

2. A person who knowingly violates this section commits a serious misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §11

Subsection 1, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

808B.11 Application and order to install and use a pen register or trap and trace device.

1. An application for an order or an extension of an order authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register or a trap and trace device shall be made in writing by a prosecuting attorney upon oath or affirmation to a district court. Only a special state agent may conduct an investigation authorized under this section or section 808B.12. An application shall include the following information:

a. The identity of the prosecuting attorney, and the identity of the special state agent authorized to conduct the investigation.

b. A certified statement by the special state agent that the information likely to be obtained is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation of an offense listed under section 808B.3 or an offense that may lead to an immediate danger of death or serious injury to a person.

2. Upon application, the court may enter an ex parte order or an ex parte extension of an order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device within the territorial jurisdiction of the court, if the court finds that the special state agent has certified to the court that the information likely to be obtained by the use of a pen register or trap and trace device is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation of an offense listed under section 808B.3, or an offense that may

lead to an immediate danger of death of or serious injury to a person.

3. Each order authorizing the interception of a communication under this section shall specify all of the following:

a. The identity of the person, if known, who owns or leases the telephone line where the pen register or trap and trace device will be attached.

b. The identity of the person, if known, who is the subject of the criminal investigation.

c. The telephone number if known, the physical location of the telephone line where the pen register or trap and trace device will be attached, the method for determining the location of the electronic communication, and the geographic limits of the trap and trace device.

d. Upon request of the applicant, direct the furnishing of information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of a pen register or trap and trace device.

e. The period of time during which the use of the pen register or trap and trace device is authorized, which shall be no greater than sixty days.

f. If the application is for the extension of an order and after a judicial finding required under subsection 2, authorize the extension of an order. Each extension of an order shall not exceed sixty days.

4. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph “b”, any order granted under this section shall be sealed until otherwise ordered by the court.

a. Any person owning or leasing the telephone line to which the pen register or trap and trace device is attached, or who has been ordered by the court to furnish information, facilities, or technical assistance to the applicant, shall not disclose the existence of the pen register or trap and trace device or the existence of the investigation of the listed subscriber, to any person, unless or until otherwise ordered by the court.

b. A prosecuting attorney or special state agent may utilize or share any information obtained from the use of a pen register or trap and trace device with other prosecuting attorneys or law enforcement agencies while acting within the scope of their employment.

c. A violation of this subsection may be punished as contempt of court.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §12

Subsection 3, paragraph c amended

808B.12 Emergency installation and use — subsequent application and order.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a special state agent authorized by the prosecuting attorney or an assistant attorney general who reasonably determines that an emergency situation described in subsection 2 exists which requires the installation and use of a pen register or a trap and trace device before an order authorizing such installation and use can be obtained with due diligence, may install and use a pen register

or trap and trace device, if an order approving the installation or use is applied for and issued in accordance with section 808B.11 within forty-eight hours of the installation.

2. Subsection 1 applies in the following emergency situations:

a. Immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury to a person.

b. Conspiratorial activities characteristic of organized crime.

c. Immediate threat to a national security interest.

d. Ongoing attack on a computer that constitutes a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than one year.

3. In the absence of an authorizing order, such use shall immediately terminate when the information sought is obtained, when the application for the order is denied, or when forty-eight hours have lapsed since the installation of the pen register or trap and trace device, whichever is earlier.

4. The knowing installation or use by any investigative or law enforcement officer of a pen register or trap and trace device pursuant to subsection 1 without application for the authorizing order within forty-eight hours of the installation constitutes a serious misdemeanor.

5. A provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person who furnishes facilities or technical assistance pursuant to this section shall be reasonably compensated for such reasonable expenses incurred in providing such facilities and assistance.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §13

Section stricken and rewritten

808B.13 Assistance in installation and use of a pen register or a trap and trace device.

1. Upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or the special state agent authorized to install and use a pen register under this chapter, and as directed by court order, a provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall furnish such investigative or law enforcement officer forthwith with all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of the pen register unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the service that the person so ordered by the court accords the party with respect to whom the installation and use is to take place.

2. Upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or the special state agent authorized to receive the results of a trap and trace device under this chapter, and as directed by court order, a provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall install such device forthwith on the appropriate telephone line and shall furnish such investigative or law enforcement officer with all additional information, facilities, and technical assistance includ-

ing installation and operation of the device unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the services that the person so ordered by the court accords the party with respect to whom the installation and use is to take place. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the results of the trap and trace device shall be furnished to the authorized law enforcement agency designated in the court order at reasonable intervals during regular business hours for the duration of the order.

3. A provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person who furnishes facilities or technical assistance pursuant to this section shall be compensated for reasonable expenses incurred in providing such

facilities and assistance.

4. A cause of action shall not lie in any court against any provider of a wire or electronic communication service, its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons for providing information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a search warrant or court order under section 808B.11 or 808B.12.

5. A good faith reliance on a search warrant or court order under section 808B.11 or 808B.12 is a complete defense against any civil or criminal action brought under this chapter or any other statute.

2009 Acts, ch 88, §14
Subsections 4 and 5 amended

CHAPTER 811

PRETRIAL AND POST-TRIAL RELEASE — BAIL

811.9 Forfeiture of appearance bond.

Sections 811.6 through 811.8 shall not apply in a case where a simple misdemeanor is charged upon a uniform citation and complaint and where the defendant has submitted an unsecured appearance bond or has submitted bail in the form of cash, check, credit card as provided in section 805.14, or guaranteed arrest bond certificate as defined in section 321.1. When a defendant fails

to appear as required in such cases, the court, or the clerk of the district court, shall enter a judgment of forfeiture of the bond or bail. The judgment shall be final upon entry and shall not be set aside unless a conviction for a scheduled violation under chapter 321 was set aside under the procedures established in section 321.200A.

2009 Acts, ch 124, §3
Section amended

CHAPTER 820

UNIFORM CRIMINAL EXTRADITION ACT

820.11 Penalty for willful disobedience.

Any officer who shall deliver to the agent for extradition of the demanding state a person in the officer's custody under the governor's warrant, in

willful disobedience to section 820.10, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2009 Acts, ch 133, §187
Section amended

CHAPTER 903B

SEX OFFENDER SPECIAL SENTENCING AND HORMONE TREATMENT

903B.1 Special sentence — class "B" or class "C" felonies.

A person convicted of a class "C" felony or greater offense under chapter 709, or a class "C" felony under section 728.12, shall also be sentenced, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, to a special sentence committing the person into the custody of the director of the Iowa department of corrections for the rest of the person's life, with eligibility for parole as provided in chapter 906. The board of parole shall determine whether the person should be released on parole or placed in a

work release program. The special sentence imposed under this section shall commence upon completion of the sentence imposed under any applicable criminal sentencing provisions for the underlying criminal offense and the person shall begin the sentence under supervision as if on parole or work release. The person shall be placed on the corrections continuum in chapter 901B, and the terms and conditions of the special sentence, including violations, shall be subject to the same set of procedures set out in chapters 901B, 905, 906, and chapter 908, and rules adopted under those

chapters for persons on parole or work release. The revocation of release shall not be for a period greater than two years upon any first revocation, and five years upon any second or subsequent revocation. A special sentence shall be considered a category “A” sentence for purposes of calculating earned time under section 903A.2.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §59
Section amended

903B.2 Special sentence — class “D” felonies or misdemeanors.

A person convicted of a misdemeanor or a class “D” felony offense under chapter 709, section 726.2, or section 728.12 shall also be sentenced, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, to a special sentence committing the person into the custody of the director of the Iowa department of corrections for a period of ten years, with eligibility for parole as provided in chapter 906. The board of parole shall determine whether the per-

son should be released on parole or placed in a work release program. The special sentence imposed under this section shall commence upon completion of the sentence imposed under any applicable criminal sentencing provisions for the underlying criminal offense and the person shall begin the sentence under supervision as if on parole or work release. The person shall be placed on the corrections continuum in chapter 901B, and the terms and conditions of the special sentence, including violations, shall be subject to the same set of procedures set out in chapters 901B, 905, 906, and 908, and rules adopted under those chapters for persons on parole or work release. The revocation of release shall not be for a period greater than two years upon any first revocation, and five years upon any second or subsequent revocation. A special sentence shall be considered a category “A” sentence for purposes of calculating earned time under section 903A.2.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §60
Section amended

CHAPTER 904

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

904.315 Contracts for improvements.

1. The director of the department of administrative services shall, in writing, let all contracts for authorized improvements under chapter 8A, subchapter III, costing in excess of the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B. Upon prior authorization by the director, improvements costing five thousand dollars or less may be made by the superintendent of any institution.

2. A contract is not required for improvements at a state institution where the labor of inmates is to be used if the contract is not for a construction, reconstruction, demolition, or repair project or improvement with an estimated cost in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

2009 Acts, ch 178, §28
Unnumbered paragraphs editorially designated as subsections 1 and 2
Subsection 2 amended

904.701 Services required — gratuitous allowances — hard labor — rules.

1. An inmate of an institution shall be required to perform hard labor which is suited to the inmate’s age, gender, physical and mental condition, strength, and attainments in the institution proper, in the industries established in connection with the institution, or at such other places as may be determined by the director. Substantially equivalent hard labor programs shall be available to both male and female inmates. When an inmate of an institution is working outside the institution proper, the inmate shall be deemed at all times to be in the actual custody of the superintendent of

the institution. Inmates performing hard labor on chain gangs at a location other than within or on the grounds of a correctional institution shall be attired in brightly colored uniforms that readily identify them as inmates of correctional institutions. Inmates performing other types of hard labor at locations other than within or on the grounds of a correctional institution may also be required by the department to wear the brightly colored uniforms. Inmates not required to wear brightly colored uniforms while performing hard labor shall be otherwise clearly designated as inmates of correctional institutions. The employment of inmates in hard labor shall not displace employed workers, shall not be applied to skills, crafts, or trades in which a local surplus of labor exists, and shall not impair existing contracts for employment or services.

2. The director may when practicable pay the inmate an allowance as the director deems proper in view of the circumstances, and in view of the cost attending the maintenance of the inmate. The allowance is a gratuitous payment and is not a wage arising out of an employment relationship. The payment shall not exceed the amount paid to free labor for a like or equivalent service.

3. For purposes of this section, “hard labor” means physical or mental labor which is performed for a period of time which shall average, as nearly as possible, forty hours each week, and may include useful and productive work, chain gangs, menial labor, treatment or education programs, any training necessary to perform any work re-

quired, and, if possible, work providing an inmate with marketable vocational skills. “*Hard labor*” does not include labor which is dangerous to an inmate’s life or health, is unduly painful, or is required to be performed under conditions that would violate occupational safety and health standards applicable to such labor if performed by a person who is not an inmate.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 1, an inmate who has been determined by the director to be un-

suitable for the performance of hard labor due to the inmate’s age, gender, physical or mental condition, strength, or security status shall not be required to perform hard labor.

5. The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Reports concerning inmate labor; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §158, 172; 2003 Acts, ch 174, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §186; 2005 Acts, ch 174, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1183, §8; 2007 Acts, ch 213, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1180, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 178, §7

Section not amended; footnote revised

CHAPTER 906

PAROLES AND WORK RELEASE

906.19 Certificates of employability.

1. As used in this section, “*person*” means a person on parole or a person who is no longer on parole but is currently unemployed or underemployed.

2. The board shall develop and implement a certificate of employability program. The certificate program shall be developed to maximize the opportunities for rehabilitation and employability of a person and provide protection of the community, while considering the needs of potential employers.

3. Issuance of a certificate of employability

pursuant to the program shall be based upon the successful completion of designated programs and other relevant factors determined by the board.

4. A person required to register under chapter 692A shall be ineligible for the certificate of employability program.

5. The board shall develop and adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation and administration of this section.

Interim status report to general assembly and legislative services agency by January 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 178, §19

Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTER 907

DEFERRED JUDGMENT, DEFERRED OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE, AND PROBATION

907.3 Deferred judgment, deferred sentence, or suspended sentence.

Pursuant to section 901.5, the trial court may, upon a plea of guilty, a verdict of guilty, or a special verdict upon which a judgment of conviction may be rendered, exercise any of the options contained in this section. However, this section does not apply to a forcible felony or to a violation of chapter 709 committed by a person who is a mandatory reporter of child abuse under section 232.69 in which the victim is a person who is under the age of eighteen.

1. With the consent of the defendant, the court may defer judgment and may place the defendant on probation upon conditions as it may require. However, a civil penalty shall be assessed as provided in section 907.14 upon the entry of a deferred judgment. Upon a showing that the defendant is not cooperating with the program of probation or is not responding to it, the court may withdraw the defendant from the program, pronounce judgment, and impose any sentence authorized by law. Before taking such action, the court shall give

the defendant an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the proposed action. Upon fulfillment of the conditions of probation and the payment of fees imposed and not waived by the judicial district department of correctional services under section 905.14, the defendant shall be discharged without entry of judgment. Upon violation of the conditions of probation, the court may proceed as provided in chapter 908.

However, this subsection shall not apply if any of the following is true:

a. The offense is a violation of section 709.8 and the child is twelve years of age or under.

b. The defendant previously has been convicted of a felony. “*Felony*” means a conviction in a court of this or any other state or of the United States, of an offense classified as a felony by the law under which the defendant was convicted at the time of the defendant’s conviction.

c. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or similar relief, two or more times anywhere in the United States.

d. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or similar relief in a felony prosecution anywhere in the United States within the preceding five years, measured from the date of granting of deferment of judgment to the date of commission of the offense.

e. The defendant committed an assault as defined in section 708.1, against a peace officer in the performance of the peace officer's duty.

f. The defendant is a corporation.

g. The offense is a violation of section 321J.2 and the person has been convicted of a violation of that section or the person's driver's license has been revoked under chapter 321J, and any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant's alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant's blood, breath, or urine withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

h. Prior to the commission of the offense the defendant had been granted a deferred judgment or deferred sentence for a violation of section 708.2 or 708.2A which was issued on a domestic abuse assault, or was granted similar relief anywhere in the United States concerning that jurisdiction's statutes which substantially correspond to domestic abuse assault as provided in section 708.2A, and the current offense is a violation of section 708.2A.

i. The offense is a conviction for or plea of guilty to a violation of section 664A.7 or a finding of contempt pursuant to section 664A.7.

j. The offense is a violation of section 707.6A, subsection 1; or a violation of section 707.6A, subsection 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

k. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "b", and the controlled substance is methamphetamine.

l. The offense is a violation of section 462A.14, and a mandatory minimum sentence must be

served or mandatory minimum fine must be paid by the defendant.

m. The offense is a violation of chapter 692A.

2. At the time of or after pronouncing judgment and with the consent of the defendant, the court may defer the sentence and assign the defendant to the judicial district department of correctional services. The court may assign the defendant to supervision or services under section 901B.1 at the level of sanctions which the district department determines to be appropriate. However, the court shall not defer the sentence for a violation of any of the following:

a. Section 708.2A, if the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 708.2 or 708.2A which was issued on a domestic abuse assault, or if similar relief was granted anywhere in the United States concerning that jurisdiction's statutes which substantially correspond to domestic abuse assault as provided in section 708.2A.

b. Section 664A.7 or for contempt pursuant to section 664A.7.

c. Section 321J.2, subsection 1, if any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant's alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant's blood, breath, or urine withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

d. Section 707.6A, subsection 1; or section 707.6A, subsection 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

e. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "b", and the controlled substance is methamphetamine.

f. The offense is a violation of section 462A.14, and a mandatory minimum sentence must be served or mandatory minimum fine must be paid by the defendant.

g. The offense is a violation of chapter 692A.

Upon a showing that the defendant is not fulfilling the conditions of probation, the court may re-

voke probation and impose any sentence authorized by law. Before taking such action, the court shall give the defendant an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the proposed action. Upon violation of the conditions of probation, the court may proceed as provided in chapter 908.

3. By record entry at the time of or after sentencing, the court may suspend the sentence and place the defendant on probation upon such terms and conditions as it may require including commitment to an alternate jail facility or a community correctional residential treatment facility to be followed by a term of probation as specified in section 907.7, or commitment of the defendant to the judicial district department of correctional services for supervision or services under section 901B.1 at the level of sanctions which the district department determines to be appropriate and the payment of fees imposed under section 905.14. A person so committed who has probation revoked shall be given credit for such time served. However, the court shall not suspend any of the following sentences:

a. The minimum term of two days imposed pursuant to section 708.2A, subsection 6, paragraph “*a*”, or a sentence imposed under section 708.2A, subsection 6, paragraph “*b*”.

b. A sentence imposed pursuant to section 664A.7 for contempt.

c. A mandatory minimum sentence of incarceration imposed pursuant to a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1; furthermore, the court shall not suspend any part of a sentence not involving incarceration imposed pursuant to section 321J.2, subsection 2, beyond the mandatory minimum if any of the following apply:

(1) If the defendant’s alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant’s blood, breath, or urine withdrawn in accordance with chapter 321J exceeds .15, regardless of whether or not the alcohol concentration indicated by the chemical test minus the established margin of error inherent in the device or method used to conduct the test equals an alcohol concentration of .15 or more.

(2) If the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(3) If the defendant has previously received a deferred judgment or sentence for a violation of section 321J.2, subsection 1, or for a violation of a statute in another state substantially corresponding to section 321J.2, subsection 1.

(4) If the defendant refused to consent to testing requested in accordance with section 321J.6.

(5) If the offense under chapter 321J results in bodily injury to a person other than the defendant.

d. A sentence imposed pursuant to section 707.6A, subsection 1; or section 707.6A, subsec-

tion 4, involving operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

e. The offense is a violation of section 124.401, subsection 1, paragraph “*a*” or “*b*”, and the controlled substance is methamphetamine.

f. A mandatory minimum sentence or fine imposed for a violation of section 462A.14.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §61, 62

Definition of forcible felony, §702.11

For bail after deferred judgment, see §811.2, 811.11

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph m

Subsection 2, NEW paragraph g

907.3A Youthful offender deferred sentence — youthful offender status.

1. Notwithstanding section 907.3 but subject to any conditions of the waiver order, the trial court shall, upon a plea of guilty or a verdict of guilty, defer sentence of a youthful offender over whom the juvenile court has waived jurisdiction pursuant to section 232.45, subsection 7, and place the juvenile on youthful offender status. The court shall transfer supervision of the youthful offender to the juvenile court for disposition in accordance with section 232.52. The court shall require supervision of the youthful offender in accordance with section 232.54, subsection 1, paragraph “*h*”, or subsection 2 of this section. Notwithstanding section 901.2, a presentence investigation shall not be ordered by the court subsequent to an entry of a plea of guilty or verdict of guilty or prior to deferral of sentence of a youthful offender under this section.

2. The court shall hold a hearing prior to a youthful offender’s eighteenth birthday to determine whether the youthful offender shall continue on youthful offender status after the youthful offender’s eighteenth birthday under the supervision of the court or be discharged. The court shall review the report of the juvenile court regarding the youthful offender and shall hear evidence by or on behalf of the youthful offender, by the county attorney, and by the person or agency to whom custody of the youthful offender was transferred. The court shall make its decision after considering the services available to the youthful offender, the evidence presented, the juvenile court’s report, the interests of the youthful offender, and interests of the community.

3. Notwithstanding any provision of the Code which prescribes a mandatory minimum sentence for the offense committed by the youthful offender, following transfer of the youthful offender from the juvenile court back to the court having jurisdiction over the criminal proceedings involving the youthful offender, the court may continue the youthful offender deferred sentence or enter a sentence, which may be a suspended sentence. Notwithstanding anything in section 907.7 to the contrary, if the district court either continues the youthful offender deferred sentence or enters a sentence, suspends the sentence, and places the

youthful offender on probation, the term of formal supervision shall commence upon entry of the order by the district court and may continue for a period not to exceed five years. If the district court enters a sentence of confinement, and the youthful offender was previously placed in secure confinement by the juvenile court under the terms of the initial disposition order or any modification to the

initial disposition order, the person shall receive credit for any time spent in secure confinement. During any period of probation imposed by the district court, a youthful offender who violates the terms of probation is subject to section 908.11.

2009 Acts, ch 41, §262
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 911

SURCHARGE ADDED TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES

911.1 Criminal penalty surcharge.

1. A criminal penalty surcharge shall be levied against law violators as provided in this section. When a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of state law, or a city or county ordinance, except an ordinance regulating the parking of motor vehicles, the court or the clerk of the district court shall assess an additional penalty in the form of a criminal penalty surcharge equal to thirty-five percent of the fine or forfeiture imposed.

2. In the event of multiple offenses, the surcharge shall be based upon the total amount of

finest or forfeitures imposed for all offenses.

3. When a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the court shall reduce the surcharge in proportion to the amount suspended.

4. The surcharge is subject to the provisions of chapter 909 governing the payment and collection of fines, as provided in section 909.8.

5. The surcharge shall be remitted by the clerk of court as provided in section 602.8108, subsection 3.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §65, 72
Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 915

VICTIM RIGHTS

915.17A Notification by judicial district department of correctional services.

A judicial district department of correctional services shall notify a registered victim, regarding a sex offender convicted of a sex offense against a minor who is under the supervision of a judicial district department of correctional services, of the following:

1. The beginning date for use of an electronic tracking and monitoring system to supervise the sex offender and the type of electronic tracking and monitoring system used.

2. The date of any modification to the use of an electronic tracking and monitoring system and the nature of the change.

2009 Acts, ch 119, §63
NEW section

915.35 Child victim services.

1. As used in this section, "victim" means a minor under the age of eighteen who has been sexually abused or subjected to any other unlawful sexual conduct under chapter 709, 710A, or 726 or who has been the subject of a forcible felony.

2. A professional licensed or certified by the state to provide immediate or short-term medical

services or mental health services to a victim may provide the services without the prior consent or knowledge of the victim's parents or guardians.

3. Such a professional shall notify the victim if the professional is required to report an incidence of child abuse involving the victim pursuant to section 232.69.

4. *a.* A child protection assistance team involving the county attorney, law enforcement personnel, and personnel of the department of human services shall be established for each county by the county attorney. However, by mutual agreement, two or more county attorneys may establish a single child protection assistance team to cover a multicounty area. A child protection assistance team, to the greatest extent possible, may be consulted in cases involving a forcible felony against a child who is less than age fourteen in which the suspected offender is the person responsible for the care of a child, as defined in section 232.68. A child protection assistance team may also be utilized in cases involving a violation of chapter 709 or 726 or other crime committed upon a victim as defined in subsection 1.

b. A child protection assistance team may also consult with or include juvenile court officers,

medical and mental health professionals, physicians or other hospital-based health professionals, court-appointed special advocates, guardians ad litem, and members of a multidisciplinary team created by the department of human services for child abuse investigations. A child protection assistance team may work cooperatively with the local community empowerment area board established under section 28.6. The child protection assistance team shall work with the department of human services in accordance with section 232.71B, subsection 3, in developing the protocols for prioritizing the actions taken in response to child abuse reports and for law enforcement agencies working jointly with the department at the local level in processes for child abuse reports. The department of justice may provide training and other assistance to support the activities of a child protection assistance team.

2009 Acts, ch 19, §2
Subsection 1 amended

915.37 Guardian ad litem for prosecuting child witnesses.

1. A prosecuting witness who is a child, as defined in section 702.5, in a case involving a violation of chapter 709 or 710A, or section 726.2, 726.3, 726.6, or 728.12, is entitled to have the witness's interests represented by a guardian ad litem at all stages of the proceedings arising from such violation. The guardian ad litem shall be a practicing attorney and shall be designated by the court after due consideration is given to the desires and needs of the child and the compatibility of the child and the child's interests with the prospective guardian ad litem. If a guardian ad litem has previously been appointed for the child in a proceeding under chapter 232 or a proceeding in which the juvenile court has waived jurisdiction under section 232.45, the court shall appoint the same guardian ad litem under this section. The guardian ad litem shall receive notice of and may attend all depositions, hearings, and trial proceedings to support the child and advocate for the protection of the child but shall not be allowed to separately introduce evidence or to directly examine or cross-examine witnesses. However, the guardian ad litem shall file reports to the court as required by the court. If a prosecuting witness is fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years of age, and would be entitled to the appointment of a guardian ad litem if the prosecuting witness were a child, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem if the requirements for guardians ad litem in this section are met, and the guardian ad litem agrees to participate without compensation.

2. References in this section to a guardian ad litem shall be interpreted to include references to a court appointed special advocate as defined in section 232.2, subsection 9.

2009 Acts, ch 19, §3
Section amended

915.86 Computation of compensation.

The department shall award compensation, as appropriate, for any of the following economic losses incurred as a direct result of an injury to or death of the victim:

1. Reasonable charges incurred for medical care not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. Reasonable charges incurred for mental health care not to exceed five thousand dollars which includes services provided by a psychologist licensed under chapter 154B, a person holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance, or a victim counselor as defined in section 915.20A.

a. The department shall establish the rates at which it will pay charges for medical care.

b. If the department awards compensation, in full, at the established rate for medical care, and the medical provider accepts the payment, the medical provider shall hold harmless the victim for any amount not collected that is more than the rate established by the department.

2. Loss of income from work the victim would have performed and for which the victim would have received remuneration if the victim had not been injured, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

3. Loss of income from work that the victim's parent or caretaker would have performed and for which the victim's parent or caretaker would have received remuneration for up to three days after the crime or the discovery of the crime to allow the victim's parent or caretaker to assist the victim and when the victim's parent or caretaker accompanies the victim to medical and counseling services, not to exceed one thousand dollars per parent or caretaker.

4. Loss of income from work that the victim, the victim's parent or caretaker, or the survivor of a homicide victim as described in subsection 10 would have performed and for which that person would have received remuneration, where the loss of income is a direct result of cooperation with the investigation and prosecution of the crime or attendance at criminal justice proceedings including the trial and sentencing in the case, not to exceed one thousand dollars.

5. Reasonable replacement value of clothing that is held for evidentiary purposes not to exceed two hundred dollars.

6. Reasonable funeral and burial expenses not to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars.

7. Loss of support for dependents resulting from death or a period of disability of the victim of sixty days or more not to exceed four thousand dollars per dependent.

8. In the event of a victim's death, reasonable charges incurred for counseling the victim's spouse, children, parents, siblings, or persons cohabiting with or related by blood or affinity to the victim if the counseling services are provided by a psychologist licensed under chapter 154B, a vic-

tim counselor as defined in section 915.20A, subsection 1, or an individual holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance, and reasonable charges incurred by such persons for medical care counseling provided by a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 148. The allowable charges under this subsection shall not exceed five thousand dollars per person.

9. In the event of a homicide, reasonable charges incurred for health care for the victim's spouse; child, foster child, stepchild, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law; parent, foster parent, or stepparent; sibling, foster sibling, stepsibling, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law; grandparent; grandchild; aunt, uncle, or first cousin; legal ward; or person cohabiting with the victim, not to exceed three thousand dollars per survivor.

10. In the event of a homicide, loss of income from work that, but for the death of the victim, would have been earned by the victim's spouse; child, foster child, stepchild, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law; parent, foster parent, or stepparent; sibling, foster sibling, stepsibling, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law; grandparent; grandchild; aunt, uncle, or first cousin; legal ward; or person cohabiting with the victim, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

11. Reasonable expenses incurred for cleaning the scene of a crime, if the scene is a residence, not to exceed one thousand dollars.

12. Reasonable charges incurred for mental health care for secondary victims which include

the services provided by a psychologist licensed under chapter 154B, a person holding at least a master's degree in social work, counseling, or a related field, a victim counselor as defined in section 915.20A, or a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 148. The allowable charges under this subsection shall not exceed two thousand dollars per secondary victim.

13. Reasonable dependent care expenses incurred by the victim, the victim's parent or caretaker, or the survivor of a homicide victim as described in subsection 10 for the care of dependents while attending criminal justice proceedings or medical or counseling services, not to exceed one thousand dollars per person.

14. Reasonable expenses incurred by a victim, the victim's parent or caretaker, or the survivor of a victim as described in subsection 10 to replace locks, windows, and other residential security items at the victim's residence or at the residential scene of a crime, not to exceed five hundred dollars per residence.

15. Reasonable expenses incurred by the victim, a secondary victim, the parent or guardian of a victim, or the survivor of a homicide victim as described in subsection 10 for transportation to medical, counseling, funeral, or criminal justice proceedings, not to exceed one thousand dollars per person.

2009 Acts, ch 178, §29; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §47
 Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs a and b
 Subsections 8 and 12 amended

CODE EDITOR'S NOTES

- Chapter 7K** The multiple amendments do not conflict, so they were harmonized to give effect to each as required by Code sections 2B.13 and 4.11. In some cases where the note for this chapter is referred to, the amendments are identical. Under Code section 2B.13, a strike or repeal prevails over an amendment to the same material and does not create a conflict.
- 15G.111** 2009 Acts, ch 170, §3, adds a new subsection 9A to this Code section, effective March 16, 2009, and retroactively applicable to July 1, 2008, which modifies appropriations made for FY 2008-2009 pursuant to this section as it existed in Code 2009. Effective July 1, 2009, however, 2009 Acts, ch 123, §2, 33, and 2009 Acts, ch 184, §37, amend this entire Code section by striking, rewriting, or moving most of the provisions referred to in new subsection 9A, as enacted by 2009 Acts, ch 170, §3. Because the amendments made by 2009 Acts, ch 123, §2, 33, and 2009 Acts, ch 184, §37, are the later enactments and effectively constitute a strike and rewrite of the section, those amendments were codified. However, subsection 9A, as enacted by 2009 Acts, ch 170, §3, was in effect from July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.
- 147.1** 2009 Acts, ch 133, §228, amends subsection 5, paragraph e, of this Code section by changing a reference to section 147.135, subsection 3, to a reference to section 147.135, subsection 4, in language referring to a reporting requirement. However, because section 147.135 contains only three subsections, and subsection 3 of that section contains the reporting requirement, the amendment in 2009 Acts, ch 133, §228, was not codified.
- 216.16** 2009 Acts, ch 41, §221, amends subsections 2 and 6 of this Code section by designating the unnumbered paragraphs in subsection 2 as lettered paragraphs and by designating the second unnumbered paragraph of subsection 6 as subsection 7. 2009 Acts, ch 133, §83, amends and redesignates the entire Code section in a different manner. The numbering schemes cannot be harmonized, and Iowa Acts, ch 133, §83, which is the later enactment, was codified.
- 231.32** 2009 Acts, ch 41, §230, amends subsection 2 of this Code section by redesignating unnumbered paragraph 1, paragraphs a – d, and unnumbered paragraph 2 as paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1, subparagraphs (1) – (4), and paragraph b. 2009 Acts, ch 133, §218, strikes unnumbered paragraph 2 from subsection 2 and 2009 Acts, ch 133, §219, reenacts the text of former unnumbered paragraph 2 as subsection 4. Finally, 2009 Acts, ch 23, §24, amends the text of subsection 2, paragraph d. Due to the strike of subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 2, by 2009 Acts, ch 133, §218, the numbering scheme in 2009 Acts, ch 41, §230, cannot be implemented. The amendments by 2009 Acts, ch 133, §218, by 2009 Acts, ch 23, §24, do not conflict and were codified. In addition, new subsection 4, enacted in 2009 Acts, ch 133, §219, was codified.
- 235E.4** 2009 Acts, ch 41, §97, amends this Code section by adding the word “when” before the words “not inconsistent”. 2009 Acts, ch 133, §92, amends the section by adding the word “where” before the words “not inconsistent”. The amendments conflict and 2009 Acts, ch 133, §92, which is the later in date of enactment, was codified.

455B.295

2009 Acts, ch 72, §8, amends subsection 2 of this Code section to add “sponsor projects under the water resource restoration sponsor program” to the types of projects that may be funded from the revolving loan funds established in subsections 1 – 3 of this section and establishes the projects and program to be funded within division II of the same Act. 2009 Acts, ch 30, §12, strikes subsections 1 – 3, of this section and adds references to revolving loan funding to Code chapter 16. Because codification of the strike in 2009 Acts, ch 30, §12, defeats the purpose of the amendments contained in division II of 2009 Acts, ch 72; because 2009 Acts, ch 72, is the later enactment; and because 2009 Acts, ch 30, and 2009 Acts, ch 72, can be harmonized if §12 of 2009 Acts, ch 30, is not codified, the amendment to subsection 2 of this Code section contained in 2009 Acts, ch 72, §8, was codified instead of 2009 Acts, ch 30, §12.

**CONVERSION TABLES OF SENATE AND HOUSE FILES
AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS TO
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314	37	618	49	805	180
315	53	670	140	809	181
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218	157	252B.5(2)	218 (<i>cont.</i>)	170	252F.3(1d, f – h, j, k, m)
	158	252C.1(6)		171	252F.3(3a)
	159	252C.3(1)		172	252F.3(4)
	160	252C.3[1c(1)]		173	252F.3(4c)
	161	252C.12(2)		174	252F.3(5)
	162	Stricken by 2009 Acts-15-3		175	252F.3(6a, f, m)
	163	252E.1(9)		176	252F.4
	164	252E.1A as amended by 2008 Acts-1019-11 – 14		177	252F.5(2)
	165	252E.2A as amended by 2008 Acts-1019-15 – 17		178	252F.5(3c)
	166	252E.4(1)		179	252H.2[2b(2)]
	167	Stricken by 2009 Acts-15-3		180	252H.2(2m)
	168	252F.1(4)		181	252H.3A
	169	252F.3(1)		182	252H.14(1b)
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1019	1	239B.6(1, 2)	1094 (cont.)	12	100D.11 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-14
	2	239B.6(3)		13	100D.12
	3	252A.13		14	272C.1(6af)
	4	252C.2(1)		15	272C.3(2a)
	5	598.34		16	272C.4(6)
	6	600B.38		17	272C.5(2c)
	11	252E.1A[2a(1, 2)]	1106	1	542.3[1a(3)]
	12	252E.1A(3)		2	542.3[1a(4)]
	13	252E.1A(6)		3	542.3(1b)
	14	252E.1A(7e)		4	542.3(10, 17, 18, 24, 25)
	15	252E.2A(1b)		5	542.4(7)
	16	252E.2A(1c)		6	542.4(9s)
	17	252E.2A(5)		7	542.6(6)
1033	1	455B.172(11) as amended by 2009 Acts-175-22		8	542.7(1, 3, 4, 10)
1044	1	321.1(59)		9	542.8(9a)
	2	321.1(61)		10	542.8(12, 13, 19)
	3	321.1(74)		11	542.10(1)
	4	321.1(78A)		12	542.13(18)
	5	321.23(1)		13	542.14(1, 2)
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	7	805.8A(2b)	1130	1	35A.5(9)
1094	1	100C.6(4) as amended as amended by 2008 Acts-1191-123		2	35A.16 as amended by 2009 Acts-4-1
	2	100D.1 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-1 - 3		3	35A.17
	3	100D.2 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-4 - 7		4	35B.6(1) as amended by 2009 Acts-133-188
	4	100D.3 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-8		5	35B.6(2)
	5	100D.4 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-9		6	35B.6(4) as amended by 2009 Acts-4-2
	6	100D.5 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-10		7	35B.14 as amended by 2009 Acts-133-189
	7	100D.6	1186	9	Repealing
	8	100D.7		10	12E.2(9)
	9	100D.8 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-11		11	12E.3(2a)
	10	100D.9 as amended by 2009 Acts-91-12, 13		12	12E.3A
	11	100D.10		13	12E.9[1b(3, 6)]
				14	12E.10[1a(3)]
				15	12E.11(1)
				16	12E.12[1b(3)] as amended by 2009 Acts-184-31
				17	12E.17
			1187	142	256.11(6)
			1191	123	100C.6(4)

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1	1, 2	Omitted	15 (cont)	4 – 15	Stricken by 2009 Acts-182-133
2	1	331.442(2)		16	252B.5(13a)
	2	331.447(1b)		17	252B.5(13c)
	3, 4	Note under 331.442, 331.447		18, 19	Omitted
3	1	84A.1A(1)	16	1	455B.381(2)
4	1	35A.16(3)		2	455B.381(8)
	2	35B.6(4c)		3	455B.392(1, 5 – 7)
5	1	257.8(2)		4	455B.396
	2	Note under 257.8	17	1	203D.5(2)
6	1	257.8(1)		2	203D.6(1, 2)
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7	1	135.119		4	203D.6(4f)
8	1	Note under 68A.401; to be codified in 2011 Code		5	203D.6(8)
	2	Note under 68A.401		6	Note under 203D.5, 203D.6
9	1	68B.2A(1)	18	1	282.18(10)
	2	68B.2A(2)	19	1	710A.1(1)
	3	68B.7(1, 2)		2	915.35(1)
	4	68B.34A		3	915.37
	5	68B.35(5)	20	1	68A.302(2k)
	6	Applied	21	1	321.236(1a)
10	1	278.1(1b)		2	321.236(1b)
	2	Repealing		3	331.302(2)
	3	297.25		4	331.302[5a(2)]
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11	1	446.16(4)		6	364.22(4)
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	3	261B.2(1)		10	602.8104(2j)
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	5	261B.3		12	631.4(1a)
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	8	261B.5	22	1	96.3(5)
	9	261B.6		2	96.3(6b)
	10	261B.7		3	96.4(4)
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	14	261B.12		7	96.40(8)
	15	714.18		8	Note under 96.19
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	17	714.22(1, 2)	23	1	7E.5(1k)
13	1	8.70		2	10A.402(5)
14	1	80.28(2b) as amended by 2009 Acts-165-1		3	16.100(8)
	2	80.28(3)		4	16.100A[2b(7)]
	3	80.28(4)		5	16.183(3)
	4	Note under 80.28		6	22.7(62, 63)
15	1	252D.18A(4)		7	84B.1
	2	252E.5(3)		8	135.27A(1)
	3	Omitted		9	135C.20A(2)
				10	135C.25(1)
				11	227.2(2)

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	19	231.22		8	126.23A(1b)
	20	231.23		9	Note under 124.212A, 124.212B
	21	231.23(4, 7, 9, 11)	26	1	8A.413(22a)
	22	231.23A		2	35.6
	23	231.31		3	35.12(1)
	24	231.32(2d)		4	35A.5(7)
	25	231.33(2, 7 - 9, 11, 14 - 19, 21)		5	35D.1(1)
	26	231.41		6	35D.18(3a)
	27	231.42(1, 2a)		7	36.3(2)
	28	231.42[2a(6)]		8	125.83A
	29	231.42(2b)		9	152A.3(3)
	30	231.43		10	229.28
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	32	231.52(1, 3)		12	229.30
	33	231.53		13	230.11
	34	231.56		14	331.608(2)
	35	231.56A(1 - 5)		15	400.10
	36	231.57		16	535B.10(3f)
	37, 38	Superseded by 2009 Acts-182-90		17	599.5
	39	231.64		18	633.566(4)
	40	231.65	19	633.580(4)	
	41	231.66	20	633.614	
	42	231B.19	21	633.615	
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	46	231E.4(4a, b)	27	1	10A.108(4 - 6)
	47	231E.6		2	96.14(3c - e)
	48	231E.7		3	124C.4(3)
	49	231E.8(6, 7)		4	331.602(8, 37)
	50	235B.1[4b(1)]		5	331.603(4)
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	52	235B.6[2e(14)]		7	331.605B(1)
	53	235B.16(1, 2)		8	331.606B(2b)
	54	235B.16[5d(3)]		9	331.606B(6)
	55	249A.4B(2d)		10	331.607(5)
	56	249H.3(1) and partially omitted; subsection 12 stricken by 2009 Acts-182-93		11	331.609(4)
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	59	249H.7	14	422.26(4, 5)	
	60	249H.9	15	424.11(2b, c)	
	61	249H.10	16	428A.4(2)	
	62	324A.4(2a)	17	428A.5	
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	29	499B.5(1)	34	1	533A.1
	30	501.105(6)		2	533A.2(2h) as amended by 2009 Acts-179-41
	31	547.3		3	533A.2(3)
	32	557.24		4	533A.2(5)
	33	557.26		5	533A.8
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	36	598.21(2) as amended by 2009 Acts-159-14; 2009 Acts-179-44		8	533A.17
	37	633.481		9	Repealing
	38	674.14	35	1	633A.5107 as amended by 2009 Acts-179-45
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28	1	8A.321(9)		3	Repealing
29	1	99D.20	36	1	124B.2(1y, z)
	2	99F.13		2	Omitted
	3	Omitted		3	Note under 124.551 – 124.558; preceding 124.551; to be repealed effective June 30, 2011
30	1	Repealing		4	Omitted
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40	1	613.17(1)		61	161A.61(3)
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	137	Omitted; subparagraph division (c) stricken per terms of subparagraph (2)		196	155A.23
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45	1	35A.18		6	257.31(2)
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	45	51.15		9	433.4
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	14	535D.13		6	257.37A(1d)
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	26	Repealing	70	1	541A.2(1)
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	29	535B.7		4	541A.5(2c)
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	31	535B.8	71	1	411.6(15a)
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	43	536.30		10	455B.199B
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63	1	135C.31A	75	1	631.11(3)
64	1	68A.506	76	1	16.141
65	1	24.6	77	1	720.7
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82	1	15.411(1, 9)		2	89.3(4, 5) as amended by 2009 Acts-179-34
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84	1	231C.5A		3	6A.10
85	1	88A.9		4	6A.16
	2	89A.3(2j)		5	Repealing
	3	89A.8		6	12.28(1b)
86	1	Repealing		7	12.30(1a)
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	3	29C.20A(4)		9	Repealing
	4	34A.7A(3)		10	327G.76
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	60	502.321G; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		71	512B.25; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	61	502.410(7); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		72	514.9A; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	62	505.7(1); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		73	514B.3B; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	63	505.7(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		74	514B.12(3, 4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146

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	76	515.42; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		87	520.12(2); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	77	515.121(1, 3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		88	521A.10(1); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	78	515.146; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		89	522A.5; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	79	515.147; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		90	522B.5(4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	80	515A.17(1); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		91	523A.204(4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	81	515F.19(4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		92	523A.501(9); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	82	516E.2(2); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		93	523A.502(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	83	518.15(5, 6); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		94	523A.502A(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	84	518A.18(2, 3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		95	523A.504(2); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146
	85	518A.40(4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		96	523A.807(3a); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146

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	98	523C.3(4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		109	Omitted
	99	523C.13(1); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		110	99B.2(1a)
	100	523D.2A; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		111	99B.2(1b)
	101	523I.205(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		112	99B.2(4)
	102	523I.813(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146	182	113	237.18(3, 4)
	103	524.207(1, 3, 4); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		114	237.20(1)
	104	533.111(1, 3 - 5); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		1	Omitted
	105	533A.14; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		2	Note under 135.150, 135A.11
	106	534.305; amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		3, 4	Omitted
	107	534.408(3); amendment to be repealed effective July 1, 2011; 2009 Acts-179-146		5, 6	Note under 216A.107
				7	Omitted
				8	Note under 598.22A
				9	Note under 249A.30A
				10 - 15	Omitted
				16	Note under 124.401E, 232.143, 234.35
				17 - 23	Omitted
				24	Note under 331.440
				25 - 27	Omitted
				28	Omitted and partially Item vetoed
				29 - 31	Omitted
				32, 33	Note under Ch 135C, Ch 249A
				34	Omitted
				35	Item vetoed
				36	Omitted
				37, 38	Item vetoed
				39 - 41	Omitted
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				55 - 57	Omitted
				58, 59	Note under 222.73
				60	Note under 135.80, 135.153, 135A.11
				61	Omitted
				62	453A.35(1)
				63 - 71	Omitted
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				73 - 81	Omitted
				82	Note under 35A.13
				83, 84	Omitted
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	91	249H.3(6b)		134	Note under 249A.3
	92	249H.3(8b)		135, 136 ...	Omitted
	93, 94	Repealing		137	Applied and note under Ch 235B
	95	249H.7(1)		138	Repealing
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	97	249H.7(2c)		68	8.41A
	98	249H.9(1)		69	257.35(5)
	99	249H.10		70	298.10
	100	8.57[6e(1)]		71, 72	Omitted
	101	99D.7(22)		73	Note under Ch 135C, Ch 249A
	102	Repealing		74	Note under 257.35
	103	99F.4(22)	184	1	Note under 464A.11
	104	Repealing		2, 3	Omitted
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	106	135.150		5	Note under 15G.110
	107	Note under 135.150		6 - 14	Omitted
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	109	135.43(2)		16 - 18	Omitted
	110	135.43(4)		19	Note under 464A.11
	111	135.43(7, 8)		20 - 25	Omitted
	112	691.6(10)		26	Note under 12.65, 12E.12
	113	Note under 135.43		27	Note under 15E.175
	114	Note under Ch 135A		28	Note under 12.65, 12E.12, 15E.175, 464A.11
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	116	135A.2		30	8.57C(3b)
	117	135A.3		31	12E.12[1b(3b)]
	118	135A.4		32	Repealing
	119	135A.5		33	15F.201(3)
	120	135A.6		34	15F.206
	121	135A.7		35	15F.304(2)
	122	135A.8		36	15F.304(5)
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	124	135A.10		38	135.63(2"1")
	125	135A.11		39	Note under 455G.6, 455G.7
	126	Note under Ch 135A		40	Repealing
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	128	Note under 249J.24A	185	1	Omitted
	129	157.3B		2	Omitted
	130	234.12A(1)			
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R means Repealed

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6A.10(2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-97-3
7E.7(2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-97-5
7E.7(3)	7E.7(2)
7K(Ch)	R 2009 Acts-177-46
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9A.1	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.101
9A.2	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.102;
(1)	see (2)
(3)	see (12)
9A.3	R 2009 Acts-33-20;
(1)	see 9A.105;
(1a)	see (1a)
(1b, c)	see (1c, d)
(1d)	see (1g)
(1e, f)	see (1h)
(1g)	see (1j, k)
(2)	see 9A.103
(3)	see 9A.106(4 – 6)
(4a)	see 9A.109
9A.4	R 2009 Acts-33-20
9A.5	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.106(2), 9A.107
9A.6	R 2009 Acts-33-20
9A.7	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.110
9A.8	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.114;
(1)	see (2c)
(3)	see (2b)
(4)	see (3e)
(5)	see (1c)
9A.9	R 2009 Acts-33-20
9A.10	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.104(3), 9A.110(4)
9A.11	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.115, 9A.117
9A.12	R 2009 Acts-33-20; see 9A.116
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9D.2(4)	9D.1(3)
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12.65	R 2008 Acts-1186-18; see 12E.3A
12.101	R 2009 Acts-184-40
12.102	R 2009 Acts-184-40
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12E.2(6 – 16)	12E.2(5 – 15)
12E.12[1b(3a)]	Stricken 2008 Acts-1186-16
15.104(2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-82-11
15.104(3 – 9)	15.104(2 – 8)
15.106(8)	Stricken 2009 Acts-82-12
15.106(9)	15.106(8)
15.313[1a(1, 2)]	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-24
15.315 – 15.320	R 2009 Acts-123-8
15.325	R 2009 Acts-123-8

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15.327	15.327, 15.331A;
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(6)	15.331A(2c)
(7)	15.327(11)
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(1c)	(1f)
(2)	Stricken and substituted 2009 Acts-123-12
(5d – f)	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-12
(7)	Stricken 2009 Acts-184-32
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(1a, b)	(1);
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[1a, unb. par. 1 and (2a – c)] ...	[1b(1 – 3)]
[1a, unb. par. 1 and (3a – c)] ...	[1c(1 – 3)]
[1a, unb. par. 1 and (4a – c)] ...	[1d(1 – 3)]
[1a, unb. par. 1 and (5a – c)] ...	[1e(1 – 3)]
[1b(1 – 5)]	(1f – j)
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(2c)	(2b);
[2c(1 – 5)]	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-16
(2f)	(2h)
(4)	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-16
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15.338	R 2009 Acts-123-8
15.339	R 2009 Acts-123-8; see 15G.112(6)
15E.111	R 2009 Acts-123-8; see 15G.112(8)
15E.112	R 2009 Acts-123-8
15E.175	R 2009 Acts-123-8; see 15G.112(7)
15E.193[1b(1, 2)]	Stricken and substituted 2009 Acts-123-17
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15E.196(1b)	Stricken 2009 Acts-179-104
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15E.227	R 2009 Acts-123-8
15F.204[8a(6)]	Stricken 2009 Acts-173-27
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15G.108	R 2009 Acts-123-8; see 15G.111;
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15G.111	15G.111;
(1)	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-2;
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(1d)	see (4d, f)
(1e)	see (4a)
(2a)	(5a – c)
(2b)	(5d)
(3 – 5)	(6 – 8)
(6a)	(9)
(6b, c)	(9a, b)
(7)	(4h);
(7b)	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-2
(8)	(10)
(9, 10)	Stricken 2009 Acts-123-2
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(1)	(4a – c)
(2)	(4d)
(3)	(7)
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16.100A(10 – 12)	16.100A(9 – 11)
16.102(1, 2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-43-5
16.131(2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-30-1; see 16.131A
16.131(3 – 6)	16.131(2 – 5)

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(4a – c)	(4b – d)
(4d)	Stricken 2009 Acts-72-1
(4e)	(4g)
(7)	Stricken 2009 Acts-72-1
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[1b(1)]	Stricken and substituted 2009 Acts-43-6
(3)	[1c(2)]
(4)	(3)
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35B.6(1b)	35B.6(1c)
43.26	R 2009 Acts-57-96; see 43.31
43.45(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-57-7
43.45(4)	43.45(3)
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48A.40	R 2009 Acts-57-96
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49.28(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-57-25
49.35	R 2009 Acts-57-96
49.42A	R 2009 Acts-57-96; see 43.31, 49.57A
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49.44, unb. par. 2	Stricken 2009 Acts-57-27
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49.73(1d, e)	49.73(1c, d)
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52.1(2g)	Stricken 2009 Acts-57-47
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52.9	R 2009 Acts-57-96
52.10	R 2009 Acts-57-96
52.17	R 2009 Acts-57-96
52.18	R 2009 Acts-57-96
52.20	R 2009 Acts-57-96
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53.20(2a)	Stricken 2009 Acts-57-66
53.23(3a)	53.23(3a, b)
53.24	R 2009 Acts-57-96
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(3)	(2);
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99D.15(5)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-102
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99G.39(1a)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-105

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101C.2(8)	Stricken 2009 Acts-141-2
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unb. par. 1 and (1 – 5)	(1a – e);
(4a, b)	[1d(1, 2)]
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105.7	R 2009 Acts-151-32;
(1, 2)	see 105.5(3)
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(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-151-21
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(2, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	[1b(1a, b)]
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(9a – c)	[1i(1 – 3)]
(11a, b)	[1k(1, 2)]
(12, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	[1 ^q (1a, b)]
(14a – c)	[1n(1 – 3)]
(18a, b)	[1r(1, 2)]
(19a, b)	[1s(1, 2)]
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(2a, b)	[1b(1, 2)]

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(2c)	(2d, e)
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(2)	Stricken 2009 Acts-37-1; see (1)
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(3)	(3, 4);
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(1)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-106
(2)	(1)
(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-106
(4)	(2)
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153.39(2)	153.39(2 – 4)
153.39(3)	153.39(5)
154A.6, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 3)	154A.6(1a – c)
154A.12, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 3)	154A.12(1a – c)
154C.3[1c(5b)]	154C.3[1c(5a)]
155.7	R 2009 Acts-56-12
155.17	R 2009 Acts-56-12
155.18	R 2009 Acts-56-12
155A.13(4, unb. par. 1 and a – d)	155A.13[4a(1 – 4)]
155A.23, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 19)	155A.23(1a – s);
(1a – d)	[1a(1 – 4)]
(14a – d)	[1n(1 – 4)]
158.1	158.1, 158.2
158.3(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-56-7
159.5(12, unb. par. 1 and a – e)	159.5[12a(1 – 5)]
159A.4	159A.4;
(1)	(1, 2);
(1a – d)	[2a(1 – 4)]
(1e – k)	[2b(1 – 7)]
(2)	(2c, 4)
(4)	(5)
(5)	(7)
(6)	(4, 6)
(7)	(8)
159A.6(2)	159A.6(2, 3)
159A.6(3, 4)	159A.6(4, 5)
159A.7(1)	159A.7(1, 2)
159A.7(2 – 5)	159A.7(3 – 6)
160.5, unb. par. 4 and (1, 2)	160.5(4a, b);
(2a – c)	[4b(1 – 3)]
161.8(1)	161.8(1, 2)
161.8(2 – 5)	161.8(3 – 6)
161A.4	161A.4;
(1)	(1, 4, 6a)
(2)	(6b, c), (7)
(3)	(5)
(4)	(2)
(5)	(3)
161A.7	161A.7;
unb. par. 1 and (1 – 10)	(1a – j)
(11)	(2)
(12, 13)	(4, 5)
(14, 15)	(1k, “l”)
(16)	(3)
(17, 18)	(1m, n);
(18a, b)	[1n(1, 2)]
(19)	(1o)
161A.47(1, 2)	161A.47(3a, b)
161C.4, unb. par. 2 and (1, 2)	161C.4(3a, b)
163.2(4)	163.2(4, 5)
163.2(5)	163.2(6)
163.6(2)	163.6(2, 3)
163.6(3)	163.6(4 – 6)
163.30	163.30;
(5)	(5, 6)
(6)	(7)
(7)	(8, 9)
(8, 9)	(10, 11)
164.30(2, unb. par. 1 and a – c)	164.30[2a(1 – 3)]
166D.7(2b)	166D.7(2b, c)
166D.7(2c)	166D.7(2d)
166D.9(3, unb. par. 1 and a – d)	166D.9[3a(1 – 4)]

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166D.10	166D.10;
(1)	(1 - 3);
(1a)	(2a)
(1b)	(2b, 3)
(1c)	(2c)
(2)	(4)
(3 - 7)	(5 - 9)
167.4	167.4;
unb. par. 1 and (1 - 4)	(1a - d);
(2a - c)	[1b(1 - 3)]
(4a - c)	[1d(1 - 3)]
(5)	(1e, 2)
(6)	(1f)
169.5	169.5;
(1)	(1, 4, 5)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(6)
(5)	(10)
(6)	(3)
(7)	(4, 5)
(8)	(7c)
(9)	(7, 8);
(9a - j)	(7a - j)
(10)	(9)
169.6, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	169.6(1a - c)
169.13	169.13;
unb. par. 1 and (1 - 7)	(1a - g)
(8)	(1h, 2)
(9)	(1i)
172A.4	172A.4;
unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	(1a, b);
(1a - e)	[1a(1a - e)]
(1f, g)	[1a(2, 3)]
(3, 4)	(2, 3)
(5)	(4, 5);
(5, unb. par 2 and a - c)	[5a(1 - 3)]
(6)	(1c)
172A.11(1, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	172A.11[1a(1, 2)]
172A.11(2, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	172A.11[2a(1, 2)]
174.12, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	174.12(1a, b)
175.36[1b, unb. par. 2 and (1, 2)] ...	175.36[1b(2a, b)]
176A.10	176A.10;
unb. par. 1 and (1 - 5)	(1a - e);
(1a, b)	[1a(1, 2)]
(2a, b)	[1b(1, 2)]
(3a, b)	[1c(1, 2)]
(4a, b)	[1d(1, 2)]
(6)	(2, 3)
177A.6, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	177A.6(1a - c)
182.15, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 5)	182.15(1a - e)
183A.5, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 9)	183A.5(1a - i)
184.4, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 5)	184.4(1a - e)
189.9, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	189.9(1a - c)
189A.3, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	189A.3(1a, b)
189A.5, unb. par. 2 and (1 - 7)	189A.5(2a - g);
(7a, b)	[2g(1, 2)]
190.3, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 10)	190.3(1a - j)
190C.5(1a)	190C.5[1, unb. par. 1 and (1a, c)]
191.2(2)	191.2(2), 191.4(1)
191.2(7, unb. par. 1 and a - k)	191.2[7a(1 - 11)]
198.4(1)	198.4(1 - 3)
198.4(2)	198.4(4)

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198.9(1, unb. par. 1 and a – e)	198.9[1a(1 – 5)]
198.9(2, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	198.9[2a(1, 2)]
198.9(3)	198.9(3, 4)
199.3[2h, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 3)]	199.3[2h(1a – c)]
199.3[5c, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 3)]	199.3[5c(1a – c)]
199.7, unb. par. 2 and (1, 2)	199.7(2a, b);
(1a – d)	[2a(1 – 4)]
202B.201[1b(1b)]	202B.201[1b(1a, b)]
202B.201[1b(1c, d)]	202B.201[1b(1a)]
203.6(1, unb. par. 1 and a – g)	203.6[1a(1 – 7)]
203.12A(1)	203.12A(2)
203.12A(2)	203.12A(1)
203.12B[2b(1, 2)]	203.12B[2b(4a, b)]
203.15[4c, unb. par. 1 and (1)]	203.15[4c(1a)]
203.15[4c(2)]	203.15[4c(1b, 2)]
203C.15(1 – 4)	203C.15(3a – d)
203C.33	203C.33;
(1)	(1a);
(1a – g)	[1a(1 – 7)]
(2)	(1b, c);
(2a – c)	[1b(1 – 3)]
(3 – 6)	(1d – g)
203D.1(11)	203D.1(12)
203D.3(2a)	203D.1(11), 203D.3(2a)
203D.6(1)	203D.6(1, 2);
(1a, b)	[2a(1, 2)]
203D.6(2 – 9)	203D.6(3 – 10)
206.5	206.5;
(2)	(7a)
(3a)	(2a)
(3b)	(2b, 7b)
(3c)	(3)
206.6[5a(3)]	206.6[5a(3)], (5b)
206.6(5b)	206.6(5c)
206.8	206.8;
(2)	(2, 3);
[2a, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 4)]	[2a(1a – d)]
(3)	(5)
206.12	206.12;
(2c)	(2c, 3);
[2c(1, 2)]	[3c(1, 2)]
(3 – 7)	(4 – 8)
206.19(5, unb. par. 1 and a – f)	206.19[5a(1 – 6)]
207.14(7a – c)	207.14[7c(1 – 3)]
207.15(5)	207.15(5, 6)
207.15(6 – 8)	207.15(7 – 9)
215A.6, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	215A.6(1a, b)
216.2(9, unb. par. 1 and a – c)	216.2[9a(1 – 3)]
216.8(2)	216.8(1b, 2)
216.8(3, 4)	216.8(1c, d)
216.15(4 – 13)	216.15(5 – 14)
216.16	216.16;
(1)	(1, 2);
(1a, b)	(2a, b)
(2 – 5)	(3 – 6)
(6)	(7, 8)
216.18A	216.18(2)
216A.139(3 – 6)	216A.139(4 – 7)
216B.3(16b)	216B.3(16b, c)
218.95, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 9)	218.95(1a – i)
222.31, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	222.31(1a, b)
222.31(3)	222.31(2)

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222.43, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 4)	222.43(1a - d)
222.60, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)	222.60(1a, b)
222.73(2, unb. par. 1 and a - f)	222.73[2a(1 - 6)]
225C.37, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 5)	225C.37(1a - e)
226.1(2, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	226.1[2a(1 - 3)]
226.7, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	226.7[1a(1 - 3)]
229.2(1, unb. par. 2 and a - f)	229.2[1b(1 - 6)];
[1e(1, 2)]	[1b(5a, b)]
229.11, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	229.11(1a - c)
229.25, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	229.25[1a(1 - 3)]
229A.8[5e, unb. par. 1 and (1, 2)]	229A.8[5e(1a, b)]
231.4(5)	231.4(9)
231.4(6 - 9)	231.4(5 - 8)
231.14, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 9)	231.14(1a - i)
231.23A	231.23A;
(1)	(1, 6)
(4, 5)	(7, 8)
(6)	(10)
231.32(2)	231.32(2, 4)
231.42(1 - 7)	231.42[2a(1 - 7)]
231.56A(2a, b)	231.56A(2)
231.58	Stricken and substituted 2009 Acts-182-90
231C.2(11 - 13)	231C.2(13 - 15)
231C.14, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 3)	231C.14(1a - c);
(3a - c)	[1c(1 - 3)]
231C.17(4, unb. par. 1 and a - d)	231C.17[4a(1 - 4)]
231E.6, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 5)	231E.6(1a - e)
232.2	232.2;
[4f(1)]	[4f(1, 3, 5)]
[4f(2, 3)]	[4f(6, 7)]
(11a - e)	[11b(1 - 5)]
(21, unb. par. 2 and a - f)	[21b(1 - 6)]
232.21(2, unb. par. 1 and a - d)	232.21[2a(1 - 4)]
232.22[3c, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 4)]	232.22[3c(1a - d)]
232.22(5, unb. par. 1 and a - d)	232.22[5a(1 - 4)]
232.45	232.45;
(7, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	[7a(1 - 3)]
(11, unb. par. 1 and a - h)	[11a(1 - 8)]
(14, unb. par. 2 and a, b)	[14b(1, 2)]
232.49(3, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	232.49[3a(1, 2)]
232.52	232.52;
(2a)	(2a, 3a);
[2a(4a - h)]	[2a(4a)]
(2c)	(2c, 3b)
(2A)	(3c)
(3 - 10)	(4 - 11)
232.53(3, 4)	232.53(4, 5)
232.54, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 8)	232.54(1a - h);
(8a - c)	[1h(1 - 3)]
232.55(2)	232.55(2, 3)
232.71B(11, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	232.71B[11a(1 - 3)]
232.98(1, unb. par. 3 and a - c)	232.98[1b(1 - 3)]
232.102(1, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	232.102[1a(1 - 3)]
232.182(5a - d)	232.182[5a(1 - 4)]
234.1(2, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	234.1[2a(1 - 3)]
234.12A(1a)	234.12A(1)
234.12A(1b, c)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-130
235A.1(1, unb. par. 1 and a - c)	235A.1[1a(1 - 3)]
235B.18(2 - 5)	235B.18(3 - 6)
235B.20(7, 8)	235B.20(8, 9)
235E.3(3a, b)	235E.3(3, unb. par. 1)
236.2[2e, unb. par. 1 and (1 - 4)]	236.2[2e(1a - d)]

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236.3, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 7)	236.3(1a – g)
236.5	236.5;
(1)	(1a)
(2)	(1b, 2, 3);
(2a – e)	[1b(1 – 5)]
(3, 4)	(4, 5)
(5)	(6 – 8)
237.3[2g, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 4)] . . .	237.3[2g(1a – d)]
237.3[2g(5)]	237.3[2g(1e, 2)]
237.20	237.20;
(1, unb. par. 2 and a – e)	[1a(1 – 5)]
(4, unb. par. 1 and a – h)	[4a(1 – 8)]
237A.5(2c)	237A.5(2c, e)
237A.5(2d – h)	237A.5(2f – j)
237A.21(3m)	237A.21(4)
237A.22, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 4)	237A.22(1a – d);
(2, unb. par. 1 and a – e)	[1b(1 – 5)]
237A.28	R 2009 Acts-182-138
238.1(2)	238.1(4)
238.2	R 2009 Acts-133-191; see 238.1(3)
239B.2(3, unb. par. 2 and a, b)	239B.2[3b(1, 2)]
239B.6(3)	239B.6(4)
241.2, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 4)	241.2(1a – d);
(1a – g)	[1a(1 – 7)];
[1b(1 – 3)]	[1a(2a – c)]
249A.3(2, unb. par. 1 and a – “1”)	249A.3[2a(1 – 12)];
[2b(1 – 4)]	[2a(2a)]
249H.3(12)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-93
249H.3(13)	249H.3(12)
249H.4(6)	Stricken 2009 Acts-182-94
249H.4(7)	249H.4(6)
252B.5(12)	252B.5(12);
[12b(1)]	[12b(1, 2)];
[12b(1a – c)]	[12b(2a – c)]
[12b(2a)]	[12b(3)]
[12b(2b, c)]	[12b(4, 5)]
[12b(3)]	[12b(6)]
252B.5(13c)	252B.5(13a)
252E.5(6, unb. par. 1 and a – c)	252E.5[6a(1 – 3)]
252F.1(4 – 7)	252F.1(5 – 8)
252F.3(3, unb. par. 1 and a – c)	252F.3[3a(1 – 3)]
252G.4(1, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	252G.4[1a(1, 2)]
252H.2	252H.2;
unb. par. 2 and (1 – 13)	(2a – m);
(2a, b)	[2b(1, 2)]
(8a, b)	[2h(1, 2)]
(9a, b)	[2i(1, 2)]
(11a, b)	[2k(1, 2)]
252H.14(1b)	Stricken and substituted 2007 Acts-218-182
252J.8(4a – c)	252J.8[4c(1 – 3)]
252J.8(4d)	252J.8[4c(4, 5)]
252J.9(1)	252J.9(1, 2)
252J.9(2 – 5)	252J.9(3 – 6)
256.9	256.9;
(24)	Stricken 2009 Acts-54-2
(25 – 27)	(24 – 26)
(28)	Stricken 2009 Acts-54-2
(30 – 39)	(27 – 36)
(41, 42)	(37, 38)
(43)	Stricken 2009 Acts-54-2
(44 – 60)	(39 – 55)
256.11(11)	256.11[10b(5)]

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256.11(12)	256.11[10b(5)], (11, 12a)
256.18(3)	Stricken 2009 Acts-54-3
256.44[1b(1, 2)]	256.44[1b(1a, b)]
256B.2	256B.2;
(1, 2)	(1a, b)
(3)	(2 – 4)
(4)	(5)
256D.2	R per its own terms
256D.4	R per its own terms
257.11(4b)	257.11(4b, c)
257.51	R 2009 Acts-177-47
258.13	R 2009 Acts-54-14
260C.14(21)	Stricken 2009 Acts-54-7
260C.14(22)	260C.14(21)
261.2	261.2;
(7, unb. par. 1 and a – e)	[7a(1 – 5)]
(8)	Stricken 2009 Acts-12-2; see 261B.10
(9)	(8)
261.6(2a – d)	261.6[2c(1 – 4)]
261A.7(4, unb. par. 1 and a – c)	261A.7[4a(1 – 3)]
261B.2(1 – 3)	261B.2(2 – 4)
261B.2(4)	Stricken 2009 Acts-12-4
262.9	262.9;
(4)	(4, 5);
(4a – d)	(5a – d)
(5 – 31)	(6 – 32)
262.34(2 – 4)	262.34(3 – 5)
273.10(6, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	273.10[6a(1, 2)]
279.14A	R 2009 Acts-54-14
280.9, unb. par. 2 and (1 – 3)	280.9(2a – c)
280.10(1, unb. par. 1 and a – f)	280.10[1a(1 – 6)]
280.10(2)	280.10(1b)
282.1, unb. par. 2 and (1 – 3)	282.1(2a – c)
282.18	282.18;
(4c)	(4c, d)
(11)	(2c)
(12)	(3c)
(13 – 17)	(11 – 15)
284.7(5)	Stricken 2009 Acts-68-8; see 284.3A
284.13	284.7, 284.13;
(1d)	Stricken 2009 Acts-177-41
(1e)	284.13(1d)
(1f – i)	Stricken 2009 Acts-177-41
(1j)	284.13(1e)
(2)	284.7(5)
(3)	284.13(2)
285.1, unb. par. 1 and (a – d)	285.1[1a(1 – 4)]
294A.1 – 294A.6	R 2009 Acts-68-11
294A.8	R 2009 Acts-68-11
294A.9	R per its own terms
294A.10	R per its own terms
294A.21	R 2009 Acts-68-11
294A.22(4)	Stricken per its own terms
294A.25	R 2009 Acts-68-11
297.22(1e)	Stricken 2009 Acts-10-2
298.3, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 12)	298.3(1a – “l”);
(1a, b)	[1a(1, 2)]
299.16	R 2009 Acts-54-14
306C.10(18 – 20)	306C.10(19 – 21)
306C.11(5)	306C.10(18), 306C.11(5);
[5, unb. par. 1 and (a – g)]	306C.11[5a(1 – 7)]
307.21	307.21;

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unb. par. 1 and (1 – 3)	(1a – c)
(4a)	(1d)
(4b – d)	(2 – 4);
[4b(1 – 5)]	(2a – e)
[4c(1, 2)]	(3a, b)
(7 – 10)	(1e – h)
307.45, unb. par. 4	Stricken 2009 Acts-179-77
312.2	312.2;
unb. par. 1 and (1 – 4)	(1a – d)
(5 – 20)	(2 – 17);
(8, unb. par. 1 and a, b)	[5a(1, 2)]
315.11(2a)	Stricken 2009 Acts-82-16
315.11(2b – g)	315.11(2a – f)
321.105A(5a)	Stricken 2009 Acts-179-124
321.105A(5b – d)	321.105A(5a – c)
321.145[2b(4)]	Stricken 2009 Acts-97-9
321.145[2b(5)]	Stricken 2009 Acts-130-1
321.192	R 2009 Acts-130-17
321.194[1a(2)]	321.194[1a(3)]
321.208(1b)	321.208(2a)
321.208(1c, d)	321.208(1b, c)
321.236(1a)	321.236(1b)
321.236(1b)	Stricken 2009 Acts-21-2
321.285	321.285;
unb. par. 2 and (1, 2)	[2a(1, 2)]
(3)	[2a(3)], (2b)
(4 – 7)	(3 – 6)
321.463[4b(1)]	321.463[4b(1 – 3)]
321.463[4b(2)]	321.92(1b), 321.463[4b(4)];
[4b(2a, b)]	321.463[4b(4b)]
321G.2(1e)	321G.2(1e, j)
321H.2(10)	321H.2(11)
321H.3(4)	321H.3(2, 4)
321H.6(6)	321H.6(3)
321I.1(1c)	321I.1(16b)
321I.2(1e)	321I.2(1e, i)
321I.2(1i)	321I.2(1e)
321L.2	321L.2;
(1a)	(1, unb. par. 1 and a)
(1b)	(1b, c)
(1c)	(1d)
322.6, unb. par. 1 and (1 – 10)	322.6(1a – j)
324A.4(2, unb. par. 1 and a – h)	324A.4[2a(1 – 8)]
327H.26(1)	Stricken 2009 Acts-97-12
327H.26(2)	327H.26
327I(Ch)	R 2009 Acts-97-14
327J.2(2a, b)	327J.2(2b, c)
331.302(4A)	331.302(5)
331.302(5 – 15)	331.302(6 – 16)
331.601A(1)	331.601A(2)
331.601A(2 – 7)	331.601A(4 – 9)
331.604(2)	331.604(4)
331.605A	R 2009 Acts-27-39; see 331.604(2)
331.605C	R 2009 Acts-27-39; see 331.604(3)
331.606A(4, 5)	331.606A(5, 6)
331.660	R 2009 Acts-179-14
331.907(3, 4)	331.907(4, 5)
347.9	347.9, 347.9A
347.13	347.13, 347.14;
(1, 2)	347.14(1, 2)
(3, 4)	Stricken 2009 Acts-110-11
(5)	347.13(5)

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(6, 7)	Stricken 2009 Acts-110-11
(8)	347.13(8)
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